Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana

Financial Statements with Auditors' Report

As of and For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana

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COOK & MOREHART

Certified Public Accountants

1215 HAWN AVENUE • SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71107 • P.O. BOX 78240 • SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71137-8240

TRAVIS H MOREHART, CPA VICKIE D CASE, CPA TELEPHONE (318) 222-5415

FAX (318) 222-5441

MEMBER AMERICAN INSTITUTE CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Frank Stawasz, Mayor and Members of the Town Council Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Greenwood, Louisiana, 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 as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Town of Greenwood, Louisiana, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 – 9, budgetary comparison information on pages 43 – 44, schedule of proportionate share of net pension liability on page 45, and schedule of contributions on page 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 inquires of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquires, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Greenwood's basic financial statements. The accompanying other supplementary information listed in the table of contents and shown on pages 47 - 48 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements 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 information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 30, 2020, on our consideration of the Town of Greenwood, Louisiana's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Greenwood's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town of Greenwood's internal reporting and compliance.

Cook & Marchart

Cook & Morehart Certified Public Accountants December 30, 2020

TOWN OF GREENWOOD

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Our discussion and analysis of the Town of Greenwood's financial performance provides an overview of the Town of Greenwood's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. Please read it in conjunction with the Town's financial statements, which begin on page 10.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Town of Greenwood's net position of our governmental activities increased by \$445,333 or 15%.
- The Town of Greenwood's net position of our business-type activities decreased by \$290,335 or 5%.
- In the Town's governmental activities, total general and program revenues were \$2,145,918 in 2020 compared to \$1,923,234 in 2019. Total expenses, excluding depreciation, totaled \$1,594,350 for the year ended June 30, 2020 compared to \$1,536,551 for 2019.
- In the Town's business-type activities, revenues decreased by \$126,501 in 2020, due to a decrease in capital grants and contributions received for lift station rehabilitation.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (on pages 10 and 11) provide information about the activities of the Town of Greenwood as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Town's finances. Fund financial statements start on page 12. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Town of Greenwood's operations in more detail than the government–wide statements by providing information about the Town of Greenwood's most significant funds.

Reporting the Town of Greenwood as a Whole

Our analysis of the Town of Greenwood as a whole begins on page 10. One of the most important questions asked about the Town of Greenwood's finances is "Is the Town of Greenwood as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the funds maintained by the Town of Greenwood as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the *accrual basis of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Town of Greenwood's *net position* and changes in them. You can think of the Town of Greenwood's net position – the difference between assets and liabilities – as one way to measure the Town of Greenwood's financial health, or *financial position*. Over time, *increases* or *decreases* in the Town of Greenwood's net position is one indicator of whether its *financial health* is improving or deteriorating. You will need to consider other non-financial factors, however, such as changes in the Town's property tax base, to assess the overall health of the Town.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we divide the Town into two kinds of activities:

Governmental activities – Most of the Town's basic services are reported here, including the police, public works, and general administration. Property taxes, franchise fees, sales taxes, and police department fines, and various other revenues finance most of these activities.

Business-type activities – The Town charges a fee to customers to help it cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. The Town's water and sewer system are reported here.

Reporting the Town's Most Significant Funds

Our analysis of the major funds maintained by the Town of Greenwood begins on page 12. The fund financial statements begin on page 12 and provide detailed information about the most significant funds maintained by the Town of Greenwood – not the Town of Greenwood as a whole. The Town of Greenwood's two kinds of funds – *governmental* and *proprietary* – use different accounting approaches.

Governmental funds – Most of the Town of Greenwood's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual* accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term view* of the Town of Greenwood's general government operations and the expenses paid from those funds. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance certain Town of Greenwood expenses. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental *activities* (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental *funds* in a reconciliation at the bottom of the fund financial statements.

Proprietary funds – When the Town charges customers for the services it provides, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. In fact, the Town's enterprise funds (a component of proprietary funds) are the same as the business-type activities we report in the government-wide statements but provide more detail and additional information, such as cash flows, for proprietary funds.

THE TOWN OF GREENWOOD AS A WHOLE

The Town of Greenwood's combined net assets changed from a year ago, increasing from \$8,872,287 to \$9,027,285. A comparative analysis of the funds maintained by the Town of Greenwood is presented below.

	Governmenta	l Activities	Business-type	e Activities	Total		
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
0	2 022 022	2 274 710	004.254	720 504	4 (20.100	111/001	
Current and other assets	3,833,832	3,376,710	804,356	739,524	4,638,188	4,116,234	
Capital assets	548,194	564,817	8,684,012	9,194,733	9,232,206	9,759,550	
Total assets	4,382,026	3,941,527	9,488,368	9,934,257	13,870,394	13,875,784	
Deferred Outflows of Resources							
Pension related	292,108	267,677			292,108	267,677	
Current liabilities	72,496	59,371	489,271	503,702	561,767	563,073	
Long-term liabilities	1,131,637	1,123,943	3,337,624	3,478,747	4,469,261	4,602,690	
Total liabilities	1,204,133	1,183,314	3,826,895	3,982,449	5,031,028	5,165,763	
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Pension related	104,189	105,411			104,189	105,411	
Net position:							
Net investment							
in capital assets	548,194	564,817	5,346,388	5,715,986	5,894,582	6,280,803	
Restricted	1997 - 19		374,626	307,609	374,626	307,609	
Unrestricted	2,817,618	2,355,662	(59,541)	(71,787)	2,758,077	2,283,875	
Total net position	3,365,812	2,920,479	5,661,473	5,951,808	9,027,285	8,872,287	

Table 1 Net Assets

Net position of the Town of Greenwood's governmental activities increased by \$445,333 or 15%. Net position of the Town of Greenwood's business-type activities decreased by \$290,335 or 5%.

Table 2 Change in Net Assets

The Town's total revenues increased by 3% or \$96,183. The total cost of all programs and services increased 1% or \$36,115. Our analysis below separately considers the operations of the governmental and business-type activities.

	Governmental	Activities	Business-type	Activities	Total			
_	2020	2019	2020 2019		2020	2019		
Revenues								
Programs revenues								
Charges for services	344,032	300,786	1,564,549	1,527,604	1,908,581	1,828,390		
Operating grants and	544,052	500,700	1,504,547	1,527,004	1,900,901	1,020,570		
contributions	122,521	32,277			122,521	32,277		
Capital grants and	122,021	52,211			122,721	52,211		
contributions				163,500		163,500		
General revenues				100,000		105,500		
Ad valorem taxes	258,425	256,227			258,425	256,227		
Sales taxes	690,572	601,519			690,572	601,519		
Franchise taxes	165,981	166,051			165,981	166,051		
License and permits	153,045	161,256			153,045	161,256		
Gaming taxes	286,896	306,553			286,896	306,553		
Investment earnings	49,207	36,492	1,131	1,077	50,338	37,569		
Miscellaneous	75,239	62,073	,		75,239	62,073		
Total Revenues	2,145,918	1,923,234	1,565,680	1,692,181	3,711,598	3,615,415		
Expenses								
General government	573,406	598,737			573,406	598,737		
Public safety	1,094,318	1,013,039			1,094,318	1,013,039		
Public works	-,,-					,,		
Water			1,272,565	1,407,031	1,272,565	1,407,031		
Sewer			616,311	501,678	616,311	501,678		
Total expenses	1,667,724	1,611,776	1,888,876	1,908,709	3,556,600	3,520,485		
Transfers	(32,861)	(12,400)	32,861	12,400				
Increase (decrease)								
in net position	445,333	299,058	(290,335)	(204,128)	154,998	94,930		

Governmental Activities

Total revenues for the governmental activities increased \$222,684 from total revenues in the year ended June 30, 2019 of \$1,923,234 to total revenues of \$2,145,918 in the year ended June 30, 2020.

The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$1,667,724. These costs were covered by \$466,553 of program revenues, with the remaining costs covered by property taxes, sales taxes, and other general revenues.

Business-type Activities

Total revenues for the business-type activities decreased \$126,501 or 8% from total revenues in the year ended June 30, 2019 of \$1,692,181 to total revenues of \$1,565,680 in the year ended June 30, 2020. The decrease is due to a decrease in capital grants and contributions received for lift station rehabilitation from prior year.

The cost of all business-type activities this year was \$1,888,876. These costs were covered in part by \$1,564,549 of program revenues, consisting of charges for services assessed to users, and capital grants.

THE TOWN'S FUNDS

As the Town completed the year, its governmental funds (as presented in the balance sheet on page 12) reported a *combined* fund balance of \$3,761,336, which is higher than last year's fund balance of \$3,317,339. Revenues from sales taxes and fines and forfeitures increased this year, while expenses remained consistent with prior year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Town adopted a budget for its General Fund for the year ended June 30, 2020. There was one amendment to the budget during the year. The Town's budgetary comparison is presented as required supplementary information and shown on page 43. Highlights for the year are as follows:

- Actual revenues exceeded budgeted amounts by approximately \$267,569.
- Actual expenditures exceeded budgeted amounts by approximately \$24,169.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Town of Greenwood had invested \$9,232,206 and \$9,759,550, respectively in capital assets. (see table 3 below)

		(Net of Dep	reciation)				
	Governmenta	I Activities	Business-typ	e Activities	Total		
-	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	
Land	222,936	222,936	200,381	200,381	423,317	423,317	
Construction in progress						-	
Building and Improvements	212,617	251,964	31,598	47,984	244,215	299,948	
Furniture and equipment	12,113	18,475	27,015	15,371	39,128	33,846	
Vehicles	100,528	71,442	31,674	15,837	132,202	87,279	
Sewer system			1,291,004	1,415,595	1,291,004	1,415,595	
Water system			7,102,340	7,499,565	7,102,340	7,499,565	
Total assets (net)	548,194	564,817	8,684,012	9,194,733	9,232,206	9,759,550	
This years major additions included:							
Land							
Water and sewer system			13,440	191,940	13,440	191,940	
Building and Improvements		19,800				19,800	
Vehicles and equipment	56,751	48,017	18,274	18,274	75,025	66,291	
Furniture and equipment			13,369		13,369		
Total	56,751	67,817	45,083	210,214	101,834	278,031	

Table 3 Capital Assets At Year End (Net of Depreciation)

More detailed information about the capital assets are presented in Note 10 to the financial statements.

Debt

At year-end, the Town had \$4,447,568 in bonds, notes, and other long-term liabilities outstanding, versus \$4,585,586 last year – a decrease of 3%.

Table 4Outstanding Debt At Year End

		Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activity			Totals			
	_	2020		2019	_	2020		2019	 2020		2019	
Net pension liability	\$	1,109,944	\$	1,106,839					\$ 1,109,944	\$	1,106,839	
Water revenue bonds Capital Lease						3,324,747 12,877		3,478,747	3,324,747 12,877		3,478,747	
	\$	1,109,944	\$	1,106,839	\$	3,337,624	\$	3,478,747	\$ 4,447,568	\$	4,585,586	

State law restricts the amount of debt that the Town of Greenwood may issue. The aggregate principal amount of debt may not exceed 10% of the assessed valuation for property tax purposes of all real and personal property located within the parish. The Town of Greenwood's total debt outstanding at year-end was well below this limitation.

More detailed information about the debt is presented in Note 11 to the financial statements.

Included in long-term liabilities is net pension liability of \$1,109,944 on the statement of net position for governmental activities at June 30, 2020. Additional information about the Town's net pension liability is presented in note 12 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS

The Town of Greenwood's management considered many factors when setting a fiscal year June 30, 2021 budget. Amounts available for appropriation in the governmental funds are expected to remain substantially the same.

It is anticipated that management will consider and monitor the economic uncertainties of COVID-19 and the impact on available financial resources.

CONTACTING THE TOWN'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens and taxpayers with a general overview of the finances for those funds maintained by the Town of Greenwood and to show the Town of Greenwood's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Mayor at P.O. Box 195, Greenwood, LA 71033.

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities			siness-type Activities		Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2	,210,169	\$	149,399	\$	2,359,568
Investments	1	,341,496				1,341,496
Receivables		194,581		206,489		401,070
Internal balances		87,586		(87,586)		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents				536,054		536,054
Capital assets not being depreciated		222,936		200,381		423,317
Depreciable capital assets, net		325,258	Sec. 1	8,483,631	-	8,808,889
Total assets	4	,382,026		9,488,368	_	13,870,394
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Pension related	-	292,108			<u>.</u>	292,108
Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		72,496		327,843		400,339
Payable from restricted assets:						
Customer deposits				161,428		161,428
Non-current liabilities:						
Due within one year		17,163		163,807		180,970
Due in more than one year	1	,114,474	9 <u></u>	3,173,817		4,288,291
Total liabilities	1	,204,133		3,826,895		5,031,028
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Pension related		104,189	-		-	104,189
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets		548,194		5,346,388		5,894,582
Restricted for:						
Debt service				290,511		290,511
Capital improvements		•		84,115		84,115
Unrestricted	2	,817,618		(59,541)		2,758,077
Total net position	-	,365,812	\$	5,661,473	\$	9,027,285

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Program Revenues			N	et (Expense) Re	venue	e and Changes	s in N	let Assets		
		Expenses		harges for Services	(Operating Grants and pontributions	G	overnmental Activities		siness-type Activities		Total
Functions / Programs:												
Governmental Activities												
General government	\$	573,406	\$	21,139	\$		\$	(552,267)	\$		\$	(552,267)
Public safety	-	1,094,318		322,893		122,521	_	(648,904)				(648,904)
Total governmental activities		1,667,724		344,032	-	122,521		(1,201,171)				(1,201,171)
Business-type Activities												
Water		1,272,565		1,116,706						(155,859)		(155,859)
Sewer		616,311		447,843						(168,468)		(168,468)
Total business-type activities		1,888,876	_	1,564,549						(324,327)		(324,327)
Total Government	\$	3,556,600	\$	1,908,581	\$	122,521		(1,201,171)		(324,327)		(1,525,498
			Gener	al revenues:								
			Ad v	alorem taxes				258,425				258,425
			Sale	s taxes				690,572				690,572
			Fran	chise taxes				165,981				165,981
			Licer	nses and perm	its			153,045				153,045
			Gam	ing taxes				286,896				286,896
			Inves	stment earning	s			49,207		1,131		50,338
			Misc	ellaneous				75,239				75,239
			Tran	sfers				(32,861)		32,861		10000
			Тс	otal general rev	enues	and transfers		1,646,504		33,992		1,680,496
			Char	nge in net asse	ts			445,333		(290,335)		154,998
			Net	position - begin	ning			2,920,479		5,951,808		8,872,287
			Net	position - endin	g		\$	3,365,812	\$	5,661,473	\$	9,027,285

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Balance Sheet Governmental Fund June 30, 2020

		General
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.		Fund
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	2,210,169
Investments		1,341,496
Receivables		194,581
Due from other funds		87,586
Total assets	\$	3,833,832
Liabilities and Fund Balances		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	72,496
Total liabilities		72,496
Fund balances:		
Assigned		
Capital projects		1,549,602
Unassigned		2,211,734
Total fund balances	-	3,761,336
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	3,833,832

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

Fund balances - total governmental fund	\$ 3,761,336
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	548,194
Other long-term assets and other amounts are not available to pay for current- period expenditures and therefore are unavailable in the funds. Deferred outflows - pension related	292,108
Long-term liabilities and other amounts are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Compensated absences	(21,693)
Net pension liability	(1,109,944)
Deferred inflows - pension related	 (104,189)
Net position of governmental activities	\$ 3,365,812

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Revenues:		General Fund
Ad valorem taxes	\$	258,425
Sales tax	Ψ	690,572
Franchise taxes		165,981
Licenses and permits		153,045
Gaming taxes		286,896
Intergovernmental revenues		97,360
Fines and forfeitures		322,893
Investment earnings		49,207
Miscellaneous		96,378
Total revenues		2,120,757
Expenditures:		
Current:		
General government		516,992
Public safety		1,070,156
Capital outlay	-	56,751
Total expenditures	-	1,643,899
Excess (deficiency) of revenues		
over expenditures		476,858
Other financing sources (uses):		
Transfers out		(32,861)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(32,861)
Net change in fund balance		443,997
Fund balances at beginning of year		3,317,339
Fund balances at end of year	\$	3,761,336

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental fund	\$ 443,997
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation (\$73,374) exceeded capital outlays (\$56,751) in the current period.	(16,623)
Revenues that are not available to pay current obligations are not reported in the fund financial statements, but they are presented as revenues in the statement of activities.	
Non-employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plan	25,161
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the funds.	
Pension expense Accrued leave	 (2,612) (4,590)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 445,333

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Statement of Net Position Proprietary Funds June 30, 2020

	Business-type Activities - Ent					iterprise Funds		
		Water	-	Sewer		Totals		
Assets								
Current assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	90,351	\$	59,048	\$	149,399		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		81,806		79,622		161,428		
Accounts receivable		147,879		58,610		206,489		
Due from other funds	-	32,833				32,833		
Total current assets		352,869		197,280		550,149		
Noncurrent assets:								
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		290,511		84,115		374,626		
Capital assets:								
Land		43,084		157,297		200,381		
Plant and equipment		12,800,953		5,158,619		17,959,572		
Less: accumulated depreciation		(5,632,235)		(3,843,706)		(9,475,941)		
Total noncurrent assets		7,502,313	_	1,556,325		9,058,638		
Total assets	\$	7,855,182	\$	1,753,605	\$	9,608,787		
Liabilities								
Current liabilities:								
	\$	281,958	\$	17,809	\$	299,767		
Accounts payable	φ	7,328	φ	3,505	φ	10,833		
Accrued expenses Due to other funds		16,316		104,103		120,419		
		10,310		104,103		120,419		
Payable from restricted assets:		157 000				157 020		
Revenue bonds		157,030				157,030		
Accrued interest		17,243		0 777		17,243		
Capital lease		01.000		6,777		6,777		
Customer deposits		81,806		79,622		161,428		
Total current liabilities		561,681		211,816		773,497		
Noncurrent liabilities:								
Capital lease				6,100		6,100		
Revenue bonds	-	3,167,717				3,167,717		
Total noncurrent liabilities		3,167,717		6,100		3,173,817		
Total liabilities		3,729,398		217,916		3,947,314		
Net position								
Net investment in capital assets		3,887,055		1,459,333		5,346,388		
Restricted for debt service				and a second		and a second		
Debt service		290,511				290,511		
Capital improvements				84,115		84,115		
Unrestricted		(51,782)		(7,759)		(59,541)		
Total net position		4,125,784		1,535,689		5,661,473		
Total liabilities and net position	\$	7,855,182	\$	1,753,605	\$	9,608,787		

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

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds						
		Water		Sewer	Totals		
Operating revenues:	10						
Charges for service -							
Water sales	\$	1,079,550	\$		\$	1,079,550	
Sewerage service charges				441,299		441,299	
Other charges and fees		37,156		6,544		43,700	
Total operating revenues		1,116,706		447,843		1,564,549	
Operating expenses:							
Salaries		135,344		98,980		234,324	
Payroll taxes		9,048		7,435		16,483	
Legal and accounting		10,546		8,254		18,800	
Insurance		108,553		44,066		152,619	
Testing		225		6,688		6,913	
Maintenance and repairs		90,835		51,798		142,633	
Miscellaneous expenses		66,400		34,015		100,415	
Office expense		45,960		9,778		55,738	
Material and supplies		174,027		36,234		210,261	
Utilities		93,955		36,130		130,085	
Lift station expense				147,483		147,483	
Depreciation		421,008		134,796		555,804	
Total operating expenses		1,155,901	_	615,657		1,771,558	
Operating income (loss)	-	(39,195)		(167,814)		(207,009)	
Non-operating revenues (expenses):							
Interest income		552		579		1,131	
Interest expense		(116,664)		(654)	-	(117,318)	
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)		(116,112)	_	(75)	_	(116,187)	
Net income (loss) before transfers		(155,307)		(167,889)		(323,196)	
Transfers in		67,267		6,051		73,318	
Transfers out				(40,457)		(40,457)	
Total transfers	-	67,267		(34,406)		32,861	
Change in net position		(88,040)		(202,295)		(290,335)	
Net position - beginning of year		4,213,824	<u> </u>	1,737,984		5,951,808	
Net position - end of year	\$	4,125,784	\$	1,535,689	\$	5,661,473	

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Water		Sewer		Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities						
Receipts from customers	\$	1,087,874	\$	469,889	\$	1,557,763
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services		(600,117)		(359,129)		(959,246)
Cash payments to employees for services		(145,446)		(107,135)		(252,581)
Net Cash From Operating Activities		342,311		3,625		345,936
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:						
Interfund loans		(7,487)		20,155		12,668
Transfers from other funds		67,267		6,051		73,318
Transfers to other funds				(40,457)		(40,457)
Net Cash From (Used) by Noncapital Financing Activities		59,780		(14,251)		45,529
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities						
Acquisition/construction of capital assets		(26,809)		(18,274)		(45,083)
Principal paid on capital debt		(154,000)		(5,397)		(159,397)
Interest paid on capital debt		(117,460)		(654)		(118,114)
Net Cash (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities		(298,269)	_	(24,325)		(322,594)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities						
Interest income		552		579		1,131
Net Cash From Investing Activities		552		579		1,131
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		104,374		(34,372)		70,002
Cash, Beginning of year		358,294		257,157		615,451
Cash, End of year	\$	462,668	\$	222,785	\$	685,453
Cash and cash equivalents are reflected on the Statement						
of Net Position as follows:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	90,351	\$	59,048	\$	149,399
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted		372,317		163,737	*	536,054
Total	\$	462,668	\$	222,785	\$	685,453
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided						
By/(Used In) Operating Activities	•	(20 105)	¢	(407 04 4)	¢	(007.000)
Operating income (loss)	\$	(39,195)	\$	(167,814)	\$	(207,009)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided (used) by operating activities						
Depreciation expense		421,008		134,796		555,804
Accounts receivable		(23,444)		15,946		(7,498)
Accounts payable		(9,616)		15,317		5,701
Accrued expenses		(1,054)		(720)		(1,774)
Customer deposits		(5,388)		6,100		712
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	\$	342,311	\$	3,625	\$	345,936
Noncash Capital Financing Activities:						
Acquisition of property						
Acquisition/construction of capital assets	\$	26,809	\$	36,548	\$	63,357
Capital lease proceeds				(18,274)		(18,274)
Cash used to acquire/construct capital assets	\$	26,809	\$	18,274	\$	45,083

INTRODUCTION

The Town of Greenwood is incorporated under the provisions of the Lawrason Act. The Town operates under a Mayor–Board of Aldermen form of government.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

A. Reporting Entity

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

GASB established criteria for determining which component units should be considered part of the Town of Greenwood 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 criteria includes:

- 1. Appointing a voting majority of an organization's governing body, and
 - a. The ability of the Town 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. Organizations for which the Town does not appoint a voting majority but are fiscally dependent on the Town.
- Organizations for which the reporting entity financial statements would be misleading if data of the organization is not included because of the nature or significance of the relationship.

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

 The economic resources received or held by the separate organization are entirely or almost entirely for the direct benefit of the primary government, its component units, or its constituents.

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

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

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

B. Basic Financial Statements – Government-Wide Statements

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

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

The government-wide Statement of Activities reports both the gross and net cost of each of the Town of Greenwood's functions. The functions are also supported by general government revenues (property, sales and use taxes, certain intergovernmental revenues, etc.). The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating, and capital grants.

Program revenues must be directly associated with the function. Operating grants include operating-specific and discretionary (either operating or capital) grants while the capital grants column reflects capital-specific grants. Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

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

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

This government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the Town of Greenwood as an entity and the change in the Town of Greenwood's net assets resulting from the current year's activities.

C. Basic Financial Statements - Fund Financial Statements

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

The following fund types are used by the Town of Greenwood:

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

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

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

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

Water Fund - accounts for the provision of water services of the Town.

Sewer Fund - accounts for the provision of sewer services of the Town.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

1. Accrual:

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

2. Modified Accrual:

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

E. Budgets

The Town follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in these financial statements:

- 1. The Town Clerk prepares a proposed budget and submits same to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen no later than fifteen days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year.
- A summary of the proposed budget is published and the public notified that the proposed budget is available for public inspection. At the same time, a public hearing is called.
- A public hearing is held on the proposed budget after publication of the call for the hearing.

- 4. After the holding of the public hearing and completion of all action necessary to finalize and implement the budget, the budget is adopted through passage of an ordinance prior to the commencement of the fiscal year for which the budget is being adopted.
- 5. Budgetary amendments involving the transfer of funds from one department, program or function to another, or involving increases in expenditures resulting from revenues exceeding amounts estimated, require the approval of the Board of Aldermen.
- 6. All budgetary appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.
- Budgets for all funds are adopted on a cash basis. Budgeted amounts in the accompanying statements are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Board of Aldermen. There was one amendment to the budget during the year.
- F. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

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

Investments are limited by R.S. 33:2955 and the 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.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets purchased or acquired with an original cost of \$5,000 or more are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	10–30 years
Furniture and equipment	5-20 years
Vehicles	5-10 years
Water and sewer systems	5-40 years

GASB requires the Town to report and depreciate new infrastructure assets effective July 1, 2003. Infrastructure assets include roads, bridges, traffic signals, etc. Neither their historical cost nor related depreciation has historically been reported in the financial statements. The retroactive reporting of infrastructure is not required.

H. Revenues

Ad valorem taxes are assessed on a calendar year basis and attach as an enforceable lien and become due and payable on the date the tax rolls are filed with the recorder of mortgages. State law requires that the tax roll be filed on or before November 15 of each year. Ad valorem taxes become delinquent if not paid by December 31. Sales tax revenues are recorded in the period in which the underlying exchange has occurred. Fines, forfeitures, licenses, and permits are recognized in the period they are collected. Interest income on demand and time deposits is recorded when earned. Federal and state grants are recorded when the Town is entitled to the funds.

I. Net Position

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

J. Fund Balance

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

- Nonspendable fund balances are amounts that cannot be spent because they are either

 (a) not in spendable form, such as inventory or prepaid expenses, or
 (b) legally or
 contractually required to be maintained intact, such as a trust that must be retained in
 perpetuity.
- Restricted fund balances are restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- 3. Committed fund balances include amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes as a result of constraints imposed by the board of alderman (the Town's highest level of decision making authority). Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the board of aldermen removes those constraints by taking the same type of action (i.e. legislation, resolution, and ordinance).

- 4. Assigned fund balances are amounts that are constrained by the Town's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.
- 5. Unassigned fund balance are the residual classification for the Town's general fund and include all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

The Town's policy is to apply expenditures against nonspendable fund balances, restricted fund balances, committed fund balances, assigned fund balances, and unassigned fund balances, in that order.

The calculation of fund balance amounts begins with the determination of nonspendable fund balances. Then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined (not including non-spendable amounts). Then any remaining fund balance amounts for the non-general funds are classified as restricted fund balance. It is possible for the non-general funds to have negative unassigned fund balance when non-spendable amounts plus the restricted fund balances for specific purpose amounts exceeds the positive fund balance for the non-general fund.

K. Sales Taxes

The Town collects a 1% sales and use tax. After paying reasonable and necessary costs and expenses of collecting and administering the tax, the tax is to be dedicated and used exclusively for the following purposes: general fund and sewerage fund land acquisitions; general fund and sewerage fund capital expenditures; sewerage fund for additions, improvements, and extensions of the sewerage system and general fund for operations.

L. Compensated Absences

The Town's policy allows annual leave based upon years of service. Employees can carry over accumulated annual leave from one anniversary date to another. Employees will receive pay in lieu of unused annual leave.

The Town's policy allows sick leave based upon time worked. Employees may carryover unused sick leave, but will not be paid for unused sick leave upon separation from employment.

M. Interfund Activity

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

N. Use of Estimates

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

O. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities in the statement of net assets. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

P. Bad Debts

Uncollectible amounts due for ad valorem taxes, customer's utility receivables, and special assessments are recognized as bad debts through the establishment of an allowance account at the time information becomes available which would indicate the uncollectibility of the particular receivable. Accounts receivable for the water and sewer funds are shown net of an allowance of \$47,343 and \$33,282, respectively.

Q. Capitalized Interest

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

R. Statement of Cash Flows

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

S. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

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

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

T. Prepaid Items

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

U. Pension Plan

The Town is a participating employer in a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan as described in Note 12. For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of each of the plans, and additions to/deductions for the plans fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plan.

V. Fair Value Measurements

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

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

<u>Level 2 inputs</u> – The valuation is based on quoted market prices for similar instruments traded in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;

<u>Level 3 inputs</u> – The valuation is determined by using the best information available under the circumstances and might include the government's own data but should adjust those data if (a) reasonably available information indicates that other market participants would use different data or (b) there is something particular to the government that is not available to other market participants.

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

(2) Ad Valorem Taxes

The following is a summary of authorized and levied ad valorem taxes for the year:

	Authorized	Levied	Expiration
	Millage	Millage	Date
General Fund	9.95	9.95	Statutory

Approximately 23% of the Town's ad valorem taxes are derived from 10 taxpayers.

(3) Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

A. Cash and Cash Equivalents

At June 30, 2020, the Town has cash and cash equivalents (book balances) totaling \$2,895,622 of which \$536,054 is shown as restricted assets. 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.

B. Investments

At June 30, 2020, the Town has investments totaling \$1,341,496, as follows:

Certificates of deposit

\$ 1,341,496

The investments are presented in the financial statements at fair value using level 2 fair value measure. Investments at June 30, 2020, consisted of certificates of deposit with maturities greater than 90 days. The certificates of deposit are carried at cost, which approximates market.

C. Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. As of June 30, 2020, \$3,271,679 of the Town's bank balances were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured and collateral held by pledging bank's trust department not in Town's name:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,430,250
Investments	841,429
	\$ 3,271,679

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 10 days of being notified that the fiscal agent has failed to pay deposited funds upon demand.

(4) Receivables

The following is a summary of receivables at June 30, 2020:

Receivable		
Governmental activities -		
Sales taxes	\$	65,830
Gaming taxes		63,491
Franchise taxes		33,837
Licenses and permits		16,080
Intergovernmental revenues		11,630
Other		3,713
Total governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	194,581
Business-type activities –		
Water and sewer charges	\$	206,489
Total business-type activities	\$	206,489

(5) Restricted Assets – Proprietary Fund Type

Class of

Restricted assets were applicable to the following at June 30, 2020:

Cash	Ente	rprise Fund
Customer deposits	\$	161,428
Capital improvements		84,115
Debt service		290,511
	\$	536,054

(6) Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses at June 30, 2020 consisted of the following:

Class of Payable	Governmental Activities		siness-type Activities	Total		
Accounts	\$ 17,332	\$	299,767	\$	317,099	
Compensated absences	1,429		6,453		7,882	
Salaries and benefits	53,735		4,380		58,115	
Total - fund statements	72,496		310,600		383,096	
Accrued interest Total – government-wide	 	-	17,243		17,243	
Statements	\$ 72,496	\$	327,843	\$	400,339	

(7) Customers' Deposits

Deposits held for customers that are currently active on the water and sewer systems total \$161,428 at June 30, 2020.

(8) Operating Leases

The Town leased equipment under operating leases. The rental costs paid on these leases for the year ended June 30, 2020 were \$2,157.

There were no minimum annual commitments under non-cancelable operating leases.

(9) Litigation and Claims

At June 30, 2020, the Town is involved in two lawsuits, of which the outcome is not presently detrminable. In the opinion of legal counsel for the Town, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Town.

(10) Capital Assets

	Balance at July 1, 2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2020
Governmental Activities: Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 222,936	\$	\$	\$ 222,936
Total assets, not being				
depreciated	222,936	- 0.		222,936
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	887,837			887,837
Furniture and equipment	225,126			225,126
Vehicles	359,199	56,751		415,950
Playground - park	63,355			63,355
Total capital assets, being depreciated				
at historical cost	1,535,517	56,751	an	1,592,268
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	(635,873)	(39,347)		(675,220)
Furniture and equipment	(206,651)	(6,362)		(213,013)
Vehicles	(287,757)	(27,665)		(315,422)
Playground - park	(63,355)			(63,355)
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,193,636)	(73,374)		(1,267,010)
Total capital assets, being				
depreciated, net	341,881	(16,623)		325,258
Governmental activities capital				test countrations for person
assets, net	\$ 564,817	\$ (16,623)	\$	\$ 548,194

	Balance at July 1, 2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2020
Business-type Activities: Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 200,381	\$	\$	\$ 200,381
Total assets, not being				
depreciated	200,381		14	200,381
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Sewer system	5,114,302			5,114,302
Water system	12,309,502	13,440		12,322,942
Furniture and equipment	157,559	13,369		170,928
Buildings	137,046			137,046
Vehicles	196,079	18,274	7-1-1-11-11-1	214,353
Total capital assets, being depreciated				
at historical cost	17,914,488	45,083		17,959,571
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Sewer system	(3,698,707)	(124,591)		(3,823,298)
Water system	(4,809,937)	(410,665)		(5,220,602)
Furniture and equipment	(142,188)	(1,725)		(143,913)
Buildings	(89,062)	(16,386)		(105,448)
Vehicles	(180,242)	(2,437)		(182,679)
Total accumulated depreciation	(8,920,136)	(555,804)		(9,475,940)
Total capital assets, being				42/02/22/02/22/24
depreciated, net	8,994,352	(510,721)		8,483,631
Business-type activities capital				
assets, net	\$ 9,194,733	\$ (510,721)	\$	\$ 8,684,012

Depreciation expense was charged to Governmental and Business-type Activities as follows:

	ernmental ctivities	Business -type Activities		Total
Public Safety	\$ 19,774	\$	\$	19,774
General Government	53,600			53,600
Water		421,008		421,008
Sewer		 134,796		134,796
	\$ 73,374	\$ 555,804	\$	629,178

(11) Long–Term Liabilities

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

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Amounts Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities: Other long-term Liabilities – Net pension					
liability Compensated absences	\$ 1,106,839 18,245	\$ 3,105 22,041	\$ (17,164)	\$ 1,109,944 23,122	\$ 18,592
	<u>\$ 1,125,084</u>	<u>\$ 25,146</u>	\$(17,164)	1,133,066	
Less current portion				(1,429)	(1,429)
Total long-term liabilities, governmental					
activities				<u>\$ 1,131,637</u>	<u>\$ 17,163</u>
Business-type activities:					
Direct borrowings and direct placements:					
Capital Lease	\$	\$ 18,274	\$(5,397)	\$ 12,877	\$ 6,777
Water Revenue Bonds Series 2014	3,478,747		(154,000)	3,324,747	157,030
Other long-term liabilities Compensated Absences	6,484	7,038	(7,069)	6,453	6,453
	<u>\$ 3,485,231</u>	<u>\$ 25,312</u>	\$ (166,466)	3,344,077	170,260
Less current portion				(6,453)	(6,453)
Total long term liabilities, business-type activities				<u>\$ 3,337,624</u>	<u>\$ 163,807</u>

Water revenue bonds:

\$4,125,000 dated 6/4/2015. Payments of interest only semiannual and principal and interest payments annual. Annual debt service of approximately \$270,000. Interest rate of 2.95%. Final payment November 1, 2035.

\$ 3,324,747

The Town entered into an agreement dated June 4, 2015, to issue bonds through the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund in the amount of \$5,250,000 for water system improvements. The loan will be entitled to principal forgiveness of up to \$1,125,000 or 30% of the total draws on the loan. Amounts drawn on the loan at June 30, 2020 totaled \$4,980,747, with \$1,125,000 forgiven and \$531,000 paid, leaving an outstanding balance at June 30, 2020 of \$3,324,747.

The water revenue bonds are secured by and payable solely from a pledge and dedication of the excess annual revenues of the water system. Payments on water revenue bonds are made from the water fund. The interest rate for the water revenue bonds is 2.95%. The date of the final payment is November 1, 2035. The debt service requirements shown below reflect the maturities of the water revenue bonds.

Business-type Activities - Water Revenue Bonds

Fiscal Year	Principal		Interest
2021	\$ 157,030	\$	94,385
2022	162,638		89,670
2023	168,246		84,789
2024	173,854		79,743
2025	179,462		74,532
2026-2030	996,390		287,924
2031-2035	1,179,591		127,749
2036	307,536		3,847
	\$_3,324,747	\$	842,639

Capital Lease - Truck

During August 2019, the Town entered into a capital lease agreement to lease a truck. The lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes. The truck is included in capital assets at a cost of \$18,274, with accumulated depreciation totaling \$5,584 as of June 30, 2020. Interest has been imputed at a rate of 4.95%, and the Town will make monthly payments through May 2022. The debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Fiscal Year		
2021	\$	7,262
2022	-	6,244
Total minimum lease payments		13,506
Less amounts representing interest	(629)
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	12,877

(12) Pension Plan

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

Plan Description

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

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

Membership Prior to January 1, 2013

A member is eligible for regular retirement after he has been a member of the System and has 25 years of creditable service at any age or has 20 years of creditable service and is age 50 or has 12 years creditable service and is age 55. A member is eligible for early retirement after he has been a member of the System for 20 years of creditable service at any age with an actuarially reduced benefit. Benefit rates are three and one-third percent of average final compensation (average monthly earnings during the highest 36 consecutive months or joined months if service was interrupted) per number of years of creditable service not to exceed 100% of final salary.

Upon the death of an active contributing member, or disability retiree, the plan provides for surviving spouses and minor children. Under certain conditions outlined in the statutes, the benefits range from forty to sixty percent of the member's average final compensation for the surviving spouse. In addition, each child under age eighteen receives benefits equal to ten percent of the member's average final compensation or \$200.00 per month, whichever is greater.

Membership Commencing January 1, 2013

Member eligibility for regular retirement, early retirement, disability and survivor benefits are based on Hazardous Duty and Non Hazardous Duty sub plans. Under the Hazardous Duty sub plan, a member is eligible for regular retirement after he has been a member of the System and has 25 years of creditable service at any age or has 12 years of creditable service at age 55. Under the Non Hazardous Duty sub plan, a member is eligible for regular retirement after he has been a member of the System and has 30 years of creditable service at any age, 25 years of creditable service at age 55, or 10 years of creditable service at age 60.

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

Cost of Living Adjustments

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

Deferred Retirement Option Plan

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

Initial Benefit Option Plan

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

Contributions

Contributions for all members are actuarially determined as required by state law but cannot be less than 9% of the employees' earnable compensation excluding overtime but including state supplemental pay. For the year ended June 30, 2019, total contributions due from employers and employees was 42.25%. The employer and employee contribution rates for all members hired prior to January 1, 2013 and Hazardous Duty members hired after January 1, 2013 were 32.25% and 10%, respectively. The employer and employee contribution rates for all Non-Hazardous Duty members hired after January 1, 2013 were 32.25% and 8%, respectively. The employer and employee contribution rates for all Non-Hazardous Duty members hired after January 1, 2013 were 32.25% and 8%, respectively. The employer and employee contribution rates for all Non-Hazardous Duty members hired after January 1, 2013 were 32.25% and 8%, respectively. The employer and employee contribution rates for all Non-Hazardous Duty members hired after January 1, 2013 were 32.25% and 8%, respectively. The employer and employee contribution rates for all members whose earnable compensation is less than or equal to the poverty guidelines issued by the United States Department of Health and Human Services were 34.25% and 7.5%, respectively. The Town contributions to the System for the years ended June 30, 2020, 2019, and 2018 were \$146,057, \$123,179, and \$118,810, respectively. Included in contributions for the year ended June 30, 2020, are contributions for the month of June 2020 in the amount of \$14,900, which were paid in July 2020.

Non-Employer Contributions

The System also receives insurance premium tax monies as additional employer contributions. The tax is considered support from a non-contributing entity and appropriated by the legislature each year based on an actuarial study. Non-employer contributions totaling \$25,161 are recognized as revenue during the year ended June 30, 2020, and excluded from pension expense.

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

At June 30, 2020, the Town reported a liability of \$1,109,944 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's contributions to the System during the year ended June 30, 2019, as compared to the total of all employers' contributions to the System for the year ended June 30, 2019. At June 30, 2019, the Town's proportion was .122218%, which was a decrease of .008706% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Town recognized pension expense of \$148,708, plus employer's amortization of change in proportionate share and the difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions, \$(38).

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

	Governmental Activities				
	Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	2,329	\$	34,148	
Changes of assumptions		62,199			
Net difference between projected and actual earnings					
on pension plan investments		72,111			
Changes in proportion and differences between					
employer contributions and proportionate share of					
contributions		9,412		70,041	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement	t				
Date		146,057			
Total	\$	292,108	\$	104,189	

The Town reported a total of \$146,057 as deferred outflow of resources related to pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement period of June 30, 2019, which will be recognized as a reduction in net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2021.

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

Year	 Amount
2021	\$ 29,283
2022	(15,321)
2023	9,898
2024	18,002
Total	\$ 41,862

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

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

Valuation Date Actuarial Cost Method Investment Rate of Return	June 30, 2019 Entry Age Normal Cost 7.125%, net of investment expense, decreased from 7.2% in 2018
Expected Remaining Service Lives Inflation Rate	4 years 2,5%

Calaasiisassaas	Years of Service	Salary Growth Rate			
Salary increases, including inflation					
and merit	1-2	9.75%			
	3 – 23	4.75%			
	23 & Over	4.25%			
Mortality	RP-2000 Combined Healthy with Blue Collar Adjustment Sex Distinct Tables projected to 2029 by Scale AA (set back 1 yea for females) for healthy annuitants and beneficiaries.				
	RP-2000 Disabled Lives Table set back 5 years for males and set back 3 years for females for disabled annuitants.				
	RP-2000 Employee Ta for females for active	able set back 4 years for males and 3 years members.			
Cost-of-Living Adjustments	benefits currently bein previously granted cos	uture retirement benefits is based on g paid by the System and includes st-of-living increases. The present values ons for potential future increases not yet rd of Trustees.			

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

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

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.125%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from participating employers will be made at the actuarially determined rates approved by PRSAC taking into consideration the recommendation of the System's actuary. Based on those assumptions, the System's fiduciary

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

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

Sensitivity to Changes in Discount Rate

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

	Changes in Discount Rate					
		Current				
	1%	1%				
	Decrease	Rate	Increase			
	_6.125%	7.125%	8.125%			
Net Pension Liability	\$1,546,518	\$1,109,944	\$ 743,702			

Change in Net Pension Liability

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

Differences between Expected and Actual Experience:

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

Differences between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings:

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

Changes of Assumptions or Other Inputs:

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

Change in Proportion:

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

Contributions – Proportionate Share

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

Pension Plans Fiduciary Net Positions

Plan fiduciary net position is a significant component of the System's collective net pension liability. The System's plan fiduciary net position was determined using the accrual basis of accounting. The System's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses were recorded with the use of estimates and assumptions in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Such estimates primarily related to unsettled transactions and events as of the date of the financial statements and estimates over the determination of the fair market value of the System's investments. Accordingly, actual results may differ from estimated mounts. The Plan's fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis as that used by the plan. Detailed information about the fiduciary net position is available in a stand-alone audit report on their financial statements for the year ended June 30, 3019. Access to these reports can be found on the Louisiana Legislative Auditor's website, www.lla.la.gov.

(13) Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2020, consisted of the following:

	Transfer To	Transfer From	Net			
Governmental Funds:						
General Fund	\$	\$(32,861)	\$(32,861)			
	8	(32,861)	(32,861)			
Enterprise Funds:						
Water	67,267		67,267			
Sewer	6,051	(40,457)	(34,406)			
	73,318	(40,457)	32,861			
	<u>\$ 73,318</u>	\$(<u>73,318)</u>	\$			

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statue or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statue or budget requires to expend them.

(14) Other Postemployment Benefits

The Town provides no other postemployment benefits to its employees.

(15) Interfund Balances

Interfund balances at June 30, 2020 consisted of the following:

	Due From Other Fund	Due To Other Fund	Net
Governmental Funds: General Fund Total Governmental Funds	\$ <u>87,586</u> 87,586	\$	\$ <u>87,586</u> 87,586
Enterprise Funds: Water Sewer Total Enterprise Funds	32,833 <u>32,833</u>	(16,316) (104,103) (120,419)	16,517 (<u>104,103)</u> (<u>87,586)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 120,419</u>	<u>\$(120,419)</u>	\$

The interfund balances are the results of the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

(16) Risk Management

The Town purchases commercial insurance to provide workers compensation coverage and general liability and property insurance. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year.

(17) Subsequent Events

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

(18) Uncertainty

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

(19) On-Behalf Payments

The Town received a total of \$57,800 in police supplemental pay from the State of Louisiana. The Town recognizes this supplemental pay received by the employees as revenues and expenditures of the Town. The revenue is reported in the General Fund under intergovernmental revenues and the expenditure is reported as public safety expenditures.

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

2	Budgeted Amounts	Budgeted Amounts	0.040708	ual Amounts	Fi	ariance with inal Budget Positive
Revenues:	 Original	 Final		Igetary Basis)		Negative)
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$	258,425	\$	8,425
Franchise taxes	160,000	160,000		167,259		7,259
Licenses and permits	111,000	111,000		136,965		25,965
Gaming taxes	275,000	275,000		270,798		(4,202)
Intergovernmental revenues	15,000	15,000		85,730		70,730
Fines and forfeitures	250,000	250,000		314,569		64,569
Investment earnings	18,000	18,000		38,429		20,429
Miscellaneous	 22,500	 22,500		96,894		74,394
Total revenues	 1,101,500	 1,101,500		1,369,069		267,569
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government	548,900	548,900		517,822		31,078
Public safety	985,400	985,400		1,083,896		(98,496)
Capital outlay		100,000		56,751		43,249
Total expenditures	 1,534,300	 1,634,300		1,658,469		(24,169)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over expenditures	(432,800)	(532,800)		(289,400)		243,400
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in	447,500	547,500		480,356		(67,144)
Transfers out				(382,861)		(382,861)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 447,500	 547,500	_	97,495		(450,005)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources						
over expenditures and other uses	14,700	14,700		(191,905)		(206,605)
Fund balances at beginning of year	 95,504	 95,504		2,758,743		2,663,239
Fund balances at end of year	\$ 110,204	\$ 110,204	\$	2,566,838	\$	2,456,634

See accompanying note to the required supplementary schedule.

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Notes to Required Supplementary Information June 30, 2020

The Town's budget is adopted on a cash basis for all funds. There was one amendment to the 2020 budget. Budget comparison statements included in the accompanying financial statements include the original and adopted budgets. The schedule below reconciles excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses on the budget basis with GAAP basis:

		General Fund
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses (budget basis)	\$ (191,905)
Adjustments: Revenue accruals – net Expenditure accruals – net		49,576 22,709
Revenues, transfers, and Other financing sources: Sales Tax		1,050,835
Expenditures, transfers, and Other financing uses: Sales Tax	_(487.218)
Excess of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses (GAAP) basis	\$	443,997

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System

Year Ended June 30	Proportion of the net pension liability	Proportionate share of the net pension liability		Covered-employee		Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2020	0.12218%	\$	1,109,944	\$	381,670	290.81%	71.01%
2019	0.13092%		1,106,839		386,373	286.47%	71.89%
2018	0.12849%		1,121,781		383,588	292.44%	70.08%
2017	0.13821%		1,295,398		387,147	334.60%	66.04%
2016	0.14455%		1,132,414		387,666	292.11%	70.73%
2015	0.13263%		829,769		348,100	238.37%	75.10%

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

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

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Schedule of Contributions June 30, 2020

Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System

Year Ended June 30	Statutorily Required Contribution		Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution		Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered-employee payroll		Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	
2020	\$	146,057	\$	146,057		\$	449,406	32.50%	
2019		123,179		123,179			381,670	32.27%	
2018		118,810		118,810			386,373	30.75%	
2017		121,789		121,789			383,588	31.75%	
2016		114,208		114,208			387,147	29,50%	
2015		122,115		122,115			387,666	31.50%	

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

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

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Schedule of Compensation Paid to Board Members For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Mayor - Frank Stawasz, Salary and Allowance	\$ 30,000
Alderman:	
Josephine Robinson	3,000
Larry Smith	2,250
Reggie Ilgenfritz	500
Jodi Larsen	3,000
Bradley Edwardes	3,000
Tom Newsom	 3,000
	\$ 44,750

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Schedule of Compensiton, Benefits, and Other Payments to Agency Head For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Agency Head: Frank Stawasz, Mayor

Purpose	Amount			
Salary	\$ 30	0,000		
Conference travel		179		

COOK & MOREHART

Certified Public Accountants

1215 HAWN AVENUE • SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71107 • P.O. BOX 78240 • SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA 71137-8240

TRAVIS H MOREHART, CPA VICKIE D. CASE, CPA TELEPHONE (318) 222-5415

FAX (318) 222-5441

MEMBER AMERICAN INSTITUTE CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

SOCIETY OF LOUISIANA CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Frank Stawasz, Mayor and Members of the Town Council Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana

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

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of the 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 have not been identified. However, as identified in the accompanying Summary Schedule of Current Year Audit Findings, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Summary Schedule of Current Year Audit Findings as item 2020-003 to be a material weakness.

STUART L REEKS, CPA J PRESTON DELAUNE, CPA 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. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Summary Schedule of Current Year Audit Findings as item 2020-001 to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Town of Greenwood's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which is described in the accompanying Summary Schedule of Current Year Audit Findings as item 2020-002.

Town of Greenwood's Response to Findings

Town of Greenwood's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying summary schedule of current year audit findings. Town of Greenwood's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Cook & Marchart

Cook & Morehart Certified Public Accountants December 30, 2020

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings for the Louisiana Legislative Auditor June 30, 2020

There were two findings for the prior year audit for the year ended June 30, 2019, as described below:

2019-001 - Accounts Receivable

Condition – Material Weakness: Collections of water and sewer funds were not being properly posted to the accounts receivable and related interagency accounts on the water and sewer fund general ledgers. In addition, the spreadsheet which is utilized by the Town for tracking collections of water and sewer funds and the corresponding changes in accounts receivable was not being prepared correctly to ensure that such activity was in agreement with the subsidiary ledger and general ledgers.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Town's controls for monitoring accounts receivable balances be properly followed, including a proper preparation of the accounts receivable spreadsheet to ensure that balances are in agreement with the subsidiary ledger and general ledgers. We also recommend that the Town review the process for posting collections to the general ledgers to ensure that such amounts are properly posted between the water and sewer funds.

Current Status: See significant deficiency in current year audit.

2019-002 - Budget Adoption

Finding: The availability of the budget for fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, was not published at least ten days prior to the date of the public hearing.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Town comply with the Local Government Budget Act, including properly publishing notice of the budget's availability for public inspection at least ten days prior to the first public hearing.

Current Status: The budget for the year ended June 30, 2020, was advertised in accordance with state law.

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Summary Schedule of Current Year Audit Findings for the Louisiana Legislative Auditor June 30, 2020

There are three findings for the current year audit for the year ended June 30, 2020, as follows:

2020-001 - Accounts Receivable

Condition – Significant Deficiency: Collections of water and sewer funds were not being properly posted to the accounts receivable and related interagency accounts on the water and sewer fund general ledgers. In addition, the spreadsheet which is utilized by the Town for tracking collections of water and sewer funds and the corresponding changes in accounts receivable was not being prepared consistently and correctly to ensure that such activity was in agreement with the subsidiary ledger and general ledgers.

Criteria: Controls should be in place for monitoring the accounts receivable for the water and sewer funds to ensure that amounts are properly posted to the general ledgers and are in agreement with the subsidiary ledger.

Cause: The Town did not have adequate controls in place to ensure that collections of water and sewer funds were properly posted to the accounts receivable and related interagency accounts on the water and sewer fund general ledgers. Controls were also not in place to ensure that the spreadsheet which is utilized for monitoring the accounts receivable for the water and sewer funds was consistently and properly prepared so that potential misstatements in the balances on the general ledgers would be detected.

Effect: Without adequate controls in place for monitoring accounts receivable, misstatements in the accounts receivable for the water and sewer funds could occur and not be detected in the employees' normal course of performing their assigned duties.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Town's controls for monitoring accounts receivable balances be properly followed, including ensuring that balances per the general ledger are in agreement with the subsidiary ledger. We also recommend that the Town review the process for posting collections to the general ledgers to ensure that such amounts are properly posted between the water and sewer funds.

Management's Response: The Town will strengthen its controls to ensure that accounts receivable balances are properly reviewed and reconciled with general ledger and subsidiary ledger. The Town will analyze the posting of amounts between the water and sewer funds to ensure amounts are properly posted.

2020-002 - Amended Budget

Finding: Total expenditures and other financing uses for the General fund exceeded budgeted amounts by more than five percent.

Criteria: The Local Government Budget Act sets forth the requirements for adopting and amending the Town's budget.

Cause: The budget was not properly amended to include certain transfers of the Town.

Effect: The Town was not in compliance with the Local Government Budget Act.

Town of Greenwood Greenwood, Louisiana Summary Schedule of Current Year Audit Findings for the Louisiana Legislative Auditor June 30, 2020 (Continued)

Recommendation: We recommend that the Town amend its budget when total expenditures and other financing uses are anticipated to exceed budgeted amounts by more than five percent.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions: The Town will appropriately monitor and amend its budget in the future.

2020-003 - Bank Reconciliations

Condition – Material Weakness: Bank reconciliations for the Town's bank accounts were not prepared correctly during the year. Bank reconciliations contained numerous outstanding items which had not been reconciled. In addition, errors were noted on the bank reconciliations with regards to interfund balances.

Criteria: Bank reconciliations should be prepared accurately for all of the Town's bank accounts to ensure that the Town's accounting records are properly posted.

Cause: Bank reconciliations were not prepared accurately for some of the Town's bank accounts.

Effect: The Town's bank account balances were misstated. Significant additional audit time was necessary to research the discrepancies and to propose correcting entries.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Town's bank reconciliations be prepared accurately for all bank accounts, to include researching old outstanding items and discrepancies in interfund accounts.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions. The Town will implement controls to ensure that bank accounts are properly reconciled for all of the Town's bank accounts.