Financial Report

Year Ended June 30, 2020

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Independent Auditors' Report	1 - 3
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (GWFS)	
Statement of net position	6
Statement of activities	7
FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (FFS)	
Balance sheet - governmental funds	10
Reconciliation of the governmental funds balance sheet	
to the statement of net position	11
Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances-	
governmental funds	12
Reconciliation of the statement of revenues, expenditures, and	
changes in fund balances of governmental funds to the	
statement of activities	13
Statement of net position - proprietary fund	14
Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net	
position - proprietary fund	15
Statement of cash flows - proprietary fund	16 - 17
Statement of fiduciary net position - bond fee fund	18
Notes to basic financial statements	19 - 49
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
General Fund - budgetary comparison schedule	51
Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund - budgetary comparison schedule	52
District Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund - budgetary comparison schedule	53
Schedule of employer's share of net pension liability	54
Schedule of employer contributions	55
Notes to the required supplementary information	56

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Utility Fund - statement of revenues, expenses and changes in retained earnings - budget (GAAP basis) and actual	58 - 59
COMPLIANCE, INTERNAL CONTROL AND OTHER INFORMATION	
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial	
Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on	
an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance	
with Government Auditing Standards	61 - 62
Schedule of prior and current year audit findings and management's	
corrective action plan	63 - 64

# Champagne & Company, LLC

#### Certified Public Accountants

Russell F. Champagne, CPA, CGMA\* Penny Angelle Scruggins, CPA, CGMA\*

Shayne M. Breaux, CPA Kaylee Champagne Frederick, CPA

\*A Professional Accounting Corporation

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Ricky Calais, Mayor and Members of the Board of Aldermen City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information, of the City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the City's primary government as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

#### Basis for Adverse Opinion on Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units

The financial statements referred to above do not include financial data for the City's legally separate component units. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require financial data for those component units to be reported with the financial data of the City's primary government unless the City also issues financial statements for the financial reporting entity that include the financial data for its component units. The City has not issued such reporting entity financial statements. Because of this departure from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net position, revenues, and expenses of the aggregate discretely presented component units would have been presented as \$ 319,541, \$42,896, \$270,925, \$19,550, \$71,962, \$191,214, and \$191,974 respectively.

#### **Adverse Opinion**

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the "Basis for Adverse Opinion on Aggregate Discretely Presented Component Units" paragraph, the financial statements referred to above do not present fairly the financial position of the aggregate discretely presented component units of the City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana, as of June 30, 2020, or the changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Unmodified 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Breaux Bridge, 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 accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Matters

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the information on pages 51 through 56 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

#### Other Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other supplementary information section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated November 2, 2020, on our consideration of the City of Breaux Bridge, 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 City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Champagne & Company, LLC
Certified Public Accountants

Breaux Bridge, Louisiana November 2, 2020

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (GWFS)

## Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and interest-bearing deposits	\$ 3,673,707	\$ 852,271	\$ 4,525,978
Receivables, net	651,540	398,972	1,050,512
Internal balances	177,301	(177,301)	-
Due from other governmental units	97,419	-	97,419
Prepaid items	42,461	35,654	78,11 <u>5</u>
Total current assets	4,642,428	1,109,596	5,752,024
Noncurrent assets:			
Restricted assets:			
Cash and interest-bearing deposits	260,925	267,138	528,063
Capital assets, net	10,409,009	13,904,738	24,313,747
Total noncurrent assets	10,669,934	14,171,876	24,841,810
Total assets	15,312,362	15,281,472	30,593,834
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	635,303		635,303
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts, salaries and other payables	488,429	509,427	997,856
Note payable	535,000	5,215,677	5,750,677
Total current liabilities	1,023,429	5,725,104	6,748,533
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Customers' deposits payable	-	267,111	267,111
Note payable	2,085,000	-	2,085,000
Net pension liability	1,601,599		1,601,599
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,686,599	267,111	3,953,710
Total liabilities	4,710,028	5,992,215	10,702,243
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	85,668		85,668
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	7,789,009	8,689,061	16,478,070
Restricted for:			
Debt service	260,925	27	260,952
Sales tax dedications	2,661,858	-	2,661,858
Capital projects	779,756	-	779,756
Unrestricted	(339,579)	600,169	260,590
Total net position	\$ 11,151,969	\$ 9,289,257	\$ 20,441,226

#### Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		Pro	gram Revenues		Net	(Expense) Revenues	and
			Operating	Capital	Cl	nanges in Net Positi	on
		Fees, Fines, and	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business-Type	
Activities	Expenses	Charges for Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 1,726,570	\$ 526,377	\$ -	\$ 1,665	\$ (1,198,528)	\$ -	\$ (1,198,528)
Public safety:							
Police	2,880,082	81,942	-	2,314	(2,795,826)	-	(2,795,826)
Streets	1,908,474	-	-	-	(1,908,474)	-	(1,908,474)
Sanitation	704,823	704,773	-	-	(50)	-	(50)
Parks and recreation	386,018	-	-	-	(386,018)	-	(386,018)
Interest on long-term debt	74,178			-	(74,178)	Fr	(74,178)
Total governmental activities	7,680,145	1,313,092	<u> </u>	3,979	(6,363,074)		(6,363,074)
Business-type activities:							
Water	1,851,061	1,754,394	=	=	-	(96,667)	(96,667)
Sewer	837,823	1,014,817	-	-	-	176,994	176,994
Interest on long-term debt	14,350	<del>-</del>	-	-	-	(14,350)	(14,350)
Total business-type activities	2,703,234	2,769,211		_	-	65,977	65,977
Total	\$ 10,383,379	\$ 4,082,303	<u>\$</u>	\$ 3,979	(6,363,074)	65,977	(6,297,097)
	General revenues:						
	Taxes -						
	Property taxes	, levied for general purpose	s		307,865	-	307,865
		axes, levied for general pur	rposes		4,777,784	-	4,777,784
	Franchise taxe				465,332	-	465,332
	Grants and conti	ibutions not restricted to sp	ecific programs -				
	State and local				552,868	-	552,868
	Interest and inve	stment earnings			-	9,456	9,456
	Miscellaneous				346,514	62,792	409,306
	Transfers				1,500,000	(1,500,000)	-
	Total gene	ral revenues and transfers			7,950,363	(1,427,752)	6,522,611
	Change in	net position			1,587,289	(1,361,775)	225,514
	Net position - July	1, 2019			9,564,680	10,651,032	20,215,712
	Net position - June	30, 2020			<u>\$ 11,151,969</u>	\$ 9,289,257	\$ 20,441,226

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (FFS)

#### FUND DESCRIPTIONS

# MAJOR FUNDS General Fund

The General Fund is used to account for resources traditionally associated with governments which are not required to be accounted for in another fund.

#### **Special Revenue Fund**

Special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for particular purposes.

#### Sales Tax Fund -

To account for the receipt and use of proceeds of the City's 1% sales and use tax. These taxes may only be used for improvements and operation of specific public works and recreational facilities and to fund payment of the City's public improvement bonds.

On January 1, 2020, another 1% sales and use tax was passed. This additional tax is to be dedicated and used solely for the purposes of (i) acquiring, constructing, improving, maintaining and/or operating infrastructure, including public streets, sidewalks and right-of-way, drainage, waterworks, parks and recreation facilities, and the purchasing and acquiring of necessary equipment, land and rights-of-way for any of the aforesaid public works, improvements and facilities, (ii) public safety, including police and fire operations, facilities and equipment and (iii) cultural and economic development.

#### **District Sales Tax Fund -**

To account for the receipt and use of proceeds of the City's additional 1% sales and use tax. This additional sales and use tax is in the Sales Tax District No. 1 of the City of Breaux Bridge. 20% of these taxes may only be used for repairs and maintenance of the City's infrastructure which serves property located within the municipal limits in accordance with an Annual Plan for Repair and Maintenance of Municipality Infrastructure. The remaining 80% of these taxes may be used for new construction of infrastructure within the City of Breaux Bridge, or for the substantial improvement of existing infrastructure within the municipal limits, all according to a Master Plan for the Construction of Municipal Infrastructure.

#### **Enterprise Fund**

#### **Utility Fund -**

To account for the provision of water and sewer services to residents of the City and some residents of St. Martin Parish. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in this fund, including, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, financing and related debt service, and billing and collection.

#### NONMAJOR FUNDS

Five Capital Projects Funds and three Debt Service Funds have been combined and are presented as the nonmajor funds.

#### Fiduciary Fund

#### Bond Fee Fund -

To account for the collection of bond fees and payment of these collections to various governmental agencies in accordance with applicable laws.

# Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2020

	General	Sales Tax Special Revenue	District Sales Tax Special Revenue	Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Cash and interest-bearing deposits	\$ 621,299	\$1,015,362	\$1,115,688	\$1,182,283	\$ 3,934,632
Receivables:					
Taxes and licenses Due from other	106,968	453,707	79,409		640,084
governmental units	108,875	-	•	-	108,875
Due from other funds	219,542	-	-	-	219,542
Prepaid items	42,461	-			42,461
Total assets	\$1,099,145	\$1,469,069	\$1,195,097	<u>\$1,182,283</u>	\$ 4,945,594
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANG	CES				
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable and					
accrued expenditures	\$ 370,559	\$ 2,308	\$ -	\$ 99,361	\$ 472,228
Due to other funds		-	•	42,241	42,241
Total liabilities	370,559	2,308	-	141,602	514,469
Fund balances -					
Nonspendable	42,461	-	-	-	42,461
Restricted	-	1,466,761	1,195,097	1,040,681	3,702,539
Unassigned	686,125	-	-	-	686,125
Total fund balances	728,586	1,466,761	1,195,097	1,040,681	4,431,125
Total liabilities and					
fund balances	\$1,099,145	<u>\$1,469,069</u>	<u>\$1,195,097</u>	<u>\$1,182,283</u>	\$ 4,945,594

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

Total fund balances for governmental funds at June 30, 2020

\$ 4,431,125

(85,668)

Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Those assets consist of:

Land	\$ 472,382	
Construction in progress	507,072	
Buildings and improvements, net of \$1,644,102		
accumulated depreciation	3,868,661	
Equipment and vehicles, net of \$2,930,037		
accumulated depreciation	1,210,244	
Infrastructure, net of \$4,818,551 accumulated depreciation	4,350,650	\$10,409,009

The deferred outflows of expenditures are not a use of current resources, and are therefore, not reported in the funds:

Pension plan	635,3	303
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General long-term debt of governmental activities is not payable from current resources and, therefore, not reported in the funds. This debt is:

Notes payable and underlying accrued interest	(2,636,201)
Net pension liability	(1,601,599)
	(4.000.000)

(4,237,800)

The deferred inflows of contributions are not available resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds:

Pension plan

	6,720,844
Total net position of governmental activities at June 30, 2020	\$ 11,151,969

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

District

	General	Sales Tax Special Revenue	Sales Tax Special Revenue	Nonmajor Funds	Total
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$ 773,197	\$ 3,814,101	\$ 963,683	\$ -	\$5,550,981
Licenses and permits	526,377	-	-	-	526,377
Grants (federal and state)	3,979	-	-	-	3,979
Intergovernmental	552,868	-	-	-	552,868
Charges for services	704,773	-	-	-	704,773
Fines and forfeits	81,942	-	-	-	81,942
Miscellaneous	325,645		_	-	325,645
Total revenues	2,968,781	3,814,101	963,683		7,746,565
Expenditures: Current -					
General government	1,466,168	62,442	14,062	-	1,542,672
Streets and bridges	1,290,859	_	**	-	1,290,859
Sanitation	704,823	-	-	-	704,823
Public safety -police	2,593,747	-	•	-	2,593,747
Culture and recreation	266,827	-	-	-	266,827
Debt service	-	-	-	832,701	832,701
Capital outlay	236,953			379,286	616,239
Total expenditures	6,559,377	62,442	14,062	1,211,987	7,847,868
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over					
expenditures	(3,590,596)	3,751,659	949,621	(1,211,987)	(101,303)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Operating transfers in	3,950,000	-	-	839,037	4,789,037
Operating transfers out	(147,292)	(2,587,110)	(554,635)	<u> </u>	(3,289,037)
Total other financing					
sources (uses)	3,802,708	(2,587,110)	(554,635)	839,037	1,500,000
Net changes in fund					
balances	212,112	1,164,549	394,986	(372,950)	1,398,697
Fund balances, beginning	516,474	302,212	800,111	1,413,631	3,032,428
Fund balances, ending	\$ 728,586	\$ 1,466,761	\$ 1,195,097	\$1,040,681	\$4,431,125

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

Total net changes in fund balances at June 30, 2020 per Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances		\$ 1,398,697
The change in net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is 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.  Capital outlay which is considered expenditures on Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances  Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2020	\$ 616,239 (1,001,727)	(385,488)
Because governmental funds do not record fixed assets and accumulated depreciation, any assets disposed of with no selling price does not affect the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances. However, in the statement of activities,		
a gain or loss is shown on assets that are not fully depreciated.		(15,439)
Expenses not requiring the use of current financial resources and, therefore, not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds:		
Net change in note payable		750,000
Net change in accrued interest payable		8,523
Net change in net pension liability and related deferrals		(169,004)

\$ 1,587,289

Total changes in net position at June 30, 2020 per Statement of Activities

## Statement of Net Position Proprietary Fund June 30, 2020

ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and interest-bearing deposits	\$ 852,271
Receivables:	
Accounts	398,972
Prepaid items	35,654
Due from other funds	28,291
Total current assets	1,315,188
Noncurrent assets:	
Restricted assets -	
Cash and interest-bearing deposits	267,138
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	13,904,738
Total noncurrent assets	14,171,876
Total assets	15,487,064
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	509,427
Due to other funds	205,592
Revenue bonds payable	5,215,677
Customers' deposits	267,111
Total liabilities	6,197,807
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	8,689,061
Restricted for debt service	27
Unrestricted	600,169
Total net position	\$ 9,289,257

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

Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 2,600,765
Miscellaneous	168,446
Total operating revenues	2,769,211
Operating expenses:	
Repairs and maintenance	413,946
Salaries	481,186
Depreciation	748,922
Other operating expenses	1,044,830
Total operating expenses	2,688,884
Operating income	80,327
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):	
Interest on investments	9,456
Interest expense	(14,350)
Miscellaneous	62,792
Total nonoperating revenue	57,898
Income before transfers	138,225
Operating transfers in	600,000
Operating transfers out	(2,100,000)
Total operating transfers	(1,500,000)
Change in net position	(1,361,775)
Net position, beginning	10,651,032
Net position, ending	\$ 9,289,257

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

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Receipts from customers	\$ 2,760,875
Payments to suppliers	(1,152,861)
Payments to employees	(481,186)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,126,828
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Cash received from others	62,792
Operating transfers out to other funds	(1,525,629)
Net cash used by noncapital financing activities	(1,462,837)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Principal paid on revenue bonds	(115,000)
Interest paid on revenue bonds	(14,350)
Proceeds from revenue bonds	3,208,902
Acquisition of capital assets	(3,797,795)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(718,243)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest on investments and interest-bearing deposits	9,456
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,044,796)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,164,205
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 1,119,409

(continued)

# Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Fund (Continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by		
operating activities:		20.44-
Operating income	\$	80,327
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash used by		
operating activities:		
Depreciation		748,922
Changes in current assets and liabilities:		
Increase in accounts receivable		(25,575)
Decrease in prepaid items		34,461
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1	288,693
Total adjustments		1,046,501
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$</u>	1,126,828
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents per statement		
of cash flows to the balance sheet:		
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period -		
Cash - unrestricted	\$	1,913,132
Cash - restricted		251,073
Total cash and cash equivalents		2,164,205
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period -		
Cash - unrestricted		852,271
Cash - restricted		267,138
Total cash and cash equivalents		1,119,409
Net decrease	\$	(1,044,796)

# Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Bond Fee Fund June 30, 2020

#### **ASSETS**

Cash	<u>\$</u>	449
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	449
LIABILITIES		
Due to others	<u>\$</u>	449
Total liabilities	\$	449

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

#### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The City of Breaux Bridge was incorporated on January 26, 1901 under the provisions of the Lawrason Act. The City operates under a Mayor-Board of Aldermen form of government.

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

#### A. Financial Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the City for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, and the ability to significantly influence operations and accountability for fiscal matters. The other criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the City is able to exercise oversight responsibilities.

The Breaux Bridge City Court and the Breaux Bridge City Marshal were determined to be component units of the City of Breaux Bridge, primary government. This determination was made on the financial interdependency criterion. Both the City Court and the City Marshal have a December 31 year-end.

The City has chosen to issue financial statements of the primary government (City) only; therefore, neither of the previously listed component units are included in the accompanying financial statements. Financial information for these component units may be obtained by contacting the respective component unit.

These primary government (City) financial statements include all funds, account groups, and organizations for which the City maintains the accounting records.

GASB Statement 14 provides for the issuance of primary government financial statements that are separate from those of the reporting entity. However, the primary government's (City) financial statements are not a substitute for the reporting entity's financial statements. The accompanying primary government financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

accounting principles as applied to governmental units. These financial statements are not intended to and do not report on the reporting entity but rather are intended to reflect only the financial statements of the primary government.

The Breaux Bridge Housing Authority was chartered by the City in 1958. The Authority's five-member board of directors is appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City. The City's oversight responsibilities in the management, operation and financial accountability of the Authority are remote. For this reason, the Authority is not considered to be a component unit of the City and accordingly, is not included in the City's audited financial statements. The Authority's in-lieu-of-tax payment to the City was waived for 2020.

The City has no authority over, nor is it involved in the record keeping of the Breaux Bridge Volunteer Fire Department; therefore, the Department is not considered to be a component unit of the City and accordingly, is not included in the City's audited financial statements.

#### B. Basis of Presentation

Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity, except the fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the business-type activities of the City and for each function of the City's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The accounts of the City are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a separate set of self-balancing accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

The various funds of the City are classified into two categories: governmental and proprietary (enterprise). The emphasis on fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the City or meets the following criteria:

- a. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type: and
- b. Total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

Four funds of the City are considered to be major funds and are described below:

Governmental Funds -

General Fund -

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for and report all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

Special Revenue Fund -

Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Sales Tax Fund -

To account for the receipt and use of proceeds of the City's 1% sales and use tax. These taxes may only be used for improvements and operation of specific public works and recreational facilities and to fund payment of the City's public improvement bonds.

On January 1, 2020, another 1% sales and use tax was passed. This additional tax is to be dedicated and used solely for the purposes of (i) acquiring, constructing, improving, maintaining and/or operating infrastructure, including public streets, sidewalks and right-of-way, drainage, waterworks, parks and recreation facilities, and the purchasing and acquiring of necessary equipment, land

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

and rights-of-way for any of the aforesaid public works, improvements and facilities, (ii) public safety, including police and fire operations, facilities and equipment and (iii) cultural and economic development.

#### District Sales Tax Fund -

To account for the receipt and use of proceeds of the City's additional 1% sales and use tax. This additional sales and use tax is in the Sales Tax District No. 1 of the City. 20% of these taxes may only be used for repairs and maintenance of the City's infrastructure which serves property located within the municipal limits in accordance with an Annual Plan for Repair and Maintenance of Municipality Infrastructure. The remaining 80% of these taxes may be used for new construction of infrastructure within the City, or for the substantial improvement of existing infrastructure within the municipal limits, all according to a Master Plan for the Construction of Municipal Infrastructure.

Proprietary Fund -

#### Enterprise Fund -

The enterprise fund is used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. Enterprise funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues are derived from charges for services. All other revenues are reported as nonoperating.

The City's nonmajor funds are described below:

#### Capital Projects Funds -

Capital projects funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

#### Capital Projects Fund -

To account for various projects being funded by the District Sales Tax Fund according to the Master Plan.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Reserve Bond Construction Fund -

To account for the water system improvements set forth in the Master Plan. Financing is provided by the issuance of \$2,700,000 of revenue bonds.

LCDBG Capital Projects Fund -

To account for various projects financed partially or completely by community block grants.

2015 Limited Tax Equipment Fund -

To account for the acquisition of vehicles and equipment. Financing is provided by the issuance of \$225,000 of limited tax revenue bonds.

2017 Utility Construction Fund -

To account for sewer improvement projects.

Debt Service Funds -

Debt service funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

There are three debt service funds at June 30, 2020. One handles payments on the 2008 Certificate of Indebtedness and the 2010 Street Improvement Bonds. It is used to account for repayment of \$3,000,000 certificate of indebtedness, Series 2008, which is due in annual installments, plus interest, until maturity in 2023. It is also used to account for repayment of \$1,000,000 street improvement bonds, Series 2010, which is due in annual installments, plus interest, until maturity in 2020. The second handles repayment of \$1,000,000 limited tax bonds Series 2010, which is due in annual installments, plus interest, until maturity in 2020. It is also used to account for repayment of \$225,000 limited tax revenue bonds, Series 2015, which is due in annual installments, plus interest, until maturity in 2026. The third handles repayment of \$2,700,000 revenue bonds, Series 2015, which is due in annual installments, plus interest, until maturity in 2025.

Fiduciary Fund Type -

Bond Fee Fund (Agency Fund) -

The bond fee fund is used to account for the collection of bond fees and payment of these collections to various governmental agencies in accordance with applicable laws.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

#### C. Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "which" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

#### Measurement Focus

On the government-wide statement of net position and the statement of activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus as defined in item b. below.

In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus or the "economic resources" measurement focus is used as appropriate:

- a. All governmental funds utilize a "current financial resources" measurement focus. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.
- b. The proprietary fund utilizes an "economic resources" measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. All assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with their activities are reported. Proprietary fund equity is classified as net position.

#### Basis of Accounting

In the government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities, both governmental and business-type activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred, or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources resulting from nonexchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33 "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions."

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this modified accrual basis of

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

accounting, revenues are recognized when "measurable and available." Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or within 60 days after year-end. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for general obligation bond principal and interest which are reported when due. The proprietary fund utilizes the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred, or economic asset used. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

#### D. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Equity

Cash, interest-bearing deposits, and investments

For purposes of the Statement of Net Position, cash and interest-bearing deposits include all demand accounts, savings accounts, and certificates of deposit of the City. For the purpose of the proprietary fund Statement of Cash Flows, "cash and cash equivalents" include all demand and savings accounts, and certificates of deposit or short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

#### Interfund receivables and payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Those related to goods and services type transactions are classified as "due to and from other funds." Short-term interfund loans are reported as "interfund receivables and payables." Long-term interfund loans (noncurrent portion) are reported as "advances from and to other funds." Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position.

#### Receivables

In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities include sales and use taxes and franchise taxes. Business-type activities report customer's utility service receivables as their major receivables. Unbilled utility service receivables resulting from utility services rendered between the date of meter reading/billing and the end of the month are estimated and recorded at June 30, 2020.

#### Capital Assets

The accounting treatment over property, plant, and equipment (capital assets) depends on whether they are reported in the government-wide or fund financial statements.

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

In the government-wide financial statements, capital assets are capitalized at historical cost, or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated fixed assets, which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets is recorded as an allocated expense in the Statement of Activities, with accumulated depreciation reflected in the Statement of Net Position. Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation.

The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Buildings and improvements	15-40 years
Equipment and vehicles	2-30 years
Utility system and improvements	10-50 years
Infrastructure	40 years

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

Prior to the adoption of GASB 34, it was the City's policy not to record infrastructure; therefore, the City did not have a complete listing of infrastructure. The City has opted not to do a detailed analysis of existing infrastructure. Rather, we will begin accumulating infrastructure information prospectively.

#### Restricted Assets

Restricted assets include cash, interest-bearing deposits, and investments of the proprietary fund that are legally restricted as to their use. The restricted assets are related to the revenue bond accounts and utility meter deposits.

#### Long-term debt

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

All long-term debt to be repaid from governmental and business-type resources are reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term debt consists primarily of the revenue bonds payable and utility meter deposits payable.

Long-term debt for governmental funds is not reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements. The debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

and payment of principal and interest reported as expenditures. The accounting for proprietary fund long-term debt is the same in the fund statements as it is in the government-wide statements.

Unpaid Accumulated Vacation, Sick Pay, and Compensated Time

Unused vacation accumulated by employees is lost each year unless taken. Sick leave accumulates from year to year but is lost upon termination. Compensated time (overtime earned but not paid) is accumulated by employees and is not lost upon termination.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

In some instances, the GASB requires a government to delay recognition of decreases in net position as expenditures until a future period. In other instances, governments are required to delay recognition of increases in net position as revenues until a future period. In these circumstances, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources result from the delayed recognition of expenditures or revenues, respectively.

#### **Equity Classifications**

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

- a. Net investment in capital assets Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net position Consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Constraints may be placed on the use, either by (1) external groups, such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net position Net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in either of the two categories of net position.

In the fund statements, governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as follows. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide statements.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed – amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Board of Aldermen. The Board is the highest level of decision-making authority for the City. Commitments may be established, modified, or rescinded only through ordinances or resolutions approved by Board members.

Assigned – amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes. Under the City's policy, only Board members may assign amounts for specific purposes.

D:4-:-4

*Unassigned* – all other spendable amounts.

As of June 30, 2020, fund balances are composed of the following:

					Di	strict				
			Sales Tax Sa		Sale	es Tax				Total
			Sp	pecial	Special		Nonmajor		Governmenta	
	(	<u>General</u>	Re	venue	Re	venue		<u>Funds</u>		<u>Funds</u>
Nonspendable										
Prepaid items	\$	42,461	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- `	\$	42,461
Restricted:										
Sales taxes		-	1,4	166,761	1,1	95,097		-		2,661,858
Construction		-		-		-		779,756		779,756
Debt service		-		-		-		260,925		260,925
Unassigned	_	686,125				-		<u></u>	_	686,125
Total fund										
balances	<u>\$</u>	728,586	\$1.4	<u> 166,761</u>	<u>\$1,1</u>	<u>95,097</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>,040,681</u>	\$	4,431,125

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the City considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the City considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless Board members have provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

#### E. <u>Capitalization of Interest Expense</u>

It is not the policy of the City to capitalize material amounts of interest resulting from borrowings in the course of the construction of capital assets.

#### F. Use of Estimates

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

#### (2) Cash and Interest-Bearing Deposits

Under state law, the City may deposit funds within a fiscal agent bank organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the laws of any other state in the Union, or the laws of the United States. The City may invest in certificates and time deposits of state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having principal offices in Louisiana. At June 30, 2020, the City has cash and interest-bearing deposits (book balances) totaling \$5,054,490 of which \$449 is attributable to the nonmajor fiduciary fund, which is not presented in the statement of net position.

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the City's deposits may not be recovered or will not be able to recover the collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. 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 pledging financial institution. The market value of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal the amount on deposit within the financial institution. These securities are held in the name of the pledging financial institution in a holding or custodial bank that is mutually acceptable to both parties. Deposit balances (bank balances) at June 30, 2020, are as follows:

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Bank Balances	\$5,399,530
At June 30, 2020 the deposits are secured as follows:	
Federal deposit insurance	\$ 500,000
Pledged securities	4,899,530
Total	\$ 5,399,530

Deposits in the amount of \$4,899,530 were exposed to custodial credit risk. These deposits are uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging institution's trust department or agent, but not in the City's name. The City does not have a policy for custodial credit risk.

#### (3) Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2020 of \$1,050,512 consist of the following:

	<u>General</u>	Sales Tax	<u>Utility</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Accounts	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 678,796	\$ 678,796	
Allowance	-	-	(279,824)	(279,824)	
Taxes:					
Sales tax	-	533,116	_	533,116	
Property tax	29,597	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	29,597	
Allowance	(22,763)	-	-	(22,763)	
Franchise tax	100,131	-	-	100,131	
Fines, licenses, etc.	11,459	-		11,459	
Totals	\$ 118,424	\$ 533,116	\$ 398,972	\$ 1,050,512	

#### (4) <u>Due from Other Governmental Units</u>

Amounts due from other governmental units at June 30, 2020 consisted of the following:

General Fund: Amount due from the State of Louisiana for video poker receipts for June 2020.	\$ 83,849
Amount due from the Department of Motor Vehicles for fees for June 2020.	7,529
Amount due from the State of Louisiana for beer tax revenues earned during fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.	 6,041
	\$ 97,419

# Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

# (5) <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	Balance 07/01/19	Additions	Deletions	Balance 06/30/20
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 472,382	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 472,382
Construction in progress	2,249,585	104,622	(1,847,135)	507,072
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Building and improvements	4,436,646	1,076,117	-	5,512,763
Equipment and vehicles	4,031,448	199,610	(90,777)	4,140,281
Infrastructure	8,086,176	1,083,025		9,169,201
Totals	19,276,237	2,463,374	(1,937,912)	19,801,699
Less accumulated depreciation:		-		
Building and improvements	1,491,782	152,320	_	1,644,102
Equipment and vehicles	2,743,991	261,384	(75,338)	2,930,037
Infrastructure	4,230,528	588,023	-	4,818,551
Total accumulated depreciation	8,466,301	1,001,727	(75,338)	9,392,690
Governmental activities,				
capital assets, net	\$10,809,936	\$ 1,461,647	\$ (1,862,574)	\$10,409,009
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 150,200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,200
Construction in progress	784,268	3,456,507	(148,103)	4,092,672
Capital assets being depreciated:			,	
Plant and equipment - water system	9,279,658	282,798	-	9,562,456
Plant and equipment - sewer system	12,194,132	143,080	-	12,337,212
Autos and office equipment	873,284	63,513	(23,720)	913,077
Totals	23,281,542	3,945,898	(171,823)	27,055,617
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Plant and equipment - water system	5,571,695	290,019	-	5,861,714
Plant and equipment - sewer system	6,221,946	387,807	-	6,609,753
Autos and office equipment	632,036	71,096	(23,720)	679,412
Total accumulated depreciation	12,425,677	748,922	(23,720)	13,150,879
Business-type activities,				
capital assets, net	\$10,855,865	\$ 3,196,976	\$ (148,103)	<u>\$13,904,738</u>

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

General government	\$ 183,897
Police	81,024
Streets	617,615
Park and recreation	 119,191
Total depreciation expense	\$ 1,001,727

#### (6) Accounts, Salaries, and Other Payables

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

	Governmental Activities		iness-Type activities	Total		
Accounts	\$	219,068	\$ 159,097	\$	378,165	
Sales tax		-	1,276		1,276	
Accrued payroll		81,092	14,053		95,145	
Payroll withholdings		15,675	2,632		18,307	
Contracts payable		89,425	204,172		293,597	
Retainage payable		9,936	128,197		138,133	
Contingent liabilities		57,032	-		57,032	
Accrued interest payable		16,201	 		16,201	
Totals	\$	488,429	\$ 509,427	\$	997,856	

#### (7) Changes in Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of long-term debt transactions of the City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana for the year ended June 30, 2020. The bonds and revenue column relates to governmental activities and are therefore paid by the debt service funds. The utility revenue bonds column relates to business-type activities, and the payments are made from the enterprise fund.

		Bonds &	Utility		
	Revenue		Revenue	Total	
Long-term debt at July 1, 2019	\$	3,370,000	\$ 2,121,775	\$	5,491,775
Debt assumed Debt retired		(750,000)	3,208,902 (115,000)		3,208,902 (865,000)
Long-term debt at June 30, 2020	<u>\$</u>	2,620,000	\$ 5,215,677	<u>\$</u>	7,835,677

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Long-term debt at June 30, 2020 is comprised of the following:

\$8,000,000 Utilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2017, due in annual installments of \$365,000 to \$437,000; from January 1, 2018 to January 1, 2037; interest rate of .450 percent; payable from

the net revenues of the combined water and sewer systems of the City.

#### Street improvement bonds

\$3,000,000 Certificate of Indebtedness, Series 2008, due in annual installments of \$140,000 to \$270,000; from June 1, 2009 to June 1, 2023; interest rate of 2.75 percent; payable from general revenues of the City.	\$ 780,000
Limited tax bonds	
\$225,000 Limited Tax Bonds, Series 2015, due in annual installments of \$20,000 to \$25,000; from March 1, 2016 to March 1, 2026; interest rate of 2.35 pecent; payable from property tax revenues of the City.	<u>\$ 125,000</u>
Revenue bonds	
\$2,700,000 Revenue Bonds, Series 2015, due in annual installments of \$240,000 to \$305,000; from September 1, 2016 to September 1, 2025; interest rate of 2.35 percent; payable from sales tax revenues of Sales Tax District No. 1.	\$ 1.715,000
nomi saics tax revenues of saics fax District No. 1.	ψ 1,713,000

5,215,677

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding at June 30, 2020 are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 5,750,677	\$ 61,576	\$ 5,812,253
2022	555,000	47,886	602,886
2023	570,000	33,745	603,745
2024	310,000	19,153	329,153
2025	320,000	11,750	331,750
2026	330,000	4,171	334,171
Totals	\$ 7,835,677	\$ 178,281	\$ 8,013,958

The Utilities Revenue Bonds were not received in a lump sum. Instead, the funds are being drawn on an as needed basis. Until all funds have been drawn and the work is complete, no final maturity date or repayment schedule is available; however, debt repayments have been made in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. There are several projects that will be covered by these funds. The projected completion date on these projects is Fall of 2021. The entire balance is considered to be short-term.

#### (8) Dedication of Sales Tax Revenues

A sales and use tax of 1 percent was levied as of May 1, 1971 after approval by the registered voters of the City of Breaux Bridge. Revenues to be derived from the tax are dedicated to: constructing, acquiring, extending, improving, operating and maintaining waterworks, garbage and waste disposal facilities, streets and bridges, including incidental drainage in connection therewith, and recreational facilities; and purchasing and acquiring the necessary land, equipment and furnishings for the aforesaid public works, improvements and facilities. The tax can also be used to fund payment of the City's public improvement bonds.

Another sales and use tax of 1 percent was levied as of January 1, 2009. This additional sales and use tax is in the Sales Tax District No. 1 of the City of Breaux Bridge. Revenues to be derived from the tax were dedicated to constructing, improving, and maintaining infrastructure, or to promote economic development, or funded into bonds for such purposes. On July 1, 2019, a new law was passed to rededicate these monies as follows:

- 20% for the repairs and maintenance of the City's infrastructure which serves property located within the municipal limits in accordance with an Annual Plan for Repairs and Maintenance of Municipality Infrastructure.
- 80% for new construction of infrastructure within the City of Breaux Bridge, or for the substantial improvement of existing infrastructure within the municipal limits, all according to a Master Plan for the Construction of Municipal Infrastructure.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

On January 1, 2020, another 1% sales and use tax was passed. This additional tax is to be dedicated and used solely for the purposes of (i) acquiring, constructing, improving, maintaining and/or operating infrastructure, including public streets, sidewalks and rights-of-way, drainage, waterworks, parks and recreation facilities, and the purchasing and acquiring of necessary equipment, land and rights-of-way for any of the aforesaid public works, improvements and facilities, (ii) public safety, including police and fire operations, facilities and equipment and (iii) cultural and economic development.

# (9) Enterprise Fund Operations

Operations of the City's Utility System consist of water and sewerage utilities. Operating expenses which are not directly chargeable to the individual departments are allocated to the departments on the basis of number of utility customers and managerial estimates.

Operating results of the individual utilities were as follows:

	Year Ended June 30,	f	arges or vices	C	cellaneous Operating Levenues	Other Operating Expenses	perating Income (Loss)
Water utility	2020	\$ 1,6	47,677	\$	106,717	\$ 1,851,061	\$ (96,667)
Sewerage system	2020	\$ 9	53,088	\$	61,729	\$ 837,823	\$ 176,994

At June 30, 2020, the City was furnishing utility service to the following number of customers:

Water customers	3,173
Sewer customers	2,904

# (10) Interfund Transactions

#### A. Receivables and Payables

Interfund receivables and payables consisted of the following at June 30, 2020:

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

		Interfund Receivables		Interfund Payables	
Major Funds:					
Governmental Funds:					
General Fund	\$	219,542	\$	-	
Enterprise Fund:					
Utility Fund		28,291		205,592	
Non-Major Funds	v	•		42,241	
Total	<u>\$</u>	247,833	\$	247,833	

Garbage fees were not yet paid at year-end, causing the balance as noted above. These balances are expected to be paid within the next fiscal year.

#### B. Interfund transfers

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

	Interfund Transfers In	Interfund Transfers Out	
Major Funds:			
Governmental Funds:			
General Fund	\$ 3,950,000	\$ 147,292	
Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund	-	2,587,110	
District Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund	-	554,635	
Enterprise Fund:			
Utility Fund	600,000	2,100,000	
Non-major Funds	839,037	<u> </u>	
Total	\$ 5,389,037	\$ 5,389,037	

Transfers made to the general fund are for the normal operations of the City. The amounts each fund will transfer are calculated as part of the budget preparation process. These amounts reflect each funds' proportionate share of expenses paid out of the general fund. Additional transfers made from the special revenue funds are for recreational facilities, maintenance of public works, and funding payment of the bonds.

## (11) Ad Valorem Taxes

For the year ended June 30, 2020, taxes of 4.23 mills were levied on property with assessed valuations totaling \$74,119,126 and were dedicated as follows:

General corporate purposes

4.23 mills

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Total taxes levied were \$313,524 of which \$29,597 had not been collected at June 30, 2020. The taxes are levied and assessed on or about October and November, respectively, of each year.

Tax bills are mailed in December, become liens on December 31, and are delinquent if unpaid as of March 1. The majority of collections occur in the months of December through February.

### (12) Restricted Assets - Utility Fund

Restricted assets were composed of savings accounts at June 30, 2020 and were restricted as follows:

Customers' deposits

\$ 267,138

## (13) Compensation of City Officials

A detail of compensation paid to City officials for the year ended June 30, 2020 follows:

Ricky Calais, Mayor	\$ 67,500
Aldermen:	
Scotty Borel	10,200
Ryan Breaux	10,200
Eddy LeBlanc	10,200
Ernest Ledet	10,200
Neil Melancon	10,200
Total	<u>\$ . 51,000</u>
Corando Cantu	\$ 61,803
Randy Angelle, Judge	\$ 6,600
Jerry Frederick, City Marshal	<u>\$ 20,188</u>

#### (14) Risk Management

The City is exposed to risks of loss in the areas of general and auto liability, property hazards, health care, and workers' compensation. Those risks are handled by purchasing commercial insurance. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage during the current fiscal year nor have settlements exceeded coverage during the current year or preceding two years.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

# (15) <u>Deferred Compensation Plan</u>

Certain employees of the City participate in the Louisiana Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan adopted under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code Section 457. Complete disclosures relating to the Plan are included in the separately issued audit report for the Plan, available from the Louisiana Legislative Auditor, Post Office Box 94397, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9397.

#### (16) On-behalf Payments

The City recognized \$148,684 as a revenue and an expenditure for on-behalf salary payments made by the state of Louisiana.

#### (17) Commitments and Contingencies

## A. Contingent Liabilities

The City has determined that \$57,032 is a reasonable estimate of potential liability related to some of the claims filed. Accordingly, \$57,032 has been accrued at June 30, 2020 and is reflected in accounts, salaries and other payables. There are other claims that are uncertain / premature for estimation of possible loss. Therefore, no accrual has been recorded for these claims.

#### B. Commitments

The City has construction commitments with respect to unfinished projects of approximately \$1,648,510.

#### (18) Act 706-Schedule of Compensation, Reimbursements, Benefits, and Other Payments to Entity Head

Under Act 706, the City of Breaux Bridge is required to disclose the compensation, reimbursements, benefits, and other payments made to the mayor, in which the payments are related to the position. The following is a schedule of payments made to the mayor for the year ended June 30, 2020.

Entity head: Ricky Calais, Mayor

Salary	\$ 67,500
Deferred compensation	1,375
Allowance - vehicle and cell phone	11,400
Total	\$ 80,275

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

#### (19) Pension Plan/GASB 68

The City of Breaux Bridge participates in the Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. 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 the Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System (System) and additions to/deductions from the System's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the System. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### Summary of significant accounting policies:

The Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System prepares its employer schedules in accordance with Governmental Accounting Statement No. 68 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27. GASB Statement No. 68 established standards for measuring and recognizing liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expenses/expenditures. It provides methods and assumptions that should be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. It also provides methods to calculate participating employer's proportionate share of net pension liability, deferred inflows, deferred outflows, pension expense, and amortization periods for deferred inflows and deferred outflows.

#### Basis of accounting:

The System's employer schedules were prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employer contributions, for which the employer allocations are based, are recognized in the period in which the employee is compensated for services performed.

#### System employees:

The System is not allocated a proportionate share of the net pension liability related to its employees. The net pension liability attributed to the System's employees is allocated to the remaining employers based on their respective employer allocation percentage.

#### Pension Amount Netting:

The deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources resulting from differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments that were recorded in different years were netted to report only a deferred outflow or a deferred inflow on the schedule of pension amounts. The remaining categories of deferred outflows and deferred inflows were not presented on a net basis.

#### Plan fiduciary net position:

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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 amounts.

#### Plan description:

The Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System is the administrator of a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan. 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, provided he or she does not have to pay social security and providing he or she meets the statutory criteria. The System provides retirement benefits for municipal police officers. The projections of benefit payments in the calculation of the total pension liability includes all benefits to be provided to current active and inactive employees through the System in accordance with benefit terms and any additional legal agreements to provide benefits that are in force at the measurement date.

## Benefits provided:

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 3 1/3% 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 40% to 60% of the member's average final compensation for the surviving spouse. In addition, each child under age eighteen receives benefits equal to 10% of the member's average final compensation or \$200 per month, whichever is greater.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

#### 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 3% and 2 ½%, 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 statutes, the benefits range from 25% to 55% of the member's average final compensation for the surviving spouse. In addition, each child under age 18 receives 10% of the member's average final compensation or \$200 per month, whichever is greater. If deceased member had less than ten years of service, beneficiary will receive a refund of employee contributions only.

#### Cost-of-living adjustments:

The Board of Trustees is authorized to provide annual cost-of-living adjustments computed on the amount of the current regular retirement, disability, beneficiary or survivor's benefit, not to exceed 3% in any given year. The Board is authorized to provide an additional 2% COLA, computed on the member's original benefit, to all regular retirees, disability, survivors and beneficiaries who are 65 years of age or older on the cut-off date which determines eligibility.

No regular retiree, survivor or beneficiary shall be eligible to receive a cost-of-living adjustment until benefits have been received at least one full fiscal year and the payment of such COLA, when authorized, shall not be effective until the lapse of at least one-half of the fiscal year. Members who elect early retirement are not eligible for a cost of living adjustment until they reach regular retirement age.

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Deferred retirement option plan:

A member is eligible to elect to enter the deferred retirement option plan (DROP) when he is eligible for regular retirement based on the members' sub plan participation. Upon filing the application for the program, the employee's active membership in the System is terminated. At the entry date into the DROP, the employee and employer contributions cease. The amount to be deposited into the DROP account is equal to the benefit computed under the retirement plan elected by the participant at date of application. The duration of participation in the DROP is 36 months or less. If employment is terminated after the threeyear 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 and earn interest at the money market rate.

#### Initial benefit option plan:

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

#### Employer contributions:

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, total contributions due for employers and employees were as follows:

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

	Contribution Rates		
	Employee	Employer	Total
Members hired prior to 1/1/2013	10.00%	32.25%	42.25%
Hazardous duty members hired after 1/1/2013	10.00%	32.25%	42.25%
Non Hazardous duty members hired after 1/1/2013	8.00%	32.25%	40.25%
Members whose earnable compensation is			
less than the poverty guidelines	7.50%	34.75%	42.25%

#### 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 were recognized as revenue during the year ended June 30, 2019 and excluded from pension expense. The City recognized \$36,307 of nonemployer contribution revenue.

#### Schedule of employer allocations:

The schedule of employer allocations reports the historical employer contributions in addition to the employer allocation percentages for each participating employer. The historical employer contributions are used to determine the proportionate relationship of each employer to all employers of Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System. The employer's proportion was determined on a basis that is consistent with the manner in which contributions to the pension plan are determined. The allocation percentages were used in calculating each employer's proportionate share of pension amounts.

The allocation method used in determining each employer's proportion was based on each 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 during the year ended June 30, 2019.

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

At June 30, 2020, the City reported a liability of \$1,601,599 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 City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2019, the City's proportion was 0.176355%, which was a decrease of 0.005695% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City recognized pension expense of \$386,780 plus employer's amortization of change in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions, \$217.

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experiences	\$	3,361	\$	49,274
Changes of assumptions		89,751		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		104,053		-
Change in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions		256,452		36,394
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		181,686		
Total	\$	635,303	\$	85,668

Deferred outflows of resources of \$181,686 related to pensions resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the 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 pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal	
Year	
Ended	
-	
6/30/2021	\$ 217,461
6/30/2022	97,010
6/30/2023	27,500
6/30/2024	25,978

#### <u>Contributions – proportionate share:</u>

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 pensions through a pension plan. The remaining deferred inflow/outflow and amortization is not reflected in the schedule of employer amounts due to differences that could arise between contributions reported by the System and contributions reported by the participating employer.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Actuarial methods and assumptions:

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

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:

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

Valuation Date June 30, 2019

Actuarial Cost Method Entry Age Normal Cost

Investment Rate of Return 7.125%, net of investment expense

Expected Remaining 2019 - 4 years
Service lives 2018 - 4 years
2017 - 4 years
2016 - 4 years

Inflation Rate 2.50%

Salary increases, Years of Service Salary Growth Rate including inflation and merit 3-23 4.75%

Over 23 4.25%

Mortality RP-2000 Combined Healthy with Blue Collar

Adjustment Sex Distinct Tables projected to 2029 by Scale AA (set back 1 year 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 Table set back 4 years for males

and 3 years for females for active members.

Cost of Living Adjustments

The present value of future retirement benefits is based

on benefits currently being paid by the System and includes previously granted cost-of-living increases. The present values do not include provisions for potential future increases not yet authorized by the

Board of Trustees.

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 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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

were compared to those produced by using a set-back of standard tables. The result of the procedure indicated that the tables used would produce liability values approximating the appropriate generational mortality tables.

The best estimates of the 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:

		Long Term
		Expected
	Target	Portfolio Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Equity	48.50%	3.28%
Fixed Income	33.50%	0.80%
Alternative	18.00%	1.06%
Other	0.00%	0.00%
Totals	100.00%	5.14%
Inflation		2.75%
<b>Expected Nominal Return</b>		7.89%

#### Discount rate:

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

Sensitivity of the employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate:

The following presents the net pension liability of the participating employers calculated using the discount rate of 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 as of June 30, 2019.

	Changes in Discount Rate			
	1%	Current	1%	
	Decrease	Discount Rate	Decrease	
	6.125%	7.125%	8.125%	
Employer's Proportionate share of				
Net Pension Liability	\$ 2,231,555	\$ 1,601,599	\$ 1,073,129	

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Change in net pension liability:

The changes in the net pension liability for the year ended June 30, 2019 were recognized in the current reporting period as pension expense except as follows:

- a. 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 as 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. The difference between expected and actual experience resulted in deferred outflow of resources in the amount of \$3,361 and deferred inflow of resources in the amount of \$49,274 for the year ended June 30, 2020.
- b. 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. Changes of assumptions or other inputs resulted in deferred outflow of resources in the amount of \$89,751 for the year ended June 30, 2020.
- c. 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. The difference between projected and actual investment earnings resulted in deferred outflow of resources in the amount of \$104,053 for the year ended June 30, 2020.
- d. 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. The change in proportion resulted in a deferred outflow of resources in the amount of \$256,452 and a deferred inflow of resources in the amount of \$36,394 for the year ended June 30, 2020.

#### Retirement system audit report:

The Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System issued a stand-alone audit report on its financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2019. Access to the audit report can be found on the System's website: <a href="www.lampers.org">www.lampers.org</a> or on the Office of Louisiana Legislative Auditor's official website: <a href="www.lla.state.la.us">www.lla.state.la.us</a>.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Estimates:

The process of preparing the schedule of employer allocations and schedule of pension amounts in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the use of estimates and assumptions regarding certain types of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Accordingly, actual results may differ from estimated amounts.

#### (20) Tax Abatement

The City of Breaux Bridge entered into a sales tax abatement agreement with the St. Martin Parish Government. The agreement is set to expire September 30, 2022. The abatement relates to a 1% sales tax on citizens of the City that reside in a previously unincorporated area. These citizens are currently subject to a Parish Government 1% sales tax. In order to prevent double taxation, these citizens are not subject to the City's 1% sales tax until the Parish Government's 1% sales tax expires. The Parish Government has agreed to provide road maintenance in this area during the period covered by the sales tax abatement agreement. The City's portion of sales taxes abated for the year ended June 30, 2020 was \$59,800.

# (21) New Accounting Pronouncement

In January of 2017, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. The provisions of the Statement must be implemented by the City of Breaux Bridge for the year ending June 30, 2021. The effect of implementation on the City of Breaux Bridge's financial statements has not yet been determined.

#### (22) Subsequent Event

The COVID-19 outbreak in the United States has caused business disruption through mandated closings, reduction of operating hours, or operational restrictions for nonessential businesses, including retail stores, restaurants, personal service businesses and all entertainment venues. While the disruption is expected to be temporary, there is still uncertainty around the duration of and the implications of the closings. The City of Breaux Bridge expects this matter to negatively impact availability of resources and operating results. The financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# CITY OF BREAUX BRIDGE General Fund

Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 831,400	\$ 805,509	\$ 773,197	\$ (32,312)
Licenses and permits	365,000	421,100	526,377	105,277
Intergovernmental	595,800	583,909	556,847	(27,062)
Charges for services	685,000	704,266	704,773	507
Fines - City Court	82,500	82,053	81,942	(111)
Miscellaneous	153,800	287,447	325,645	38,198
Total revenues	2,713,500	2,884,284	2,968,781	84,497
Expenditures:				
General government	1,581,625	1,616,275	1,466,168	150,107
Streets and bridges	1,334,225	1,292,570	1,290,859	1,711
Sanitation	685,000	704,266	704,823	(557)
Public safety - Police	2,504,703	2,557,955	2,593,747	(35,792)
Culture and recreation	299,650	253,508	266,827	(13,319)
Capital outlay	165,000	489,423	236,953	252,470
Total expenditures	6,570,203	6,913,997	6,559,377	354,620
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	(3,856,703)	(4,029,713)	(3,590,596)	439,117
Other financing sources: (uses):				
Transfer from Sales Tax Fund	1,600,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	-
Transfer from Utility Fund	2,500,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	-
Transfer to Series 2010 Debt Service Fund	(147,308)	(147,292)	(147,292)	
Total other financing sources	3,952,692	3,802,708	3,802,708	
Net change in fund balances	95,989	(227,005)	212,112	439,117
Fund balance, beginning	117,325	516,474	516,474	<u> </u>
Fund balance, ending	\$ 213,314	\$ 289,469	\$ 728,586	\$ 439,117

# CITY OF BREAUX BRIDGE Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund

# Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

				Variance with
				Final Budget
	Original	Final		Positive
	Budget	Budget	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 2,676,500	\$ 3,571,305	\$3,814,101	\$ 242,796
Total revenues	2,676,500	3,571,305	3,814,101	242,796
Expenditures:			•	•
General government:				
Collection fees	41,200	53,679	53,777	(98)
Computer expense	750	2,215	1,228	987
Miscellaneous	500	500	2	498
Legal and professional fees	6,500	6,500	7,435	(935)
Total expenditures	48,950	62,894	62,442	452
Excess of revenues				
over expenditures	2,627,550	3,508,411	3,751,659	243,248
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfer to General Fund	(1,350,000)	(1,600,000)	(1,600,000)	-
Transfer to Utility Fund	(900,000)	(900,000)	(600,000)	300,000
Transfer to 2008 Debt Service	(386,921)	(386,921)	(387,110)	(189)
Total other financing uses	(2,636,921)	(2,886,921)	(2,587,110)	299,811
Net change in fund balances	(9,371)	621,490	1,164,549	543,059
Fund balance, beginning	311,358	302,212	302,212	
Fund balance, ending	\$ 301,987	\$ 923,702	\$1,466,761	\$ 543,059

# CITY OF BREAUX BRIDGE District Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund

# Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 872,500	\$ 924,897	\$ 963,683	\$ 38,786
Total revenues	872,500	924,897	963,683	38,786
Expenditures:				
General government:				
Collection fees	13,000	13,913	14,062	(149)
Total expenditures	13,000	13,913	14,062	(149)
Excess of revenues				
over expenditures	859,500	910,984	949,621	38,637
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfer to General Fund	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	-
Transfer to Utility Fund	(175,000)	(175,000)	-	175,000
Transfer to 2015 Debt Service	(304,636)	(304,636)	(304,635)	1
Total other financing uses	(729,636)	(729,636)	(554,635)	175,001
Net change in fund balances	129,864	181,348	394,986	213,638
Fund balance, beginning	671,717	800,111	800,111	_
Fund balance, ending	\$ 801,581	\$ 981,459	\$1,195,097	\$ 213,638

# Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Year ended June 30,	Employer Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Employer Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Employer's Covered Employee Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Employee Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2015	0.129888%	\$ 812,590	\$ 395,899	205.2%	75.1%
2016	0.119310%	\$ 934,669	\$ 319,145	292.9%	70.7%
2017	0.108666%	\$ 1,018,507	\$ 304,397	334.6%	66.0%
2018	0.124080%	\$ 1,083,271	\$ 370,420	292.4%	70.1%
2019	0.182505%	\$ 1,542,908	\$ 538,594	286.5%	71.9%
2020	0.176355%	\$ 1,601,599	\$ 550,738	290.8%	71.0%

<sup>\*</sup> The amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

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

# Schedule of Employer Contributions For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

				ributions in			E.	nployer's	Contributions as a % of
Year ended June 30,	Contra Requ Contri	ired	Co R	ntractual equired atribution	Def	ribution iciency xcess)	E	Covered mployee Payroll	Covered Employee Payroll
2015	\$ 10	0,531	\$	100,531	\$	-	\$	319,145	31.50%
2016	\$ 8	9,823	\$	89,823	\$	-	\$	304,397	29.50%
2017	\$ 11	7,620	\$	117,620	\$	-	\$	370,420	31.75%
2018	\$ 16	4,513	\$	164,513	\$	-	\$	538,594	30.54%
2019	\$ 18	0,071	\$	180,071	\$	-	\$	550,738	32.70%
2020	\$ 18	1,686	\$	181,686	\$	-	\$	556,843	32.63%

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

# Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

# (1) Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

- 1. The Mayor submits, no later than 15 days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, to the Board of Aldermen a proposed operating budget.
- 2. A summary of the proposed budget is published, and the public is notified that the proposed budget is available for public inspection. At the same time, a public hearing is called.
- 3. A public hearing is held on the proposed budget at least ten days 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 a resolution 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 Mayor.
- 6. All budgetary appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.
- 7. Budgets for all funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted or as amended by the Board of Aldermen.

#### (2) Pension Plan

Changes of Assumptions – 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.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# CITY OF BREAUX BRIDGE, LOUISIANA Enterprise Fund Utility Fund

# Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Retained Earnings Budget (GAAP Basis) and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

			Variance Positive
	Budget	Actual	(Negative)
Operating revenues:			
Charges for services -	e 1402 117	Φ 25442C4	¢ (1.127
Utility sales	\$ 2,483,227	\$ 2,544,364	\$ 61,137
Installation and reconnection charges Miscellaneous	41,624 176,304	56,401 168,446	14,777
	<del></del>		(7,858)
Total operating revenues	2,701,155	2,769,211	68,056
Operating expenses:			
Direct expenses	1,885,108	2,019,527	(134,419)
Allocated expenses	1,055,822	669,357	386,465
Total operating expenses	2,940,930	2,688,884	252,046
Operating income (loss)	(239,775)	80,327	320,102
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Interest on investments	9,447	9,456	9
Interest expense	(25,000)	(14,350)	10,650
Miscellaneous	62,072	62,792	720
Total nonoperating revenue	46,519	57,898	11,379
Income before transfers	(193,256)	138,225	331,481
Operating transfers in	1,075,000	600,000	(475,000)
Operating transfers out	(2,100,000)	(2,100,000)	
Total operating transfers	(1,025,000)	(1,500,000)	(475,000)
Net loss	(1,218,256)	(1,361,775)	(143,519)
Retained earnings, beginning of year	10,651,032	10,651,032	
Retained earnings, end of year	\$ 9,432,776	\$ 9,289,257	\$ (143,519)

	Water	Sewerage			
	System		System		
\$	1,611,945	\$	932,419		
	35,732		20,669		
	106,717		61,729		
	1,754,394		1,014,817		
	1,325,388		694,139		
	525,673		143,684		
	1,851,061		837,823		
<u>\$</u>	(96,667)	\$	176,994		

**COMPLIANCE** 

INTERNAL CONTROL

AND

OTHER INFORMATION

# Champagne & Company, LLC

Certified Public Accountants

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

The Honorable Ricky Calais, Mayor and Members of the Board of Aldermen City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the primary government financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana's basic primary government financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 2, 2020. The report on the City was adverse because the financial statements do not include financial data of the component units of the City. The financial statements of the omitted component units were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, and accordingly, this report does not include reporting on internal control over financial reporting or instances of reportable noncompliance associated with these omitted component units.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana's internal control.

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

<sup>\*</sup>A Professional Accounting Corporation

that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of prior and current year findings and management's corrective action plan as items 2020-001 and 2020-002 to be material weaknesses.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

#### City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana's Response to Findings

The City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of prior and current year findings and management's corrective action plan. The City of Breaux Bridge, Louisiana'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. Although the intended use of this report may be limited, under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Champagne & Company, LLC
Certified Public Accountants

Breaux Bridge, Louisiana November 2, 2020

# Schedule of Prior and Current Year Audit Findings and Management's Corrective Action Plan Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### I. Prior Year Findings:

# **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

2019-001 – Inadequate Segregation of Accounting Functions

Finding: Due to the small number of employees, the City did not have adequate segregation of functions within the accounting system.

Status: Unresolved. See item 2020-001.

2019-002 – Inadequate Controls Over Financial Statement Preparation

Finding: The City does not have a staff person who has the qualifications and training to apply generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in recording the entity's financial transactions or preparing its financial statements, including the related notes.

Status: Unresolved. See item 2020-002.

#### Compliance

There were no findings reported at June 30, 2019.

#### Management Letter Items

There were no items reported at June 30, 2019.

#### II. Current Year Findings and Management's Corrective Action Plan:

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

2020-001 – Inadequate Segregation of Accounting Functions; Year Initially Occurred--Unknown

Condition and Criteria: The City did not have adequate segregation of functions within the accounting system.

Effect: This condition represents a material weakness in the internal control of the City.

Cause: The condition resulted because of the small number of employees in the accounting department.

Recommendation: No plan is considered necessary due to the fact that it would not be cost effective to implement a plan.

(continued)

Schedule of Prior and Current Year Audit Findings and Management's Corrective Action Plan (continued) Year Ended June 30, 2020

Management's Corrective Action Plan: Mr. Ricky Calais, Mayor, determined that it is not cost effective to achieve complete segregation of duties within the accounting department. No plan is considered necessary.

2020-002 - Inadequate Controls Over Financial Statement Preparation; Year Initially Occurred—June 30, 2016

Condition and Criteria: The City does not have a staff person who has the qualifications and training to apply generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in recording the entity's financial transactions or preparing its financial statements, including the related notes.

Effect: This condition represents a material weakness in the internal control of the City.

Cause: The condition resulted because City personnel do not have the qualifications and training to apply GAAP in recording the entity's financial transactions or preparing the financial statements.

Recommendation: The City should consider outsourcing this task to its independent auditors and to carefully review the draft financial statements and notes prior to approving them and accepting responsibility for their contents and presentation.

Management's Corrective Action Plan: Mr. Ricky Calais, Mayor, has evaluated the cost vs. benefit of establishing internal controls over the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and determined that it is in the best interest of the government to outsource this task to its independent auditors, and to carefully review the draft financial statements and notes prior to approving them and accepting responsibility for their contents and presentation.

## Compliance

There are no findings reported at June 30, 2020.

# Management Letter Items

There are no items reported at June 30, 2020.