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VILLAGE OF NATCHEZ, LOUISIANA

FINANCIAL REPORT

JUNE 30, 2003

Under provisions of state law, this report is a public document. A copy of the report has been submitted to the entity and other appropriate public officials. The report is available for public inspection at the Baton Rouge office of the Legislative Auditor and, where appropriate, at the office of the parish clerk of court.



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Release Date 6-16-04

Eugene W. Fremaux II

Certified Public Accountant

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(unaudited)

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Eugene W. Fremaux II

Certified Public Accountant

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Lloyd Benjamin, Sr., Mayor and Board of Aldermen Village of Natchez, Louisiana

I have audited the accompanying general purpose financial statements and the combining, individual fund and account group financial statements of the Village of Natchez, Louisiana, as of June 30, 2003 and for the year then ended, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village of Natchez's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards for financial and compliance audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

The general purpose and account group financial statements referred to in the first paragraph include the financial activities of the general fixed assets account group. The Village has not maintained a complete record of its general fixed assets. Therefore, the general fixed asset account group was not audited by me and I express no opinion on it. Those financial activities of the general fixed assets account group, which are included in the general purpose financial statements, represent 12% of the assets of the general purpose financial statements.

In my opinion, except for the effect on the financial statements of the matter described in the preceding paragraph, if any, the general purpose financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Village of Natchez, Louisiana, as of June 30, 2003, the results of its operations and the cash flows of its proprietary fund type for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in my opinion, except for the effect on the financial statements of the matter described in the preceding paragraph, if any, the combining, individual fund, and account group financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of each of the individual funds and account groups of the Village of Natchez at June 30, 2003, and the results of operations of such funds and the cash flows of the individual proprietary fund for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, I have also issued a report dated May 29, 2003 on my consideration of the Village of Natchez, Louisiana's internal control over financial reporting and my tests on its compliance with certain provision of laws, regulations and contracts.

The financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2002, which are included for comparative purposes, were taken from the financial report for that year in which I expressed a qualified opinion dated May 29, 2003, on the general purpose, combining, individual fund, and account group financial statements of the Village of Natchez, Louisiana.

EUGENE W. FREMAUX 11, CPA June 10, 2004

EXHIBIT A

COMBINED BAL	VILLAGE ANCE SHEET JUN	OF NATCHEZ, LOUISIANA 1 - ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS IE 30, 2003 AND 2002	COUNT GROUPS		
	GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPE	PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE		TOTAL (MEMORAND	
	GENERAL	ENTERPRISE	FIXED ASSETS (Unaudited)	JUNE 2003	2002
S	\$45,424 4,676 11,323 50	\$6,316 6,500	2160 J64	\$51,740 11,176 11,323 11,323 50	\$29,721 9,823 11,884 50 50
ert		1,567,820 (443,502)		1,567,820 (443,502)	1,565,685
	\$61,473	\$1,137,134	\$169,264	\$1,367,871	\$1,373,289
FUND EQUITY					
	\$6,326 1,231 0	\$5,383 503 11,323		\$11,709 1,734 231 11,323	\$6,465 5,183 1,570 11,884
	7,557	17,440	0	24,997	25,102
l fixed assets ficit) - unreserved		1,760,014 (640,320)	\$169,264	1,760,014 169,264 (640,320)	1,760,014 160,384 (603,504)
ignated gs/fund balances ficit)	53,916 53,916 53,916	1,119,694	169,264	53,916 1,342,874 1,342,874	31,293 1,348,187 1,348,187
und equity	\$61,473	\$1,137,134	\$169,264	\$1,367,871	\$1,373,289

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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement. 3

Cash and cash equivalents ASSETS

Deposits General fixed assets Utility plant and equipment Accumulated depreciation Receivables Due from Utility Fund

Total assets

LIABILITIES AND I

Accounts payable Payroll taxes payable Accrued payroll Due to General Fund Liabilities:

Total liabilities

Unreserved & undesignat Total retained earnings/fu Total fund equity (deficit) Investments in general fixed Retained earnings (deficit) Fund balances: Fund Equity: Contributed capital

Total liabilities and fund

EXHIBIT B

VILLAGE OF NATCHEZ, LOUISIANA COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -GENERAL FUND TYPES YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

	2003	2002
	GENERAL	GENERAL
Revenues:		
Taxes	\$24,807	\$20,247
Intergovernmental	19,922	36,699
Fines and forfeits	78,916	42,582
Miscellaneous	4,419	50,235
Total revenues	128,064	149,763

Expenditures:

Current:		
General government	49,783	51,370
Public safety	53,542	40,688
Streets	2,116	729
Total expenditures	105,441	<u>82,787</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	22,623	5 6 ,976
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers out to grantor agency	<u>0</u>	<u> </u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures	22,623	56,976
Fund balances, beginning of year	31,293	(25,683)
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$53,916</u>	<u>\$31,293</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement. 4

EXHIBIT C

VILLAGE OF NATCHEZ, LOUISIANA COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL - GENERAL REVENUE FUND TYPES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

		GENERAL I	FUND
			VARIANCE
			FAVORABLE
	BUDGET	ACTUAL	(UNFAVORABLE)
Revenues:			
Taxes	\$14,382	\$24,807	\$10,425
Intergovernmental	31,965	19,922	(12,043)
Fines and forfeits	30,500	78,916	48,416
Miscellaneous	0	4,419	4,419
Total revenues	76,847	128,064	51,217

Expenditures:

Current:	47 344	40 702	(2,572)
General government	47,211	49,783 53,542	(14,294)
Public safety	39,248	•	
Streets	0	2,116	(2,116)
Total expenditures	86,459	105,441	(18,982)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues	(0.040)	22.000	0.000
over expenditures	(9,612)	22,623	2,068
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers out to grantor agency	0	0	<u> </u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over (under)			
expenditures	(9,612)	22,623	2,068
Fund balances, beginning of year	31,293	31,293	<u> </u>
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$21,681</u>	<u>\$53,916</u>	\$2,068

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement. 5

EXHIBIT D

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VILLAGE OF NATCHEZ, LOUISIANA COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS -PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 3	
	2003	2002
Operating revenues:		
Sewer charges	\$41,492	\$47,712
Total operating revenues	41,492	47,712
Operating expenses:		
Salaries	13,848	14,028
Bad debt expense	(2,371)	10,161
Payroll taxes	1,166	1,320
Audit	1,200	600
Depreciation	39,925	38,897
Insurance	247	644
Testing fees	592	325
Supplies	660	908
Repairs and maintenance	8,379	4,064
Equipment lease payments	139	404
Miscellaneous	3,835	4,327
Office supplies	1,595	1,132
Utilities	9,093	9,781
Total operating expenses	78,308	86,591
Net loss	(36,816)	(38,879)
Retained earnings (deficit), beginning of year	(603,504)	(564,625)
Retained earnings (deficit), end of year	<u>(\$640,320)</u>	<u>(\$603,504)</u>

EXHIBIT E

VILLAGE OF NATCHEZ, LOUISIANA COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE TWO YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,		
	2003	2002	
Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from customers Cash payments to suppliers and employees	\$44,515 (37,621)	\$47,558 (46,572)	
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	6,894	986	
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: LCDBG grant proceeds Payments for capital acquisitions	0 (2,815)	00	
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(2,815)	<u> </u>	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,079	986	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	2,237	<u> </u>	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$6,316</u>	<u>\$2,237</u>	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Operating loss	(\$36,816)	(\$38,879)	
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided (used) by operating activities: Depreciation	39,925	38,897	
Provision for doubtful accounts receivable	(2,371)	10,161	
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	3,023 . 114	(10,315) 200	
Increase (decrease) in payroll taxes payable Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	3,349	922	
Increase (decrease) in accrued payroll	231	0	
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	(561)	0	
Total adjustments to operating income (loss)	43,710	39,865	
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>\$6,894</u>	\$986	

(1) <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

The Village of Natchez, Louisiana was incorporated under the provisions of the Lawrason Act. The Village operates under a Mayor-Board of Aldermen form of government. The Villages's operations include police protection, public works, and general and administrative services.

The accounting and reporting policies of the Village of Natchez conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Such accounting and reporting procedures also conform to the requirements of Louisiana Revised Statutes 24:517 and to the guides set forth in the Louisiana Municipal Audit and Accounting Guide, and to the industry audit guide, <u>Audits of State and Local Governmental Units</u>.

The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

Financial reporting entity

In evaluating how to define the Village of Natchez 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 GAAP. The basic, but not only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial responsibility. 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, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the government and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens. A third 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 government is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, the financial statements of the Village of Natchez consists of only the funds and account groups since the Village has no oversight responsibility for any other governmental entity.

Fund accounting

The accounts of the Village are organized on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures, or expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The various funds are grouped, in the financial statements in this report, into two generic fund types and two broad fund categories as follows:

Governmental Fund

General Fund

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

Proprietary Fund Enterprise Fund

Enterprise funds are 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 water and sewer 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 the periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

Fixed assets and long-term liabilities

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to the fixed assets and long-term liabilities associated with a fund are determined by its measurement focus.

All governmental fund type operations are accounted for on a spending or "financial flow" measurement focus and only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets.

Fixed assets used in governmental fund type operations (general fixed assets) are accounted for in the General Fixed Assets Account Group, and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when purchased. The Village has elected not to capitalize public domain ("infrastructure") fixed assets consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, bridges, sidewalks, and drainage improvements. No depreciation has been provided on general fixed assets.

The proprietary fund is accounted for on a cost of services or "capital maintenance" measurement focus, and all assets and all liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with its activity are included on its balance sheet.

The fixed assets of the proprietary fund are depreciated over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives of the fixed assets range from 5 to 60 years.

All fixed assets are stated at historical cost.

Basis of accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

All governmental fund types are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of

accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available as net current assets. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded when received in cash because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Franchise taxes, sales taxes, earned grant revenues, intergovernmental revenue, and interest income, are accrued, when their receipt occurs soon enough after the end of the accounting period so as to be both measurable and available.

Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred except that principal and interest on general longterm debt is recognized when due. Purchases of various operating supplies are regarded as expenditures at the time purchased.

The proprietary fund is accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting whereby revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Village has adopted a budget for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002.

<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>

Consistent with GASB Statement 9, Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting, the Village of Natchez defines cash and cash equivalents as follows:

Cash - includes not only currency on hand but also demand deposits with banks or other financial institutions and other kinds of accounts that have the general characteristics of demand deposits in that the customer may deposit additional funds at any time and also effectively may withdraw funds at any time without prior notice or penalty.

Cash equivalents - short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of interest rates. Generally, only investments with original maturities of three months or less qualify under this definition.

Bad debts

Uncollectible amounts various revenues receivable are recognized as bad debts through the establishment of an allowance account at the time information becomes available which would indicate the uncollectibility of the particular receivable.

<u>Total columns on combined statements - overview</u>

Total columns on the combined statements - overview are captioned "(MEMORANDUM ONLY)" to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present financial position, results of operations, or changes in financial position, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Inter-fund eliminations have not been made in the

aggregation of this data.

Compensated absences

Employees of the Village of Natchez do not accrue or "carry forward" vacation or sick pay from year to year nor do employees vest with respect to vacation or sick pay. As such, there are no accruals made in either the General Fund, or in the General Long-Term Debt Account Group for these payments.

(2) <u>Receivables</u>

Revenues receivable at June 30, 2003 consisted of the following:

Sales taxes	\$ 1,180
Beer taxes	358
Franchise tax receivable	472
Grant receivable	2,666

			\$11,176
	Total	Utility Fund	6,500
			¥
bad	debts	of \$21,200	6,500
Sewer	fees,	net of allowance for	
	Total	General Fund	4,676
			-

(3) Changes in Fixed Assets

During the year ended June 30, 2003 the following additions were made in general fixed assets:

Police equipment	\$ 8.880
	\$ 8,880

A summary of proprietary fund type property, plant and equipment at June 30, 2003 follows:

Land	\$ 9,196
Building	68,626
Maintenance equipment	18,809
Sewer treatment plant	576,452
Collection system	 <u>894,737</u>



1,567,820 (443,502) \$1,115,122

During the year ended June 30, 2003 there were additions of \$2,500 to the collection

system, additions of \$315 to the maintenance equipment, and retirements of \$681 from the maintenance equipment.

(4) <u>Retirement System</u>

All employees of the Village of Natchez, including police employees, are covered under the Social Security System. The employees pay 7.65% of their total salaries into the system, while the Town pays in a like amount. Data concerning the actuarial status of this system are unavailable. Future deficits in this system will be financed by the Federal government and the Town has no further liability to the system.

(5) <u>Lease Obligations</u>

The Village was not obligated under any capital lease commitments at June 30, 2003.

(6) <u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>

Louisiana revised Statutes authorize the Village to invest in United States bonds, treasury notes or certificates, or to deposit funds in demand deposits, interest bearing demand deposits, money market accounts, or time deposits with state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having their principal offices in Louisiana.

The Village had no investments at June 30, 2003. The Village's cash on deposit at June 30, 2003, is deposited in financial institutions insured by the Federal Government through federal depository insurance and with the Louisiana Asset Management Pool. The Village's cash on deposit with banks was fully secured by FDIC insurance at June 30, 2003 as well as at all times during the year then ended.

(7) <u>Pending Litigation</u>

The Village is a party to legal proceedings involving suits filed against the Village for various reasons, however Village management does not believe the Village is exposed to any material losses in these proceedings. Accordingly, no provision for losses is included in the financial statements.

(8) <u>Contingencies</u>

On February 1, 1994 the Village was awarded a \$75,000 Small Cities Health and Safety Rehabilitation Grant from the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA). The Village was forced to return \$6,688 of the \$75,000 grant in October 1995 in connection with a performance monitoring visit from LHFA representatives due to LHFA's findings that the Village was in material noncompliance with the provisions of the grant. As a result of these findings, LHFA has indicated that the Village must reimburse LHFA for the remainder of the grant unless certain of the deficiencies are corrected. The Village has worked toward correcting noncompliance problems such as financial and program documentation, and has made demand on the contractors to bring the homes up to minimum housing standards as required by the grant. In addition, the Village requested additional time from LHFA to correct the noncompliance problems. In October of 1998 LHFA funded an additional \$6,886 for the Village to use to correct some of the outstanding noncompliance problems. With the exception of the amount of \$32,367 discussed in the following paragraph, no provision has been made in the general purpose financial statements for any liability that may

result from these problems.

One of the above noncompliance problems resulted from rehabilitation of three homes for individuals specifically prohibited from participating in the program under the "conflict of interest" provisions of the grant agreement. Since the Village does not believe it will be possible to correct this problem to the satisfaction of LHFA, the Village recorded, in prior years, a liability in the amount of \$32,367 to reimburse LHFA for these ineligible costs. However, during 2002 the Village received information from LHFA indicating that LHFA will not pursue any reimbursement from the Village, therefore the liability of \$32,367 has been reversed and is included in miscellaneous revenues in 2002.

In addition, the Village has received other Federal and State grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by Federal and State agencies. Such audits could result in a request for reimbursement by Federal and State for expenditures disallowed, if any, under the terms of the appropriate agency.

(9) <u>Deficit in fund balance</u>

As of June 30, 2003, the Utility Fund has a deficit fund balance of \$640,320, primarily due to accumulated depreciation of \$443,502 on contributed assets. The Village is incurring operating losses with the sewer system and presently does not have a plan to eliminate the operating losses.

(10) Compensation paid to Mayor and Aldermen

In accordance with the requirements of the Office of the Legislative Auditor, State of Louisiana, the following reflects compensation paid to the Mayor and members of the Village Council:

For the year ended June 30, 2003:

Mayor Lloyd Benjamin, Sr	\$2,200
Aldermen:	
Meryland Robinson	825
Edna Jones	825
Amos Bradley	825

EXHIBIT F-1

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VILLAGE OF NATCHEZ, LOUISIANA GENERAL FUND BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

ASSETS	2003	2002
Cash and cash equivalents	\$45,424	\$27,484
Receivables Due from Utility Fund	4,676 11,323 50	2,670 11,884 50
Deposits Total accets	<u> </u>	<u>50</u> \$42,088
Total assets	<u></u>	<u></u> <u></u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities:		

Accounts payable Payroll taxes payable Accrued payroll Due to Louisiana Housing Finance Agency	\$6,326 1,231 0 0	\$4,431 4,794 1,570 0
Total liabilities	7,557_	10,795
Fund Balance: Fund balance (deficit) - undesignated	53,916	31,293
Total fund balance (deficit)	53,916	31,293
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$61,473</u>	<u>\$42,088</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements. 14

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EXHIBIT F-2 Page 1 of 2

VILLAGE OF NATCHEZ, LOUISIANA GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

		2003		2002
			VARIANC	
			FAVORABLE	
	BUDGET	ACTUAL	(UNFAVORABLE)	ACTUAL
Revenues:				
Taxes:			(# 4 4 7)	0 467
Ad valorem taxes	3,300	\$3,183	(\$117)	3,157
Franchise taxes	5,901	9,469	3,568	6,592
Sales taxes	5,181	12,155	6,974	10,498
Total taxes	14,382	24,807_	10,425	20,247
Intergovernmental:				005
Beer tax	3,666	681	(2,985)	825
Tobacco tax	2,352	0	(2,352)	0
Grants	<u> 25,947 </u>	19,241	(6,706)	35,874
Total intergovernmental				
revenue	31,965_	19,922_	(12,043)	36,699
Fines and forfeitures	30,500	78,916	48,416	42,582
Miscellaneous revenues	0	4,419	4,419	50,235
Total revenues	76,847	128,064	51,217	149,763
General government: Salaries - Mayor & Alderman Salaries - other Legal Payroll taxes Office supplies & printing Insurance Utilities and telephone Collection fee Capital outlay Audit Miscellaneous	2,700 6,510 1,200 3,504 1,293 2,520 3,160 0 19,800 1,800 1,800 4,724	4,675 16,251 400 2,147 7,476 300 7,698 365 0 1,200 9,271	(1,975) (9,741) 800 1,357 (6,183) 2,220 (4,538) (365) 19,800 600 (4,547)	2,925 12,064 952 1,410 6,792 2,725 4,862 315 640 1,800 16,885
Total general government	47,211	49,783	(2,572)	51,370
Dublic cofoty				
Public safety:	24,677	23,444	1,233	28,898
Salaries	2,280	7,872	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	895
Fuel & supplies	1,740	1,803		898
Repairs	5,500	6,060		2,966
Miscellaneous	1,010	2,405		2,69
Payroll taxes	•	•		1,174
Insurance	2,400	3,078	1,641	·, ·, · (
Equipment lease payments	1,641	0		



EXHIBIT F-2 Page 2 of 2

VILLAGE OF NATCHEZ, LOUISIANA GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

		2003		2002
Expenditures: (continued)	BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE FAVORABLE (UNFAVORABLE)	ACTUAL
Public works		2,116	0	729
Total expenditures	86,459	105,441	(16,867)	92,787
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(9,612)	22,623	32,235	56,976
Fund balance, beginnning of year	31,293	31,293	0	(25,683)

Fund balance, end of year

\$21,682

<u>\$53,916</u> \$32,235

\$31,293

		EXHIBIT G-1
VILLAGE OF NATCHEZ, LOUISIAI ENTERPRISE FUND - SEWER FU BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002		
ASSETS	2003	2002
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents Receivables, less allowance for bad debts of \$21,200 and \$36,900	\$6,316 6,500	\$2,237 7,153
Total current assets	12,816	9,390
Land Plant and equipment, at cost, net of accumulated	9,196	9,196
depreciation of \$443,502 and \$404,258	1,115,122	1,152,231
Total assets	\$1,137,134	\$1,170,817

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LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY

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Current liabilities:	¢5 202	¢0.024
Accounts payable	\$5,383	\$2,034
Accrued payroll	231	0
Payroli taxes payable	503	389
Due to General Fund	11,323	11,884
Total current liabilities	17,440	14,307
Fund Balance:		
Contributed capital -		
LCDBG	1,138,708	1,138,708
Louisiana Rural Development	30,000	30,000
EPA	591,306	591,306
Total contributed capital	1,760,014	1,760,014
Retained earnings (deficit)	(640,320)	(603,504)
Total fund equity	1,119,694	1,156,510
Total liabilities and fund equity	\$1,137,134	\$1,170,817

EXHIBIT G-2

VILLAGE OF NATCHEZ, LOUISIANA ENTERPRISE FUND - SEWER FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS -BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) AND ACTUAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

		2003		2002
			VARIANCE FAVORABLE	
	BUDGET	ACTUAL	(UNFAVORABLE)	ACTUAL
Operating revenues:				
Sewer charges	\$34,517	\$41,492	\$6,975	\$47,712
Total operating revenues	34,517	41,492	6,975	47,712
Operating expenses:				
Salaries	20,238	13,848	6,390	14,028
Bad debt expense	10,000	(2,371)	12,371	10,161
Payroll taxes	2,000	1,166	834	1,320
Audit	0	1,200	(1,200)	600
Depreciation	34,000	39,925	(5,925)	38,897
Insurance	0	247	(247)	644
Testing fees	0	592	(592)	325
Supplies	2,000	660	1,340	908
Repairs and maintenance	21,875	8,379	13,496	4,064
Equipment lease payments	0	139	(139)	404
Miscellaneous	2,800	3,835	(1,035)	4,327
Office supplies	1,582	1,595	(14)	1,132
Utilities	1,898	9,093	(7,196)	9,781
Total operating expenses	96,392	78,308	18,084	86,591
Net loss	(61,875)	(36,816)	25,059	(38,879)
Retained earnings (deficit), beginning of year	(603,504)	(603,504)	0	(564,625)
Retained earnings (deficit), end of year	<u>(\$665,379)</u>	<u>(\$640,320)</u>	<u>\$25,059</u>	(\$603,504)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements. 18

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EXHIBIT H-1

VILLAGE OF NATCHEZ, LOUISIANA STATEMENT OF GENERAL FIXED ASSETS JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002 (Unaudtied)

	2003	2002
General fixed assets, at cost:		
Office equipment	\$5,141	\$5,141
Police equipment	35,190	26,310
Street and sanitation equipment	4,512	4,512
Building improvements	25,397	25,397
Recreation facilities	99,024	99,024
Total general fixed assets	<u>\$169,264</u>	<u>\$160,384</u>
Investment in general fixed assets:		
Grants	\$23,818	\$23,818
General fund revenues	145,446	136,566

EXHIBIT H-2

SETS	10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1						totomor
NATCHEZ, LOUISIANA ES IN GENERAL FIXED ASSETS DED JUNE 30, 2003 (Unaudited)	STREETS	\$4,512	0	0	\$4,512		nart of these st
	EQUIPMENT POLICE	\$26,310	8,880	0	\$35,190		are an internal
VILLAGE OF STATEMENT OF CHANGE YEAR EN	OFFICE	\$5,141	0		\$5,141		The accompanying notes
		ssets,			ssets,		

	TOTAL	\$160,384	8,880	0	\$169,264		
	RECREATION FACILITES	\$99,024	0	0	\$99,024		
ASSETS	BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS	\$25,397	0	0	\$25,397		statements.
OUISIANA AL FIXED ASS 0, 2003	STREETS	\$4,512	0	0	\$4,512		of these
/ILLAGE OF NATCHEZ, LOUISIANA OF CHANGES IN GENERAL FIXED YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 (Unaudited)	EQUIPMENT POLICE	\$26,310	8,880	0	\$35,190		ying notes are an integral part 20
~⊢	OFFICE	\$5,141	0	0	\$5,141		an
STATEMEN		Issets,			ssets,		The accomp

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General fixed ass July 1, 2002

Additions

Deletions

General fixed ass June 30, 2003

Eugene W. Fremaux II

Certified Public Accountant

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

The Honorable Lloyd Benjamin, Sr., Mayor and Board of Aldermen Village of Natchez, Louisiana

I have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Natchez, Louisiana, and the individual fund, and account group financial statements of the Village of Natchez, Louisiana, for the year ended June 30, 2003, and have issued my report thereon dated June 10, 2004. In my report, my opinion was qualified because of the lack of complete records of general fixed assets. I conducted my 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.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Village of Natchez, Louisiana's general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement, I performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, 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 provision was not an objective of my audit and, accordingly, I do not express such an opinion. The results of my tests disclosed the following instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards:

1. Existing condition

The audit of the Village's financial statements was not completed within the required six months as required by Louisiana law, due to a serious medical problem encountered by the auditor during December 2003.

2. Existing condition

Expenditures in the General Fund for the year ended June 30, 2003 exceeded the budgeted amount by 22%, which is in excess of the 5%

variance allowed by law.

Recommended action

The budget should be amended if needed to be sure that the 5% variance limit is complied with. The Board of Aldermen should

review the budget status on a monthly basis to be certain that Louisiana budget laws are followed. Monthly financial statements reviewed by the Board of Aldermen should include a budget comparison.

Management response

The Board of Aldermen will make timely reviews of the budget status in the future.

3. Existing condition

Louisiana unemployment reports include the salaries of elected officials, which should not be reported, thereby resulting in overpayment of Louisiana unemployment taxes. In addition, the reports were prepared on the basis of net earnings, rather than gross earnings before taxes, which is the correct reporting.

<u>Recommended action</u>

Amended reports should be filed to correct the erroneous reports filed. Future reports should be prepared on the correct basis.

Management response

The Village Clerk will file amended reports and correct the procedures for preparing future reports.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing my audit, I considered the Village of Natchez, Louisiana's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the general purpose financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. However, I noted certain matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that I consider to be reportable conditions. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to my attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting that, in my judgment, could adversely affect the Village of Natchez, Louisiana's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the general purpose financial statements. Reportable conditions are described as follows:

1. Existing condition

During selected detail testing of sewer cash receipts in May and June of 2003, I was unable to trace six cash receipts, amounting to

\$135.00 in total, to the deposit summary listing and the deposit in the bank. The cash receipts indicated that the amounts were "cash" and were signed by the Village Clerk. The Clerk was not able to provide an explanation as to why the amounts were apparently not deposited. In addition, I noted two cash receipts in May that were not deposited with the other amounts received that day. One of these receipts, amounting to \$40.00 was deposited 9 days later, the other, amounting to \$20.00 was deposited 20 days later. Both of these cash receipts were "cash" and signed by the Clerk. Although these cash receipts were all signed by the Clerk, the Clerk is not the only employee with access to the cash box. However, the Clerk is responsible for depositing all funds received, and for checking to be sure that deposits match the cash receipts.

An overall test of cash receipts and bank deposits for the year indicated only an insignificance difference.

Recommended action

Since the Clerk is not the only employee with access to the cash box, and a lot of duties are concentrated in the Clerk due to the size of the office staff, it is important that internal control procedures include the following:

(1) Cash receipts be written for all funds received.

(2) Cash receipts should be agreed to the deposit summary and the actual bank deposit, prior to the deposit actually being made in the bank.

(3) The above comparisons, deposit summaries, and deposit slips, along with the cash receipts, should be reviewed on a periodic basis by one of the Village's check signers.

Management response

The Board of Aldermen will adopt the above recommended procedures.

2. Existing condition

Bank reconciliations performed on the accounting software used by the Village are not correct. The system allows the user to force the reconciliation to balance, thereby generating a "balanced" reconciliation, which allows errors in entering checks and deposits to go undiscovered.

Recommended action

An essential element of adequate internal controls are properly completed bank reconciliations. In addition, when bank reconciliation are performed by the Clerk, in a situation where

duties are concentrated, internal controls are not considered adequate unless the reconciliations are reviewed by another employee. Therefore, it is recommended that the bank reconciliations be properly prepared and reviewed by a Board Alderman who does not sign checks.

Management response

The Board of Aldermen will adopt the above recommended procedures.

3. Existing condition

The Clerk is not properly recording the receipt of sales taxes and franchise taxes as revenue in the accounting software. These items are being credited to accounts receivable, rather than revenue. In addition, payroll tax payments are being charged to payroll tax expense, instead of being properly charged to the related payroll tax liability. These procedures make general ledger reports for these items misleading.

<u>Recommended action</u>

The Clerk should record these items correctly in the general ledger. The Board should review the monthly reports produced by the general ledger to be sure that these transactions are being properly recorded.

<u>Management response</u>

The Board of Aldermen will adopt the above recommended action.

A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the general purpose financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. My consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, of the reportable conditions described above, I consider items 1,2, and 3 to be material weaknesses.



This report is intended for the information of management, Louisiana Legislative Auditor, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

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EUGENE W. FREMAUX II, CPA June 10, 2004

