Financial Report

Year Ended May 31, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Karl Arceneaux, Mayor and Board of Alderman Town of Welsh, Louisiana

#### Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Welsh, Louisiana (the Town) as of and for the year ended May 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Welsh's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town as of May 31, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

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

#### Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed. We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements. We conclude whether, in our judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Town's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information, schedule of employer's share of net pension liability, and schedule of employer contributions on pages 45 through 48 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

The Town 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.

#### Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The other supplementary information on pages 51 through 64 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards on page 71 is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements. The comparative and combining statements on pages 51 and 57 through 63, the justice system funding schedule on page 64, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards on page 71 is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, these statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole. The prior year comparative amounts were derived from the Town's 2021 financial statements, which were subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, were fairly presented in all material respects to the basic financial statements from which they were derived.

The budgetary comparison schedules have 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 them.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have issued our report dated September 12, 2022, on our consideration of the Town of Welsh, 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 to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Kolder, Slaven & Company, LLC
Certified Public Accountants

Lafayette, Louisiana September 12, 2022 BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (GWFS)

#### Statement of Net Position May 31, 2022

	Governmental	Business-Type	m . 1
ASSETS	Activities	Activities	Total
Current assets:			
Cash and interest-bearing deposits	\$ 1,442,609	\$ 297,376	\$ 1,739,985
Investments	996,694	616,164	1,612,858
Receivables, net	27,497	400,970	428,467
Internal balances	89	(89)	- -
Due from other governmental agencies	1,042,718	221,103	1,263,821
Inventories	_	127,486	127,486
Total current assets	3,509,607	1,663,010	5,172,617
Noncurrent assets:			
Restricted assets -			
Cash and interest-bearing deposits	4,425	165,998	170,423
Investments	201,668	159,088	360,756
Capital assets -			
Land and construction in progress	89,104	200,704	289,808
Capital assets, net	2,561,107	7,940,627	10,501,734
Total noncurrent assets	2,856,304	8,466,417	11,322,721
Total assets	6,365,911	10,129,427	16,495,338
DEFEDRED OFFEE ONG OF DESOURCES		-	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred outflows related to pensions	136,215	75,754	211,969
-	130,213	75,754	211,909
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:	200 (00	220.270	420.067
Accounts, salaries, and other payables	200,689	238,378	439,067
Customer deposits	- 	75,029	75,029
Unearned revenue	596,757	-	596,757
Capital lease payable	46,425	- 61,000	46,425 61,000
Bonds and certificates payable	-	61,000	61,000
Accrued interest		2,037	2,037
Total current liabilities	843,871	376,444	1,220,315
Noncurrent liabilities:	144.505		144 505
Capital lease payable	144,525	673,904	144,525 673,904
Bonds and certificates payable Net pension liability	386,919	295,025	681,944
Total noncurrent liabilities	531,444	968,929	1,500,373
Total liabilities	1,375,315		2,720,688
		1,345,373	2,720,088
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	050 110	100.014	222.027
Deferred inflows related to pensions	273,113	109,814	382,927
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	2,459,261	7,406,427	9,865,688
Restricted:			
Sales tax dedications	829,641	-	829,641
Drug law enforcement	4,425	-	4,425
Debt service	-	72,972	72,972
Unrestricted	1,560,371	1,270,595	2,830,966
Total net position	\$ 4,853,698	<u>\$ 8,749,994</u>	\$13,603,692

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

# Statement of Activities For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

		Program Revenues			(Expense) Revenue		
			Operating	Capital		nanges in Net Posit	ion
		Fees, Fines, and	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business-Type	
Activities	Expenses	Charges for Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Governmental activities:							
General government	\$ 681,489	\$ 153,252	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (528,237)	\$ -	\$ (528,237)
Public safety	1,362,984	241,691	67,305	445,708	(608,280)	-	(608,280)
Public works	566,831	-	-	-	(566,831)	-	(566,831)
Culture and recreation	127,389	164,526	-	-	37,137	-	37,137
Interest on long-term debt	2,613	-	-	-	(2,613)	-	(2,613)
Total governmental activities	2,741,306	559,469	67,305	445,708	(1,668,824)	-	(1,668,824)
Business-type activities:							
Water utility	570,483	472,737	87,104	630,531	-	619,889	619,889
Sewer utility	388,867	543,732	-	=	-	154,865	154,865
Electric utility	3,073,228	3,019,839	-	=	-	(53,389)	(53,389)
Sanitation utility	208,224	403,313				195,089	195,089
Total business-type activities	4,240,802	4,439,621	87,104	630,531		916,454	916,454
Total	\$ 6,982,108	<u>\$4,999,090</u>	<u>\$ 154,409</u>	<u>\$1,076,239</u>	\$ (1,668,824)	\$ 916,454	(752,370)
	General revenues	;					
	Taxes -						
	Property taxes	s, levied for general purpos	ses		118,903	-	118,903
		taxes, levied for general pr			1,206,264	-	1,206,264
	Franchise tax		•		53,765	-	53,765
	Grants and cont	ributions not restricted to	specific programs		14,049	-	14,049
	Jefferson Davis	Parish Sanitary Landfill C	ommission		331,112	-	331,112
		ension contribution			16,390	12,729	29,119
	Interest and inv	estment earnings			6,056	1,599	7,655
	Miscellaneous	_			85,884	1,086	86,970
	Transfers				(1,878,935)	1,878,935	<u>-</u>
	Total gene	eral revenues and transfers			(46,512)	1,894,349	1,847,837
	Change in	net position			(1,715,336)	2,810,803	1,095,467
	Net position - Jun	e 1, 2021			6,569,034	5,939,191	12,508,225
	Net position - Ma	y 31, 2022			\$ 4,853,698	\$ 8,749,994	\$13,603,692

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**

#### 1996 Sales Tax Fund -

To account for the receipt and use of proceeds of a 1% sales and use tax to be used for constructing, improving, resurfacing and maintaining public streets, alleys and sidewalks, including drainage, and acquiring equipment therefore and to be funded into bonds.

### **Enterprise Funds**

#### Electric Utility Fund -

To account for the provision of electrical services to the residents of the Town. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in these funds, including, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, financing and related debt service, and billing and collection.

#### Water Utility Fund -

To account for the provision of water services to the residents of the Town and operations of the water plants. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in these funds, including, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, financing and related debt service, and billing and collection.

#### Sewer Utility Fund -

To account for the provision of wastewater services to the residents of the Town and operations of the wastewater plants. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in these funds, including, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, financing and related debt service, and billing and collection.

#### Sanitation Utility Fund -

To account for the provision of sanitation services to the residents of the Town. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in these funds, including, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, financing and related debt service, and billing and collection.

## Balance Sheet Governmental Funds May 31, 2022

	General	1996 Sales Tax Fund	Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Cash and interest-bearing deposits Investments	\$ 853,213 996,694	\$ 588,046	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,442,609 996,694
Receivables:	330,034	-	-	770,074
Taxes	279	_	-	279
Accounts	27,218	_	_	27,218
Due from other governmental agencies	998,185	44,533	_	1,042,718
Due from other funds	-	-	89	89
Restricted assets:				
Interest bearing deposits	4,425	-	-	4,425
Investments		201,668		201,668
Total assets	\$2,880,014	<u>\$ 834,247</u>	\$ 1,439	\$ 3,715,700
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 169,180	\$ 1,372	\$ -	\$ 170,552
Accrued expenses	26,903	3,234	-	30,137
Unearned revenue	596,757	-	-	596,757
Due to other funds				
Total liabilities	792,840	4,606		797,446
Fund balances:				
Restricted for sales tax dedications	=	829,641	_	829,641
Restricted for drug law enforcement	4,425	-	-	4,425
Unassigned	2,082,749		1,439	2,084,188
Total fund balances	2,087,174	829,641	1,439	2,918,254
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$2,880,014	\$ 834,247	<u>\$ 1,439</u>	\$ 3,715,700

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

## Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position May 31, 2022

Total fund balances for governmental funds at May 31, 2022		\$2,918,254
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 governmental funds. Those assets consist of:		
Land	\$ 67,599	
Construction in progress	21,505	
Buildings and improvements net of \$1,580,261 accumulated depreciation	1,031,469	
Furniture and improvements, net of \$1,017,646 accumulated depreciation	347,771	
Vehicles, net of \$974,387 accumulated depreciation	385,978	
Infrastructure, net of \$93,606 accumulated depreciation	795,889	2,650,211
The deferred outflows of expenditures for the municipal and police employees retirement systems and postemployment benefits are not a use of current resources, and therefore, are not reported in the funds.		136,215
General long-term debt of governmental activities is not payable from current resources and, therefore, not reported in the funds. General long-term debt consist of:	,	
Capital lease payable	(190,950)	
Net pension liability	(386,919)	(577,869)
The deferred inflows of contributions for the municipal and police employees retirement systems are not available resources,		
and therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(273,113)
Total net position of governmental activities at May 31, 2022		\$4,853,698

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -Governmental Funds For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

				Total
,	G1	1996 Sales	Nonmajor	Governmental
Revenues:	General	Tax Fund	Funds	Funds
Taxes	\$ 775,800	\$ 603,132	\$ -	\$ 1,378,932
Licenses and permits	153,252	ψ 005,15 <u>2</u>	<b>Ψ</b>	153,252
Intergovernmental	527,062	_	_	527,062
Charges for services	164,526	_	_	164,526
Fines and forfeits	241,691	_	_	241,691
Jefferson Davis Parish Sanitary Landfill	331,112	_	_	331,112
Miscellaneous	84,360	7,580	-	91,940
Total revenues	2,277,803	610,712	-	2,888,515
Expenditures:				
Current -				
General government	643,914	32,996	_	676,910
Public safety	1,349,504	<u>-</u>	_	1,349,504
Public works	-	561,585	_	561,585
Culture and recreation	111,828	<del>-</del>	-	111,828
Capital outlay	136,131	251,494	-	387,625
Debt service	33,371	21,072	_	54,443
Total expenditures	2,274,748	867,147	-	3,141,895
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over expenditures	3,055	(256,435)		(253,380)
Other financing sources / (uses):				
Proceeds from capital lease	-	165,000	_	165,000
Transfers in	718,015	-	4,486	722,501
Transfers out	(2,349,748)	(251,688)	<u>-</u>	(2,601,436)
Total other financing sources / (uses)	(1,631,733)	(86,688)	4,486	(1,713,935)
Net changes in fund balances	(1,628,678)	(343,123)	4,486	(1,967,315)
Fund balances (deficit), beginning	3,715,852	1,172,764	(3,047)	4,885,569
Fund balances, ending	\$2,087,174	\$ 829,641	\$ 1,439	\$ 2,918,254

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

Total net changes in fund balances at May 31, 2022, per statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances		\$(1,967,315)
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 May 31, 2022  Loss on disposition of capital assets	\$ 387,625 (224,174) (32,800)	130,651
Proceeds from debt are reported as financing sources in governmental funds and thus contribute to the change in fund balance. In the statement of net position, however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities and does not affect the statement of activities. Similarly, principal payments are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds but reduce the liability in the statement of net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities:		•
Principal payments Capital lease payments	33,000 18,830	51,830
Pension expense not requiring the use of current economic resources and, therefore, not recorded as a fund expenditure		218,108
Proceeds from capital leases		(165,000)
Nonemployer contributions to the municipal employees and police employees pension plans		16,390
Total changes in net position at May 31, 2022, per statement of activities		\$(1,715,336)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

#### Statement of Net Position Total Proprietary Funds May 31, 2022

	Total Enterprise
	Funds
ASSETS	
Current assets: Cash and interest-bearing deposits Investments Accounts receivable, net Due from other governmental agencies Inventory Total current assets	\$ 297,376 616,164 400,970 221,103 127,486 1,663,099
Noncurrent assets:	
Restricted assets - Cash and interest-bearing deposits Investments Capital assets -	165,998 159,088
Land and construction in progress	200,704
Capital assets, net	7,940,627
Total noncurrent assets	8,466,417
Total assets	10,129,516
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows related to pensions	75,754
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable Accrued liabilities Due to other funds Poveble form restricted exects	217,129 21,249 89
Payable from restricted assets - Customer deposits	75,029
Revenue bonds payable	61,000
Interest payable	2,037
Total current liabilities	376,533
Noncurrent liabilities: Revenue bonds payable Net pension liability	673,904 295,025 968,929
Total noncurrent liabilities	
Total liabilities	1,345,462
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows related to pensions	109,814
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for debt service	7,406,427 72,972
Unrestricted	1,270,595
Total net position	\$ 8,749,994
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.	

## Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position Total Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

	Total Enterprise Funds
Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	\$4,256,073
Miscellaneous	183,548
Total operating revenues	4,439,621
Operating expenses:	
Salaries	494,654
Payroll taxes	37,340
Retirement	68,512
Group insurance	93,266
Contract services	171,422
Insurance	84,790
Utilities and telephone Repairs and maintenance	56,793 162,673
Supplies	373,584
Legal and professional fees	114,225
Travel and conferences	1,726
Uniforms	10,181
Office supplies	11,187
Power purchased	2,130,145
Depreciation	306,085
Chemicals	45,248
GASB 68 adjustments	44,541
Miscellaneous	17,715
Total operating expenses	_4,224,087
Operating income	215,534
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):	
Investment income	1,599
Interest expense	(16,715)
Hurricane expenses	(110,307)
FEMA grant revenue	110,307
Non-employer pension contribution	12,729
Royalties	1,086
Grant revenue	87,104
Total nonoperating revenues	85,803
Income before contributions and transfers	301,337
Capital contributions	630,531
Transfers:	
Transfers in	2,468,558
Transfers out	(589,623)
Total transfers	1,878,935
Change in net position	2,810,803
Net position, beginning	5,939,191
Net position, ending	\$8,749,994
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.	

## Statement of Cash Flows Total Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Receipts from customers	\$ 4,085,401
Payments to suppliers	(2,863,191)
Payments to employees	(693,772)
Net cash provided by operating activities	528,438
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:	
Increase in customer deposits, net of refunds	2,900
Decrease in amounts due from other governmental agencies	863,688
Cash received from other funds	(1,232,332)
Net cash used by noncapital financing activities	(365,744)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Purchase and construction of capital assets	(1,115,465)
Principal payments	(34,000)
Proceeds from grants	717,635
Interest paid	(16,886)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(448,716)
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Proceeds from maturity	(1,090)
Investment income	1,599
Net cash provided by investing activities	509
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(285,513)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	748,887
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 463,374

# Statement of Cash Flows Total Proprietary Funds (Continued) For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by	
operating activities:	
Operating income	<u>\$ 215,534</u>
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to	
net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	306,085
Pension expense	44,541
Royalties received	1,086
Decrease in provision for bad debt	(37,848)
Changes in current assets and liabilities:	
Increase in accounts receivable	(132,824)
Decrease in inventory	66,233
Increase in accounts and other payables	65,631
Total adjustments	312,904
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 528,438
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents per statement of cash flows to the balance sheet:	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period -	
Cash - unrestricted	\$ 611,794
Cash - restricted	137,093
Total cash and cash equivalents	748,887
Total cash and cash equivalents	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period -	
Cash - unrestricted	297,376
Cash - restricted	165,998
Total cash and cash equivalents	463,374
Net decrease	<u>\$(285,513)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

#### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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

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

#### A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Town of Welsh was incorporated on September 4, 1951, under the provisions of the Lawrason Act. The Town operates under a Mayor-Town Council form of government.

The financial reporting entity should consist of (a) the primary government, (b) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (c) other organizations for which the primary government is not accountable, but for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

Section 2100 of the 2011 Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, "Defining the Financial Reporting Entity" establishes criteria for determining which entities should be considered a component unit and, as such, part of the reporting entity for financial reporting purposes. The basic criteria are as follows:

- 1. Legal status of the potential component unit including the right to incur its own debt, levy its own taxes and charges, expropriate property in its own name, sue and be sued, and the right to buy, sell and lease property in its own name.
- Whether the primary government's governing authority appoints a majority of board members of the potential component unit and is able to impose its will on the potential component unit or the potential component unit is fiscally dependent on the primary government.
- 3. Financial benefit/burden relationship between the primary government and the potential component unit.
- 4. The nature and significance of the relationship between the potential component unit with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading.

Based on these criteria, the Town did not identify any component units that are required to be reported.

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

#### 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 Town and for each function of the Town'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 Town 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-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

The various funds of the Town 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 Town or meets the following criteria:

- a. Total assets and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, 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 and deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows, 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.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The major funds of the Town are described below:

Governmental Funds -

General Fund -

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

Special Revenue Funds -

1996 Sales Tax Fund -

The 1996 Sales Tax Fund is used to account for the proceeds of a one percent sales and use tax that is legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. These taxes are dedicated as described in note 3.

Proprietary Funds -

Enterprise Funds -

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 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 and expenses generally result from providing goods and services as its principal operation. Revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenditures.

The Town's enterprise funds are the Water Utility Fund, Sewer Utility Fund, Electric Utility Fund, and Sanitation Utility Fund.

The Town's nonmajor governmental funds are described below:

LCDBG Fund -

The LCDBG Fund is used to account for the improvements of various projects utilizing proceeds from grant revenues and Town's funds.

Drug Seizure Fund -

This fund is used to account for proceeds and distribution of monies obtained under the provisions of Revised Statute 40:2616, "Seizure and Controlled Dangerous Substances Property Forfeiture Act of 1989".

#### 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 funds utilize 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.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers revenues to be available within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures (including capital outlay) generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when a payment is due.

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

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.

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

#### Cash and interest-bearing deposits

For purposes of the statement of net position, cash and interest-bearing deposits include all demand accounts, savings accounts, and certificates of deposits of the Town. 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.

#### Investments

Under state law, the Town may deposit funds with a fiscal agent organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the laws of any other state in the union, or the laws of the United States. The Town may invest in United States bonds, treasury notes and bills, government backed agency securities, or certificates and time deposits of state banks organized under Louisiana Law and national banks having principal offices in Louisiana. In addition, local governments in Louisiana are authorized to invest in the Louisiana Asset Management Pool (LAMP), a nonprofit corporation formed by the State Treasurer and organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, which operates a local government investment pool. In accordance with GASB Codification Section 150, investments meeting the criteria specified in the statement are stated at fair value, which is quoted market prices.

#### 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.

#### Inventories

Inventories held by the proprietary funds are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market.

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

#### Receivables

In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. The major receivable balances for the governmental activities are sanitation service charges, occupational licenses, and sales and use taxes. Business-type activities report federal grants and customer's utility service receivables as their major receivables. Uncollectible utility service receivables 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. The allowance for uncollectibles for customers' utility receivables was \$16,767 at May 31, 2022.

#### Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide or financial statements. Capital assets are capitalized at historical cost or estimated cost if historical is not available. Donated assets are recorded as capital assets at their estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. The Town maintains a threshold level of \$1,500 or more for capitalizing capital assets.

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	10 to 40 years
Utility plant	10 to 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 to 15 years
Vehicles	5 to 15 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.

#### Restricted Assets

Restricted assets include cash, interest-bearing deposits, and investments of the governmental funds and proprietary funds that are legally restricted as to their use. The restricted assets are related to debt service interest sinking and reserve accounts and utility meter deposits.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

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

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. The Town recognizes deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to its pension plans.

#### Compensated Absences

The Town accrues a liability for compensated absences which meet the following criteria:

- a. The Town's obligation relating to employees' rights to receive compensation for future absences is attributable to employees' services already rendered.
- b. The obligation relates to rights that vest or accumulate.
- c. Payment of the compensation is probable.
- d. The amount can be reasonably estimated.

In accordance with above criteria the Town has accrued a liability for vacation pay that has been earned but not taken by Town employees. For governmental funds, the liability for compensated absences is in the General Fund since it is anticipated that the liability will be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. The liability for compensated absences is recorded in proprietary fund types as an accrued liability in accordance with FASB Statement 43.

#### Accumulated Unpaid Sick Pay

Accumulated unpaid sick pay was not considered material at May 31, 2022. Therefore, accumulated unpaid sick pay is not reflected in these financial statements.

#### 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 resources is reported as liabilities in the government-wide statements. The long-term debt consists primarily of general obligation bonds, street improvement refunding bonds, sales tax bonds, and capital lease obligations.

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

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

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.

#### **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 net capital assets reduced by the outstanding balances of any related debt obligations and deferred inflows of resources attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets and increased by balances of deferred outflows of resources related to those assets.
- b. Restricted net position Consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups, such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net position -All other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. As such, fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. Committed amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Town Alderman, which is the highest level of decision-making authority for the Town.
- d. 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 determined by a formal decision of the Town's Mayor and Town Alderman.
- e. Unassigned all other spendable amounts.

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

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

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

#### E. Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses

#### Operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses for proprietary funds are those that result from providing services and producing and delivering goods and/or services. It also includes all revenue and expenses not related to capital and related financing, noncapital financing, or investing activities.

#### Expenditures/Expenses

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

In the fund financial statements, expenditures are classified as follows:

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

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

#### Interfund Transfers

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

#### F. Revenue Restrictions

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

Revenue Source	Legal Restrictions of Use		
Sales tax	See Note 3		
Electric, water, sewer and sanitation revenue	Utility operations		

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

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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

It is the policy of the Town to capitalize material amounts of interest resulting from borrowings in the course of the construction of capital assets in the proprietary funds. At May 31, 2022, there were no borrowings for assets under construction and no capitalized interest expense was recorded on the books.

#### H. 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) Ad Valorem Taxes

Ad valorem taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1 of each year. The taxes are based on assessed values determined by the Jefferson Davis Parish Tax Assessor and are collected by the Sheriff. Taxes were billed to taxpayers by the Tax Assessor in November and are due by December 31, becoming delinquent on January 1 of the following year.

For the year ended May 31, 2022, taxes of 7.03 mills were levied on property with assessed valuations totaling \$16,592,909 and were dedicated for general corporate purposes. Total taxes levied for the year ended May 31, 2022 were \$113,162. Taxes receivable at May 31, 2021 amounted to \$279.

#### (3) <u>Dedication of Sales Tax Revenues</u>

Proceeds of a 1% sales and use tax levied by the Town, accounted for in the General Fund, (2022 collections \$603,132) are dedicated to the following purposes: police and fire department stations and equipment, sidewalks, bridges, recreational facilities, drains and drainage facilities, improving and/or maintaining streets and public buildings, and purchasing and acquiring equipment and furnishing public works. The sales tax expires in June 2044.

Proceeds of a 1% sales and use tax levied by the Town, accounted for in the 1996 Sales Tax Fund, (2021 collections \$603,132) are dedicated to the following purposes: constructing, improving, resurfacing and maintaining public streets, alleys and sidewalks, including drainage, and acquiring equipment therefore and to be funded into bonds. The sales tax expires in June 2044.

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

Under state law, the Town may deposit funds within a fiscal agent bank organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the laws of any other state in the Union, or the laws of the United States. The Town may invest in certificates and time deposits of state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having principal offices in Louisiana. At May 31, 2022, the Town has cash and interest-bearing deposits (book balances) totaling \$1,910,408.

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

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the Town's deposits may not be recovered or 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 May 31, 2022 are secured as follows:

Bank balances	\$1,977,969
Federal deposit insurance Pledged securities	\$ 686,310 
Total	\$1,977,969

Deposits in the amount of \$1,291,659 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 Town's name. Even though the pledged securities are considered uncollateralized, Louisiana Revised Statute 39:1229 imposes a statutory requirement on the custodial bank to advertise and sell the pledged securities within 10 days of being notified by the Town that the fiscal agent has failed to pay deposited funds upon demand. The Town does not have a policy for custodial credit risk.

#### (5) <u>Investments</u>

Investments held at May 31, 2021 consist of \$1,973,614 in the Louisiana Asset Management Pool, Inc. (LAMP), a local government investment pool (see Summary of Significant Accounting Policies). LAMP is administered by MAP Inc., a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, which was formed by an initiative of the State Treasurer in 1993. The corporation is governed by a board of directors comprising the State Treasurer, representatives from various organizations of local government, the Government Finance Officers Association of Louisiana, and the Society of Louisiana CPA's. Only local governments having contracted to participate in LAMP have an investment interest in its pool of assets. The primary objective of LAMP is to provide a safe environment for the placement of public funds in short-term high-quality investments. The LAMP portfolio includes only securities and other obligations in which local governments in Louisiana are authorized to invest. Accordingly, LAMP investments are restricted to securities issued, guaranteed, or backed by the U.S. Treasury, the U.S. Government, or one of its agencies, enterprises, or instrumentalities, as well as repurchase agreements collateralized by those securities. The dollar weighted average portfolio maturity of LAMP assets is restricted to not more than 90 days and consists of no securities with a maturity in excess of 397 days. LAMP is designed to be highly liquid to give its participants immediate access to their account balances.

Interest rate risk. The Town does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

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

Credit risk. State law limits investments to United States bonds, treasury notes, or certificates, or time certificates of deposit of state banks organized under the laws of Louisiana and national banks having a principal office in the State of Louisiana. Local governments in Louisiana are authorized to invest in LAMP. The Town has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. As of May 31, 2022, the Town's investment in LAMP was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's.

Concentration of credit risk. The Town places no limit on the amount the Town may invest in any one issuer. All of the Town's investments are in LAMP.

#### (6) Receivables, net

Receivables at May 31, 2022 consist of the following:

Governmental Activities -	
LAMATS - occupational licenses	27,218
Ad valorem taxes	279
Total governmental activities	27,497
Business-Type Activities -	
Accounts, net	322,001
Insurance proceeds	78,969
Total business-type activities	400,970
Total receivables, net	\$ 428,467

#### (7) <u>Due from Other Governmental Agencies</u>

Amounts due from other governmental agencies at May 31, 2022 consisted of the following:

Governmental Activities -	
Jefferson Davis School Board - sales and use taxes	\$ 89,066
FEMA hurricane grant	947,911
Housing Authority - payment in lieu of taxes	5,741
Total governmental activities	1,042,718
Business-Type Activities -	
FEMA hurricane grant	221,103
Total business-type activities	221,103
Total due from governmental agencies	\$1,263,821

## Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Capital asset activity for the year ended May 31, 2022 was as follows:

	Balance			Balance
-	06/01/21	Additions	Deletions	05/31/22
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 67,599	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67,599
Construction in progress	-	21,505	-	21,505
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	2,583,126	28,604	-	2,611,730
Furniture and equipment	1,370,549	125,033	130,166	1,365,416
Vehicles	1,589,554	212,483	441,672	1,360,365
Infrastructure	889,495			889,495
Totals	6,500,323	387,625	571,838	6,316,110
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	1,529,967	50,294	-	1,580,261
Furniture and equipment	1,022,908	76,932	82,194	1,017,646
Vehicles	1,281,549	74,710	381,872	974,387
Infrastructure	71,368	22,237	_	93,605
Totals	3,905,792	224,173	464,066	3,665,899
Governmental activities,				
capital assets, net	\$ 2,594,531	\$ 163,452	\$ 107,772	\$2,650,211
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 200,704	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 200,704
Construction in progress	659,285	707,456	1,366,741	-
Capital assets being depreciated:	·	•		
Plant and equipment - water	3,130,495	1,493,077	5,000	4,618,572
Plant and equipment - sewer	7,357,782	26,601	-	7,384,383
Plant and equipment - electric	3,045,816	180,101	4,750	3,221,167
Plant and equipment - sanitation	_	367,547	-	367,547
Totals	14,394,082	2,774,782	1,376,491	15,792,373
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Plant and equipment - water	1,680,798	69,216	5,000	1,745,014
Plant and equipment - sewer	3,306,048	136,423	-	3,442,471
Plant and equipment - electric	2,075,285	47,276	4,750	2,117,811
Plant and equipment - sanitation	-	345,746	-	345,746
Total accumulated depreciation	7,062,131	598,661	9,750	7,651,042
Business-type activities,				
capital assets, net	\$ 7,331,951	<b>©</b> 2 17 <i>E</i> 121	\$1 266 7A1	<b>₹ 9</b> 1 <i>8</i> 1 221
oupital assocs, not	, , ,	\$2,176,121	\$1,366,741	\$8,141,331
	30			

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

#### Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

General government	\$ 4	46,713
Public safety	9	96,022
Public works	(	65,878
Culture and recreation		15,561
Total depreciation	\$ 2	24,174
Depreciation expense was charged to business-type activities as follows:		
Water	\$	69,216
Sewer	1	36,423
Electric		47,276
Sanitation		53,170
Total depreciation	\$ 3	06,085
Restricted Assets		
Assets were restricted for the following purposes at May 31, 2022:		
Governmental activities:		
Drug seizure funds	\$	4,425
Restricted for sales tax dedications	2	201,668
Total governmental activities	\$ 2	206,093
Public utilities:		
Customer deposits		77,536
Construction Fund		5,934
Debt service -		

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

Emergency cash reserve

Total public utilities

2017 Bond reserve and sinking funds 2017 Certificates reserve funds

(9)

The accounts, salaries, and other payables consisted of the following at May 31, 2022:

109,841

20,134

111,641

325,086

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Accounts Accrued payroll and related liabilities	\$170,552 30,137	\$ 217,129 18,472	\$ 387,681 48,609
Totals	\$200,689	\$ 235,601	\$ 436,290

## Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

## (11) Changes in Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of the changes for the year ended May 31, 2022:

					Current
	06/01/21	Additions	Reductions	05/31/22	Portion
Governmental activities:	ф 1 <i>СС</i> 000	dt.	<b>#1</b> // 000	¢r.	ф
Certificates	\$ 166,000	\$ - 165,000	\$166,000	100.050	\$ - 46 425
Capital lease	44,780	165,000	18,830	190,950	46,425
Totals	\$ 210,780	<u>\$ 165,000</u>	<u>\$184,830</u>	<u>\$ 190,950</u>	\$ 46,425
Business-type activities:					
Certificates	\$ -	\$ 133,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 108,000	\$ 26,000
Revenue bonds	660,904		34,000	626,904	35,000
Totals	\$ 660,904	\$133,000	\$ 59,000	\$ 734,904	\$ 61,000
Long-term debt at	May 31, 2022 is	comprised of	the following:		G
					Current Portion
Bonds and certificates pay	zahle -			•	FOLUOII
	abic -				
Business-type activities:					
\$228,000 Limited Tax (					
installments of \$25,000 to			026, interest	<b>4</b> 100.000	<b>A A C C C C C C C C C C</b>
rate of 2.77%, payable from	om excess revent	ies		\$ 108,000	\$ 26,000
\$759,904 Taxable Utiliti	es Revenue Bo	nds, Series 2	017, due in		
annual installments of \$3	34,000 to \$48,90	4 through Ap	oril 1, 2037,	60 5 00 1	25.000
interest rate of 1.95%, pay	able from utiliti	es system reve	enues	626,904	35,000
Total bonds and ce	rtificates payable	;		\$ 734,904	\$ 61,000
Capital Lease -					
Governmental activities:					
\$68,144 equipment lease monthly installments of 5 through September 19, 20 value of \$53,239 at May 5	\$1,260, including 224, secured by 6	g interest at 4	.15 percent,	\$ 31,269	\$ 14 <b>,</b> 083
•				•	•
\$165,000 equipment lease dated March 9, 2022, due in 24 monthly installments of \$2,978 with a baloon payment of \$100,000, including interest at 2.34 percent, through April 7, 2024, secured by					
equipment with a carrying	g value of \$162,2	250 at May 31	, 2022.	159,681	32,342
Total capital leases	1			\$ 190,950	\$ 46,425
	•			Ψ 170,750	Ψ 10, 123

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

The annual requirements to amortize debt outstanding at May 31, 2022 are as follows:

Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		
	Capital	Bonds		
May 31,	Principal	Principal Interest		Interest
2023	\$ 46,425	\$ 4,423	\$ 61,000	\$ 15,217
2024	142,020	2,873	63,000	13,810
2025	2,506	13	64,000	12,352
2026	-	-	66,000	10,119
2027	-	-	39,000	10,154
2028-2032	-	-	208,000	35,189
2033-2037			233,904	16,374
Totals	\$190,951	\$ 7,309	\$ 734,904	\$113,215

#### (12) Flow of Funds; Restrictions on Use – Utility Revenues

Under the terms of the bond ordinances on outstanding 2017 Limited Tax Certificates, the Town must ensure that the Utility Fund has sufficient excess annual revenues available to pay such debt service when due. As a result, the Town is required to maintain a sinking fund account within the Utility Fund for required monthly deposits and debt service payments. Each month, there will be set aside into the accounts an amount constituting 1/12th of the next maturing installment of principal and 1/6th of the interest due on the next interest payment date. Such transfers shall be fully sufficient to assure the prompt payment of the principal and interest installments as they become due and may be used only for such payments.

Under the terms of the bond ordinance on outstanding Taxable Utilities Revenue Bonds, Series 2017, as long as any bonds are outstanding, the Town covenants to deposit revenues into a "Utilities System Revenue Fund" sufficient to pay all reasonable and necessary expenses of operating and maintain the system (combined water, sewer, and electric utilities). The Town is required to maintain a separate account that is designated as the "Utilities Revenue Bond and Interest Sinking Fund". Each month, there will be set aside into the fund an amount constituting a pro-rata amount of the interest due on the next interest payment date and the pro-rata amount of the principal due on the next principal payment date. The Town is also required to maintain a "Utilities Revenue Bond Reserve Fund" for monthly deposits equal to 25% of the amount to be paid into the Sinking Fund until such time as there has been accumulated an amount equal to the reserve fund requirement (\$25,431 at May 31, 2022). Additionally, the Town is required to make monthly deposits of 5% of the preceding month's net revenues into a "Utilities Depreciation and Contingencies Fund" to fund extensions, additions, improvements, renewals and replacements necessary to operate the system. The deposits into the Contingencies Fund may cease once the sum of \$100,000 has been accumulated.

Pursuant to the bond ordinance, the Town covenants to fix, establish, maintain, and collect revenues sufficient to pay the reasonable and necessary expenses of operating the utilities system, the principal and interest maturing on the bonds, all reserves and sinking fund payments, and to provide excess annual revenues in each fiscal year in an amount equal to at least 125% of the highest combined annual principal and interest requirements on the bonds issued. The Town was in compliance with all significant limitations and restrictions in the various bond indentures and ordinances as of May 31, 2022.

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

#### (13) Pension Plans

The Town participates in two cost-sharing defined benefit plans, each administered by separate public employee retirement systems. Article X, Section 29(F) of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of all plans administered by these public employee retirement systems to the State Legislature. These plans are not closed to new entrants. Substantially all Town employees participate in one of the following retirement systems:

#### Plan Descriptions:

<u>Municipal Employees' Retirement Systems (MERS)</u> provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to eligible employees and their beneficiaries as defined in LRS 11:1731 and 11:1781. The Town participates in Plan B.

State of Louisiana - Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System (MPERS) provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to eligible employees and their beneficiaries as defined in LRS 11:2211 and 11:2220.

The systems' financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employer and employee contributions are recognized in the period in which the employee is compensated for services performed. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan. Interest income is recognized when earned.

A brief summary of eligibility and benefits of the plans are provided in the following table:

	<u>MERS</u>	MPERS
Final average salary	Highest 60 months	Highest 36 months or 60 months <sup>2</sup>
Years of service required and/or age eligible for benefits	30 years of any age 10 years age 60	25 years of any age 20 years age 50 12 years age 55 20 years any age <sup>1</sup> 30 years any age <sup>3</sup> 25 years age 55 <sup>3</sup> 10 years age 60 <sup>3</sup>
Benefit percent per years of service	3.00%	2.50 - 3.33%4

<sup>1</sup> With actuarial reduced benefits

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Membership commencing January 1, 2013

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Under non hazardous duty sub plan commencing January 1, 2013

Membership commencing January 1, 2013 non hazardous duty plan 2.5%, hazardous duty plan 3.0%, membership prior to January 1, 2013 3.33%.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

#### **Contributions**

Article X, Section 29(E)(2)(a) of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 assigns the Legislature the authority to determine employee contributions. Employer contributions are actuarially determined using statutorily established methods on an annual basis and are constitutionally required to cover the employer's portion of the normal cost and provide for the amortization of the unfunded accrued liability. Employer contributions are adopted by the Legislature annually upon recommendation of the Public Retirement Systems' Actuarial Committee. Contributions of employees, employers, and non-employer contributing entities effective for the year ended May 31, 2022 for the defined benefit pension plans in which the Town is a participating employer were as follows:

	Active Member	Employer	Nonemployer	
	Contribution	Contribution	Contributing	Government
Plan	Percentage	Percentage	Entities	Contributions
MERS	5.00%	15.50%	\$ 18,718	\$ 89,213
MPERS	10.00%	33.75%	10,401	47,920
Total			\$ 29,119	\$ 137,133

#### **Net Pension Liability**

The Town's net pension liability at May 31, 2022 is comprised of its proportionate share of the net pension liability relating to each of the cost-sharing plans in which the Town is a participating employer. The Town's net pension liability for each plan was measured as of the plan's measurement date (June 30, 2021 for both plans) and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

The Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability for each of the plans in which it participates was based on the Town's required contributions in proportion to total required contributions for all employers. As of the most recent measurement date, the Town's proportion for each plan and the change in proportion from the prior measurement date were as follows:

	Proportionate	Proportionate	Increase/(Decrease)
	Share of Net	Share (%) of Net	from Prior
Plan	Pension Liability	Pension Liability	Measurement Date
MERS	\$ 433,860	0.748927%	-0.028917%
MPERS	248,084	0.465400%	0.406496%
Total	\$ 681,944		

Since the measurement date of the net pension liability was June 30, 2021, the net pension liability is based upon fiduciary net position for each of the plans as of those dates. Detailed information about each pension plan's assets, deferred outflows, deferred inflows, and fiduciary net position that was used in the measurement of the Town's net pension liability is available in the separately issued plan financial reports for those fiscal years. The financial report for each plan may be accessed on their website as follows: MERS – <a href="http://www.mersla.com">http://www.mersla.com</a>; MPERS – <a href="http://www.mersla.com">http://www.mersla.com</a>; MPERS – <a href="http://lampers.org/">http://lampers.org/</a>.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The following table provides information concerning actuarial assumptions used in the determination of the total pension liability for each of the defined benefit plans in which the primary government is a participating employer:

	MERS	MPERS
Date of experience study	7/1/2013-6/30/2018	7/1/2014-6/30/2019
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Investment rate of return	6.85, net of investment expense	6.75%, net of investment expense
Expected remaining service lives	3	4
Inflation rate	2.5%	2.5%
Projected salary increases	4.9% - 7.4%	4.7% - 12.3%
Projected benefit changes including COLAs	None	None
Source of mortality assumptions	(1), (2), (3)	(4), (5), (6)

- (1) PubG-2010(B) Healthy Retiree Table set equal to 120% for males and females, each adjusted using MP2018 scales
- (2) PubG-2010(B) Employee Table set equal to 120% for males and females, each adjusted using MP2018 scales
- (3) PubNS-2010(B) Disabled Retiree Table set equal to 120% for males and females with full generational MP2018 scale
- (4) Pub-2010 Safety Below-Median Healthy Retiree Table multiplied by 115% for males and 125% for females, each with full generational projection using the MP 2019 scale.
- (5) Pub-2010 Safety Below-Median Employee Table multiplied by 115% for males and 125% for females, each with full generational projection using the MP 2019 scale.
- (6) Pub-2010 Safety Disable Retiree Table multiplied by 105% for males and 115% for females, each with full generational projection using the MP 2019 scale.

#### Cost of Living Adjustments

The pension plans in which the Town participates have the authority to grant cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) on an ad hoc basis. Pursuant to LRS 11:242(B), the power of the Board of Trustees of the statewide systems (MERS and MPERS) to grant a COLA is effective in calendar years that the legislature fails to grant a COLA, unless in the legislation granting a COLA, the legislature authorizes the Board of Trustees to provide an additional COLA. The authority to grant a COLA by the Board is subject to the funded status and interest earnings. The effects of the benefit changes made as a result of the COLAs is included in the measurement of the total pension liability as of the measurement date at which the ad hoc COLA was granted and the amount is known and reasonably estimable.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for MERS was 6.85%, which was a decrease of 0.10% from the prior year valuation. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for MPERS was 6.75%, which was a decrease of 0.20% from the prior year valuation. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that sponsor contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates and the member rate. Based on those assumptions, each of the pension plan's fiduciary net positions 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.

#### Long-term Rate of Return

For MERS and MPERS, the long-term expected rate of return for each plan was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/diversification. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic/geometric real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized for each plan in the following tables:

	MERS		MPERS	
		Long-term		Long-term
		Expected		Expected
	Target	Real Rate	Target	Real Rate
Asset Class	Allocation	of Return	Allocation	of Return
Public equity	53.00%	2.31%	55.00%	3.47%
Public fixed income	38.00%	1.65%	30.00%	0.59%
Alternative Investments	9.00%	0.39%	15.00%	1.02%
Totals	100.00%	4.35%	100.00%	5.08%
Inflation		2.60%		2.22%
Expected arithmetic nominal return		6.95%		7.30%

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

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

Changes in the net pension liability may either be reported in pension expense in the year the change occurred or recognized as a deferred outflow of resources or a deferred inflow of resources in the year the change occurred and amortized into pension expense over a number of years. For the year ended May 31, 2022, the Town recognized \$100,172 and \$2,204 in pension expense related to MERS and MPERS, respectively.

At May 31, 2022, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		esources
	MERS	MPERS	Total
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	17,558	27,474	45,032
Change in proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's			
proportionate share of contributions	-	17,237	17,237
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	93,847	55,853	149,700
Total	<b>\$</b> 111,405	\$100,564	\$211,969
	Deferre	d Inflows of R	esources
	MERS	MPERS	Total
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 17,905	\$ 7,640	\$ 25,545
Changes of assumptions	-	7,077	7,077
Change in proportion and differences between the projected and actual investment earnings on			
pension plan investments	143,586	206,719	350,305
Total	\$ 161,491	\$221,436	\$382,927

Deferred outflows of resources of \$149,700 resulting from the employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability during the subsequent year. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions to be recognized in pension expense are as follows:

Year Ended	MERS	MPERS	Total
May 31,			
2023	\$ (39,330)	\$ (33,862)	\$ (73,192)
2024	(32,993)	(54,552)	(87,545)
2025	(30,409)	(48,401)	(78,810)
2026	(41,201)	(39,910)	(81,111)
	<u>\$(143,933)</u>	<b>\$</b> (176,725)	<u>\$(320,658)</u>

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

## Sensitivity of the Government's Proportional Share of the Net Pension Liabilities to Changes in the Discount Rate:

The following presents the Government's proportionate shares of the net pension liabilities of the plans, calculated using their respective discount rates, as well as what the Government's proportionate shares of the net pension liabilities would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

		Net Pension Liability			
	Current	1%	Current	1%	
Plan	Discount Rate	Decrease	Discount Rate	Increase	
MERS	6.85%	\$ 665,631	\$ 433,860	\$ 237,824	
MPERS	6.75%	432,371	248,084	94,266	
Total		\$1,098,002	\$ 681,944	\$ 332,090	

#### Payables to the Pension Plans

At May 31, 2022, the Town's payables were \$10,921 and \$7,539 to MERS and MPERS, respectively, for the month of May 2022, which were the contractually required contributions.

#### (14) Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue of \$ 596,757 at May 31, 2022 consists of federal awards received under the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). The ARPA established the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds on March 11, 2022, to provide governments with the resources needed to respond to the pandemic and its economic effects and to build a stronger, more equitable economy during the recovery. The Town is required to spend these funds in accordance with the assistance listing 21.027 guidance. These funds must be obligated by December 31, 2024 and expended by December 31, 2026. The Town expects to receive a second tranche payment under the ARPA of \$596,757.

As of May 31, 2022, the Town has not expended any portion of the \$596,757 received from the ARPA. Therefore, the ARPA expenditures will be reported in the financial statements when incurred, and are not included in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards at May 31, 2022.

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

#### (15) Interfund Transactions

#### A. Receivables and Payables

Interfund receivables and payables consisted of the following at May 31, 2022:

	Interfund	Interfund
	Receivables	Payables
Major Funds:		
Enterprise Fund:		
Electric Utility Fund	-	89
Nonmajor Funds	89	
Total	\$ 89	\$ 89

These balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made. These balances are expected to be paid within the next fiscal year.

#### B. Interfund transfers

Interfund transfers consisted of the following at May 31, 2022:

	Interfund	Interfund
	Transfers In	Transfers Out
Governmental Funds:		
General Fund	\$ 718,015	\$ 2,349,748
Drug Seizure Fund	4,486	
Sales Tax Fund		251,688
Proprietary Funds:		
Water Utility Fund	114,063	-
Sewer Utility Fund	-	351,312
Electric Utility Fund	2,354,495	61,006
Sanitation Fund		177,305
Total	\$3,191,059	\$ 3,191,059

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in one fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

#### (16) <u>Landfill Joint Venture</u>

The Town is a participant in a joint venture referred to as the Jefferson Davis Parish Sanitary Landfill Commission. This entity was chartered on February 17, 1984. The Commission's purpose is the establishment of a long-term plant for the disposal of solid wastes in Jefferson Davis Parish. According to the charter, each participant in the Commission is responsible for a pro rata share of any operating deficits. Likewise, any distributions of surpluses are also shared on a pro rata basis. Each participant's pro rata share is based on the number of households within each participant's unit to the total number of households within all participating units. These proportions were determined using the 1980 U. S. Census as follows:

	Number of	
Locality	Households	Percentages
Jennings	4,161	0.421196
Welsh	1,167	0.118129
Lake Arthur	1,212	0.122684
Parish (excluding Jennings, Welsh,		
Lake Arthur and Elton)	3,339	0.337991
Total	9,879	1.0000000

The Commission consists of six commissioners as follows: two residents of Jennings, one resident of Welsh, one resident of Lake Arthur, and two residents of Jefferson Davis Parish living outside the city limits of Jennings, Welsh, Lake Arthur and Elton. The Commission members are to be appointed by the governing body of their place of residence.

The Commission has the power and authority to employ personnel, adopt its own budget and enter into agreements necessary for the operation of the landfill. In certain instances, some agreements must be consented to by all six members of the Commission.

Condensed financial information for the Jefferson Davis Parish Sanitary Landfill as of December 31, 2021 (the latest available audited financial statements) was as follows:

		Welsh
	Total	(11.8129%)
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 6,053,621	\$ 715,108
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	118,642	14,015
Total net position	5,934,979	701,093
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources,		
and net position	6,053,621	715,108
Total revenue	3,411,440	402,990
Total expenditures	3,360,969	397,028
Net decrease in net position	50,471	5,962

As of December 31, 2021, the Commission had no long-term debt outstanding.

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

The Landfill Commission as owner of a sanitary landfill is subject to recent Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations that require monitoring the landfill site for 30 years following closure of the site in addition to other closure requirements. These regulations also mandate that landfill owners provide financial assurances that they will have the resources available to satisfy the post closure standards. These guarantees can be third-party trusts, surety bonds, letters of credit, insurance, or state sponsored plans. According to the Commission's contract with the site operator, the contractor shall be responsible for closure in accordance with the permit. Additionally, the contractor's post-closure care, maintenance and monitoring responsibility shall be three (3) years, or as required by law. In the event the operator is for whatever reason unwilling or unable to fulfill this requirement, the responsibility for closure and post closure monitoring will revert back to the Commission.

Additionally, because of the industry the Commission participates in, certain potential liabilities are always present. These include, but are not limited to, environmental cleanup costs and EPA penalties for violation of its regulations. The EPA is empowered by law (through the Superfund legislation) to seek recovery from anyone who ever owned or operated a particular contaminated site, or anyone who ever generated or transported hazardous materials to a site (these parties are commonly referred to as potentially responsible parties, or PRPs). Potentially, the liability can extend to subsequent owners of to the parent company of a PRP.

While there are no asserted or unasserted potential costs or penalties at the date of this report that the Commission is aware of, the potential is present.

#### (17) Risk Management

The Town 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 in the past three years.

#### (18) <u>Contingencies</u>

The Town participates in certain federal and state assisted grant programs. These programs are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors or their representative. The Town's management believes that any liability for reimbursement which may arise as a result of these audits would not be material.

The Town has had various claims and lawsuits lodged against it. All are within the normal course of business and have been evaluated by the Town's attorney and management. It is the opinion of legal counsel that these claims are adequately covered by insurance.

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

#### (19) <u>Compensation of Town Alderman</u>

The compensation paid to the alderman for the year ended May 31, 2022 follows:

Clint Hardy	\$	3,800
Ronald Hayes		3,800
Andrea King		3,600
Lawrence Mier		3,800
Jackie Balmer	_	3,900
Total	<u>\$</u>	18,900

#### (20) New Accounting Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued the following statements which were not required to be implemented by the Government during the fiscal year.

• GASB Statement No. 87, "Leases." The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

The effect of implementation of these new pronouncements on the Government's financial statements has not yet been determined.

#### (21) Act 706 – Schedule of Compensation, Reimbursements, Benefits, and Other Payments to Agency Head

The schedule of compensation, benefits, and other payments to the Mayor for the year ended May 31, 2022 follows:

	Kari	
	Arceneaux	
Salary	\$	18,000
Benefits - payroll taxes		1,377
Worker's compensation		87
Per diem		300
Registration fees		250
Conference travel		288
Housing		263
Membership dues	_	1,437
Total	\$	22,002

#### (22) Uncertainties Arising During and After Financial Statement Date

As a result of the spread of the COVID-19 Coronavirus, economic uncertainties have arisen which may have and continue to impact the Town's ongoing operations. The extent and severity of the potential impact on future operations is unknown at this time.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 713,790	\$ 776,400	\$ 775,800	\$ (600)
Licenses and permits	142,400	145,740	153,252	7,512
Intergovernmental	100,000	539,000	527,062	(11,938)
Charges for services	148,500	174,150	164,526	(9,624)
Fines and forfeitures	245,150	250,050	241,691	(8,359)
Jeff Davis Sanitary Landfill	200,000	332,000	331,112	(888)
Miscellaneous	19,200	79,500	84,360	4,860
Total revenues	1,569,040	2,296,840	2,277,803	(19,037)
Evra an diturnati				
Expenditures: Current -				
General government	469,360	630,890	643,914	(13,024)
Public safety	1,382,286	1,444,546	1,349,504	95,042
Culture and recreation	95,976	120,506	111,828	8,678
Capital outlay	240,975	210,765	136,131	74,634
Debt service	61,428	93,718	33,371	60,347
Total expenditures	2,250,025	2,500,425	2,274,748	225,677
Deficiency of revenues				
over expenditures	(680,985)	(203,585)	3,055	206,640
Other financing sources / (uses):				
Transfers in	442,000	523,250	718,015	194,765
Transfers out	- 12,000	(2,350,000)	(2,349,748)	252
Other financing sources/(uses)	442,000	(1,826,750)	(1,631,733)	195,017
outer intuiting boutous (uses)		(1,020,750)	(1,051,155)	
Net change in fund balance	(238,985)	319,665	(1,628,678)	401,405
Fund balance, beginning	3,715,851	3,715,851	3,715,851	
Fund balance, ending	<u>\$3,476,866</u>	\$4,035,516	\$2,087,173	\$ 401,405

See notes to required supplementary information.

#### TOWN OF WELSH, LOUISIANA 1996 Sales Tax Fund

Budgetary Comparison Schedule For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

TOI the 1 car Ende	u may 11, 2022			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes -sales	\$ 550,000	\$ 635,000	\$ 603,132	\$ (31,868)
Miscellaneous:				
Interest	2,803	2,000	2,297	297
Other	-	5,300	5,283	(17)
Total miscellaneous	2,803	7,300	7,580	280
Total revenues	552,803	642,300	610,712	(31,588)
T 14				
Expenditures:				
Current -				
General government	11.400	11 400	11.010	(217)
Collection fees	11,400	11,400	11,717	(317)
Legal and professional fees	700	8,700	9,720	(1,020)
Insurance	-	12,000	11,532	468
Office supplies	-	-	25	(25)
Miscellaneous		_	2	(2)
Total general government	12,100	32,100	32,996	(896)
Public works				
Salaries	175,000	160,000	159,860	140
Payroll taxes	13,390	13,390	12,236	1,154
Retirement	21,275	19,275	18,657	618
Group insurance	-		•	248
	41,972	33,972	33,724	
Insurance	33,975	23,515	22,193	1,322
Utilities and telephone	28,372	30,972	29,733	1,239
Repairs and maintenance	35,000	180,000	206,592	(26,592)
Supplies	22,000	47,150	48,749	(1,599)
Legal and professional fees	40,000	20,000	17,641	2,359
Rent	-	-	4,113	(4,113)
Uniforms	5,600	7,750	8,087	(337)
Total public works	416,584	536,024	561,585	(25,561)
Capital outlay	15,120	245,120	251,494	(6,374)
Debt service				
Principal	-	18,830	18,830	-
Interest	-	2,242	2,242	_
Total debt service		21,072	21,072	
	442.804			(22.921)
Total expenditures	443,804	834,316	867,147	(32,831)
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	108,999	(192,016)	(256,435)	(64,419)
Other financing sources / (uses):				
• • •		165 000	165 000	
Proceeds from capital leases	-	165,000	165,000	-
Transfers out		(250,000)	(251,688)	(1,688)
Other financing sources / (uses)		(85,000)	(86,688)	(1,688)
Net change in fund balance	108,999	(277,016)	(343,123)	(66,107)
Fund balance, beginning	1,172,764	1,172,764	1,172,764	-
Fund balance, ending	\$1,281,763	\$ 895,748	\$ 829,641	\$ (66,107)
See notes to required supplementary information.	46			

#### Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability For the Year Ended May 31, 2022\*

Plan Year Municipal B	Employer Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Proj Sha Ne	mployer portionate are of the t Pension iability (Asset)	(	nployer's Covered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2021	0.748927%	\$	433,860	\$	575,566	75.4%	79.14%
2020	0.777844%	Ψ	704,903	Ψ	600,462	117.4%	66.26%
2019	0.820864%		718,103		627,516	114.4%	66.14%
2018	0.834175%		705,572		618,071	114.2%	65.60%
2017	0.864012%		747,572		692,241	108.0%	63.49%
2016	0.940167%		779,312		750,742	103.8%	63.34%
2015	0.826355%		561,630		615,096	91.3%	68.71%
2014	0.759760%		365,705		602,801	60.7%	76.94%
Municipal F	Police Employees R	etirem	ent System				
2021	0.046540%	\$	248,084	\$	199,893	124.1%	84.09%
2020	0.058904%		544,410		181,938	299.2%	70.94%
2019	0.061817%		561,402		187,266	299.8%	71.01%
2018	0.053079%		448,733		156,644	286.5%	71.89%
2017	0.050872%		444,134		151,502	293.2%	70.08%
2016	0.089202%		836,074		244,759	341.6%	66.04%
2015	0.876220%		597,104		210,559	283.6%	70.73%
2014	0.074672%		467,154		185,254	252.2%	75.10%

<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.

See notes to required supplementary information.

#### Schedule of Employer Pension Contributions For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

Year Ended May 31,  Municipal Emplo	Rec Contr	Contribution Relation Contractually Contract Required Require Contribution Contribut Retirement System		ation to itractual equired	Defi	ribution ciency ccess)	C	nployer's Covered Payroll	Contrib as a % Cove Payr	% of ered
2022	\$	89,213	\$	89,213	\$	_	\$	575,566	15.5	0%
2021		88,586		88,586		-		571,525	15.5	0%
2020		84,740		84,740		_		605,141	14.0	0%
2019		88,034		88,034		-		631,351	13.9	4%
2018		80,585		80,585		-		616,041	13.0	8%
2017		78,887		78,887		_		727,391	10.8	5%
2016		68,091		68,091		-		720,616	9.4	5%
2015		57,361		57,361		-		606,928	9.4:	5%
Municipal Police	Employees	Retireme	nt Sys	tem						
2022	\$	47,920	\$	47,920	\$	_	\$	141,986	33.7	75%
2021		48,050		48,050		-		142,811	33.6	55%
2020		62,013		62,013		-		190,937	32.4	18%
2019		58,691		58,691		~		182,545	32.1	15%
2018		47,558		47,558		-		154,344	30.8	31%
2017		52,481		52,481		-		167,090	31.4	11%
2016		70,345		70,345		-		237,535	29.6	51%
2015		65,124		65,124		-		206,975	31.4	16%

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

See notes to required supplementary information.

#### TOWN OF WELSH

#### Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

#### (1) Budget and Budgetary Accounting

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

- a) The Mayor submits, no later than 15 days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, to the Town Alderman a proposed operating budget.
- b) 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.
- c) A public hearing is held on the proposed budget at least ten days after publication of the call for the hearing.
- d) 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.
- e) 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.
- f) All budgetary appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.
- g) 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 Town Alderman.

#### (2) <u>Pension Plans</u>

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 plans. These assumptions include the rate of investment return, mortality of plan members, rate of salary increase, rates of retirement, rates of termination, rates of disability, and various other factors that have an impact on the cost of the plans.

#### TOWN OF WELSH

#### Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

#### (3) Excess Expenditures Over Appropriations

For the year ended May 31, 2022, the General Fund and Sales Tax Fund had actual expenditures over appropriations as follows:

	Final Budget	Actual	Excess	
General Fund:				
General Government	\$ 630,890	\$ 643,914	\$ (13,024)	
1996 Sales Tax Special Revenue Fund				
General Government	32,100	32,996	(896)	
Public Works	536,024	561,585	(25,561)	
Capital Outlay	245,120	251,494	(6,374)	

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### Statement of Net Position May 31, 2022

#### With Comparative Totals as of May 31, 2021

" Au Compara	are rotals as or w	2022		
	Governmental	Business-Type		2021
	Activities	Activities	Total	Totals
ASSETS	1100111003	2100111003	20111	1000
Current assets:				
Cash and interest-bearing deposits	\$ 1,442,609	\$ 297,376	\$ 1,739,985	\$ 1,840,453
Investments	996,694	616,164	1,612,858	822,149
Receivables, net	27,497	400,970	428,467	293,302
Internal balances	89	(89)	-	-
Due from other governmental units	1,042,718	221,103	1,263,821	1,362,633
Inventories		127,486	127,486	193,719
Total current assets	3,509,607	1,663,010	5,172,617	4,512,256
Noncurrent assets: Restricted assets -				
Cash and interest-bearing deposits	4,425	165,998	170,423	262,669
Investments	201,668	159,088	360,756	369,736
Capital assets -				
Land and construction in progress	89,104	200,704	289,808	927,588
Capital assets, net	2,561,107	7,940,627	10,501,734	8,998,894
Total noncurrent assets	2,856,304	8,466,417	11,322,721	10,558,887
Total assets	6,365,911	10,129,427	16,495,338	15,071,143
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred outflows related to pensions	136,215	75,754	211,969	341,695
LIABILITIES Current liabilities:				
Accounts, salaries, and other payables	200,689	238,378	439,067	619,398
Customer deposits	200,005	75,029	75,029	72,129
Unearned revenue	596,757	-	596,757	-
Capital lease payable	46,425	_	46,425	13,512
Bonds and certificates payable	-	61,000	61,000	92,000
Accrued interest	-	2,037	2,037	2,148
Total current liabilities	843,871	376,444	1,220,315	799,187
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Capital lease payable	144,525	-	144,525	31,268
Bonds and certificates payable	_	673,904	673,904	734,904
Net pension liability	386,919	295,025	681,944	1,249,313
Total noncurrent liabilities	531,444	968,929	1,500,373	2,015,485
Total liabilities	1,375,315	1,345,373	2,720,688	2,814,672
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows related to pensions	273,113	109,814	382,927	89,941
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	2,459,261	7,406,427	9,865,688	8,992,080
Restricted:	2,437,201	7,400,427	3,003,000	0,552,000
Sales tax dedications	829,641	_	829,641	1,172,764
Drug law enforcement	4,425	-	4,425	-, -, -, -
Debt service	-,	72,972	72,972	69,230
Unrestricted	1,560,371	1,270,595	2,830,966	2,274,151
Total net position	\$ 4,853,698	\$ 8,749,994	\$13,603,692	\$12,508,225
<del>-</del>			<del></del>	

#### Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Revenues For the Year Ended May 31, 2022 With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended May 31, 2021

2022	

		20.	42			
	Bud Original	get Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	2021 Actual	
Revenues:					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Taxes -						
Ad valorem	\$ 111,000	\$ 113,200	\$ 113,162	\$ (38)	\$ 110,796	
Payments in lieu of taxes	8,290	6,100	5,741	(359)	8,438	
Sales	550,000	604,000	603,132	(868)	641,589	
Franchise	44,500	53,100	53,765	665	39,531	
Total taxes	713,790	776,400	775,800	(600)	800,354	
Licenses and permits -						
Occupational licenses	125,000	130,000	136,136	6,136	147,938	
Insurance licenses	13,100	11,440	13,066	1,626	13,113	
Liquor licenses	4,300	4,300	4,050	(250)	4,900	
Total licenses and permits	142,400	145,740	153,252	7,512	165,951	
Intergovernmental -						
Federal - CARES Act	-	<del>-</del>	<b>-</b>	<del>-</del>	229,939	
Federal - FEMA	-	430,000	425,708	(4,292)	-	
State:		22.000	20.000			
Grants	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	
Supplemental pay	86,000	75,000	67,305	(7,695)	78,084	
State revenue sharing Beer tax	9,000	9,000	8,998	(2)	9,288	
	5,000	5,000	5,051	51	5,854	
Total intergovernmental	100,000	539,000	527,062	(11,938)	323,165	
Charges for services -					242.865	
Garbage Recreation	90,000	60,000	- 49,875	(10,125)	342,865 91,080	
Tourism center	58,500	114,150	114,651	. 501	81,477	
Total charges for services	148,500	174,150	164,526	(9,624)	515,422	
Fines and forfeits	245,150	250,050	241,691	(8,359)	328,968	
Jeff Davis Sanitary Landfill	200,000	332,000	331,112	(888)	209,040	
Miscellaneous -						
Interest	4,500	3,000	3,759	759	4,073	
Other	14,700	76,500	80,601	4,101	96,267	
Total miscellaneous	19,200	79,500	84,360	4,860	100,340	
Total revenues	<u>\$ 1,569,040</u>	\$ 2,296,840	\$2,277,803	<u>\$ (19,037)</u>	\$2,443,240	

# Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Expenditures For the Year Ended May 31, 2022 With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended May 31, 2021

	Budget			Variance with Final Budget Positive	2021
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	Actual
Current:					
General government -					
Salaries	\$ 120,425	\$ 127,975	\$ 127,942	\$ 33	\$ 132,956
Payroll taxes	8,922	9,572	8,864	708	10,400
Retirement	10,915	12,075	12,671	(596)	12,202
Group insurance	23,044	25,844	26,902	(1,058)	24,215
Contract services	43,200	40,300	43,064	(2,764)	18,264
Insurance	30,879	28,449	28,444	5	26,682
Utilities and telephone	24,270	28,070	27,043	1,027	25,341
Repairs and maintenance	18,400	130,200	144,353	(14,153)	22,843
Supplies	5,200	25,300	25,500	(200)	5,775
Legal and professional fees	142,150	147,950	146,876	1,074	135,001
Travel and conferences	8,125	9,825	7,394	2,431	716
Uniforms	1,750	2,400	1,934	466	1,312
Rent	8,000	4,500	4,603	(103)	18,564
Advertising	4,400	4,850	3,411	1,439	3,571
Office supplies	7,430	8,930	8,014	916	8,913
Miscellaneous	12,250	24,650	26,899	(2,249)	18,314
Total general government	469,360	630,890	643,914	(13,024)	465,069
Public safety -					
Police:					
Salaries	812,200	753,200	704,607	48,593	806,059
Payroll taxes	62,175	62,175	51,957	10,218	62,622
Retirement	42,335	57,335	60,046	(2,711)	47,879
Group insurance	128,390	128,390	119,502	8,888	127,107
Insurance	78,250	83,150	76,616	6,534	69,101
Utilities and telephone	28,300	33,300	33,405	(105)	34,231
Repairs and maintenance	53,500	63,500	63,950	(450)	70,287
Supplies	48,000	83,000	87,513	(4,513)	63,011
Legal and professional fees	2,700	4,700	3,323	1,377	5,016
Travel and conferences	5,250	9,900	8,835	1,065	2,018
Uniforms	2,600	2,600	3,662	(1,062)	5,135
Rent	5,000	5,000	4,073	927	4,847
Advertising	300	300	160	140	424
Office supplies	2,050	6,150	6,554	(404)	8,317
Prisoner	10,500	14,500	13,083	1,417	6,855
K-9 expenses	1,500	10,500	11,143	(643)	1,642
Miscellaneous	500	1,500	1,218	282	
	-				3,189
Total police	1,283,550	1,319,200	1,249,647	69,553	1,317,740

# Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Expenditures (Continued) For the Year Ended May 31, 2022 With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended May 31, 2021

	Bud		022	Variance with Final Budget Positive	2021
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	Actual
Fire:					
Salaries	16,800	16,800	16,800		16,800
Payroll taxes	1,300	1,300	1,162	138	1,325
Insurance	19,831	33,471	33,552	(81)	33,272
Utilities and telephone	2,800	4,170	4,069	101	2,945
Repairs and maintenance	20,250	20,250	6,372	13,878	20,572
Supplies	3,600	9,400	10,240	(840)	7,541
Legal and professional fees	28,000	33,800	23,221	10,579	49,467
Travel and conferences	1,000	1,000		1,000	.,,
Uniforms	5,000	5,000	4,117	883	341
Miscellaneous	155	155	324	(169)	2,354
Total fire	98,736	125,346	99,857	25,489	134,617
Total public safety	1,382,286	1,444,546	1,349,504	95,042	1,452,357
Culture and recreation -					
Salaries	14,401	14,401	12,295	2,106	26,018
Payroll taxes	1,125	1,125	883	242	2,034
Retirement	-	_	-	-	3,032
Group insurance	-	-	-	-	8,108
Contract services	38,800	30,800	23,199	7,601	30,919
Insurance	10,075	10,655	10,276	379	10,736
Utilities and telephone	4,550	12,350	12,037	313	10,362
Repairs and maintenance	9,000	21,900	22,575	(675)	30,834
Supplies	10,000	16,250	16,775	(525)	7,361
Legal and professional fees	500	2,500	2,790	(290)	3,708
Uniforms	5,100	6,100	6,956	(856)	5,153
Office supplies	225	225	8	217	509
Miscellaneous	2,200	4,200	4,034	166	1,100
Total culture and recreation	95,976	120,506	111,828	8,678	139,874
Sanitation -					
Salaries				_	34,906
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	_	2,709
Retirement	-	-	-	_	4,891
	-	-	-		9,734
Group insurance	-	-	-	_	15,862
Insurance	-	-	-	-	23,642
Repairs and maintenance	-	-	-	-	
Supplies	-	-	-	-	22,395

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(continued)

# Budgetary Comparison Schedule - Expenditures (Continued) For the Year Ended May 31, 2022 With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended May 31, 2021

2022 Variance with Final Budget Positive Budget 2021 Original **Final** Actual (Negative) Actual Legal and professional fees 2,989 Uniforms 1,054 Office supplies 22 Miscellaneous 11,844 Total sanitation 130,048 Capital outlay 240,975 210,765 136,131 74,634 243,953 Debt service: Principal retirement 57,728 89,008 33,000 56,008 56,000 Interest 3,700 4,710 371 4,339 5,389 Total debt service 61,428 93,718 33,371 60,347 61,389

\$2,500,425

\$2,274,748

225,677

\$2,492,690

\$ 2,250,025

Total expenditures

# NON MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND DESCRIPTIONS

### **LCDBG**

To account for the receipt and subsequent disbursement of LCDBG grant funds for governmental various projects.

#### **DRUG SEIZURE**

This fund is used to account for proceeds and distribution of monies obtained under the provisions of Revised Statute 40:2616, "Seizure and Controlled Dangerous Substances Property Forfeiture Act of 1989".

# TOWN OF WELSH, LOUISIANA Nonmajor Governmental Funds

#### Combining Balance Sheet May 31, 2022

	LCDBG	Drug Seizure	Total
ASSETS			
Cash Due from other funds	\$ 1,350 89		\$ 1,350 89
Total assets	\$ 1,439	_	\$ 1,439
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			•
Liabilities: Due to other funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fund balances: Unassigned	1,439		1,439
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 1,439	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 1,439

## TOWN OF WELSH, LOUISIANA Nonmajor Governmental Funds

#### Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

	LC	CDBG	Orug eizure	7	Γotal
Revenues: Interest	\$	_	\$ _	\$	_
Expenditures:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		 		_
Excess of revenues over expenditures		-	-		-
Other financing sources Transfers in			 4,486		4,486
Net changes in fund balance:		-	4,486		4,486
Fund balances, beginning		1,439	 (4,486)		(3,047)
Fund balances, ending	\$	1,439	\$ 	\$	1,439

### Statement of Net Position Enterprise Funds May 31, 2022 With Comparative Totals at May 31, 2021

						Utility Fund	S					
		Electric		Water			Sanitation		α.			
		Utility		Utility	Utility Utility			Total				
ASSETS		Fund		Fund		Fund		Fund		2022		2021
ASSETS Current assets:												
Cash and interest-bearing deposits	\$	253,521	\$	327	\$		\$	43,528	\$	207 276	\$	611 704
Investments	Ψ	616,164	Φ	521	4	-	D)	43,326	Þ	297,376 616,164	Ф	611,794 727,814
Accounts receivable, net		211,316		116,748		29,021		43,885		400,970		230,298
Due from other governmental agencies		221,103		110,746		29,021		45,665		221,103		1,256,069
Due from other funds		221,105		_		_		_				2,267,348
Inventory		102,912		24,574		_		_		127,486		193,719
Total current assets		1,405,016	_	141,649		29,021		87,413	_	1,663,099	_	5,287,042
		1,405,010		141,049		29,021		67,413		1,003,033	_	3,207,042
Noncurrent assets:												
Restricted assets -										4.5		
Cash and interest-bearing deposits		29,989		115,875		-		20,134		165,998		137,093
Investments		159,088		-		-		-		159,088		46,348
Capital assets -		<b>50.400</b>				100.005				-		0.50 0.00
Land and construction in progress		72,499		-		128,205		-		200,704		859,990
Capital assets, net		1,103,356		2,873,558		3,941,912		21,801		7,940,627		6,471,961
Total noncurrent assets		1,364,932		2,989,433		4,070,117	_	41,935	_	8,466,417	_	7,515,392
Total assets		2,769,948	_	3,131,082		4,099,138		129,348		10,129,516	_	12,802,434
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES												
Deferred outflows related to pensions		42,262	_	25,448		9,661		(1,617)		75,754	_	95,964
LIABILITIES												
Current liabilities:												
Accounts payable		213,518		3,611		-		-		217,129		150,823
Accrued liabilities		8,187		10,893		2,169		-		21,249		19,416
Contracts payable		-		-		-		-		-		246,946
Retainage payable		- 80		-		-		-		-		21,050
Due to other funds Payable from restricted assets -		89		-		-		_		89		5,392,554
Customer deposits		75,029				_				75,029		72,129
Revenue bonds payable		13,029		35,000		_		26,000		61,000		34,000
Interest payable		_		2,037		_		20,000		2,037		2,148
Total current liabilities		296,823	-	51,541		2,169		26,000	-	376,533	-	5,939,066
		290,623	-	31,341		2,109		20,000		370,333	-	3,939,000
Noncurrent liabilities:		•										
Revenue bonds payable		-		591,904		-		82,000		673,904		626,904
Net pension liability		166,551	_	97,447	_	37,313	_	(6,286)	_	295,025	_	373,599
Total noncurrent liabilities		166,551	_	689,351		37,313	_	75,714	_	968,929	_	1,000,503
Total liabilities		463,374	_	740,892		39,482		101,714	_	1,345,462	_	6,939,569
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES												
Deferred inflows related to pensions		52,473	_	32,992	_	17,135	_	7,214	_	109,814		19,638
NET POSITION												
Net investment in capital assets		1,175,855		2,246,654		4,070,117		(86,199)		7,406,427		6,608,329
Restricted for debt service		-		78,838		-		(5,866)		72,972		69,230
Unrestricted (deficit)		1,120,508		57,154		(17,935)		110,868		1,270,595		(738,368)
Total net position	\$	2,296,363	9		\$	4,052,182	<u> </u>	18,803	\$		9	
K		_,, _,-00	-	_,,_	<u> </u>	.,,-,-	_		<u> </u>	-,,	=	, <b>, 1</b>

#### TOWN OF WELSH, LOUISIANA Enterprise Funds Utility Funds

## Comparative Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position For the Years Ended May 31, 2022 and 2021

	Electric Uti	Electric Utility Fund		ity Fund
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Operating revenues:				
Charges for services	\$2,917,512	\$2,691,046	\$ 392,016	\$ 312,099
Miscellaneous	102,327	35,511	80,721	14,548
Total operating revenues	3,019,839	2,726,557	472,737	326,647
Operating expenses:				
Salaries	245,243	225,995	139,805	123,857
Payroll taxes	18,639	17,730	10,338	9,699
Retirement	32,446	5,526	19,825	2,498
Group insurance	37,178	33,586	31,005	24,556
Contract services	171,422	-	-	-
Insurance	27,994	26,009	29,540	20,061
Utilities and telephone	3,623	4,209	24,022	16,411
Repairs and maintenance	28,958	17,007	51,549	20,081
Supplies	254,724	76,411	94,844	81,585
Legal and professional fees	35,344	4,304	30,100	25,958
Travel and conferences	1,656	48,571	40	790
Uniforms	5,213	3,589	1,823	2,299
Office supplies	9,023	8,713	1,906	2,451
Power purchased	2,130,145	1,807,999	-	-
Depreciation	47,276	32,337	69,216	42,659
Bad debts	-	16,771	-	-
Chemicals	-	-	39,253	43,140
GASB 68 adjustments	20,934	-	12,917	-
Miscellaneous	3,410	14,990	1,523	2,396
Total operating expenses	3,073,228	2,343,747	557,706	418,441
Operating income (loss)	(53,389)	382,810	(84,969)	(91,794)
Non-operating revenues (expenses):				
Investment income	1,599	1,905	_	-
Interest expense	-,	-,	(12,777)	(13,375)
Hurricane expenses	(110,307)	(1,084,791)	-	-
FEMA grant revenue	110,307	1,084,791	_	_
Non-employer pension contribution	5,983	6,705	3,691	3,245
Royalties	1,086	-	-	-
Grant revenue	-	-	87,104	386,398
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	8,668	8,610	78,018	376,268
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	(44,721)	391,420	(6,951)	284,474
Capital contributions	-	-	630,531	
•				******
Transfers:				
Transfers in	2,354,495	1,250,000	114,063	58,431
Transfers out	(61,006)	(367,431)		
Total transfers	2,293,489	882,569	114,063	58,431
Change in net position	2,248,768	1,273,989	737,643	342,905
Net position (deficit), beginning	47,595	(1,226,394)	1,645,003	1,302,098
Net position, ending	\$2,296,363	\$ 47,595	\$ 2,382,646	\$ 1,645,003

	Sewer U	tility Fund	Sanitation Ut	ility Fund	Tota	als
_	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
\$.	543,232	\$ 408,202	\$ 403,313	\$ -	\$ 4,256,073	\$ 3,411,347
	500	2,700			183,548	52,759
_	543,732	410,902	403,313		4,439,621	3,464,106
	74,906	53,126	34,700	-	494,654	402,978
	5,750	4,117	2,613	` <b>-</b>	37,340	31,546
	11,010	1,461	5,231	-	68,512	9,485
	15,207 -	10,061	9,876 -	-	93,266 171,422	68,203 -
	11,423	21,544	15,833	-	84,790	67,614
	29,148	47,510	-	•	56,793	68,130
	25,963	31,042	56,203	-	162,673	68,130
	15,212	25,012	8,804	-	373,584	183,008
	48,746	126,900	35	-	114,225	157,162
	30	-	-	-	1,726	49,361
	1,798	2,003	1,347	-	10,181	7,891
	130	144	128	-	11,187	11,308
	-	-	<b>-</b>	-	2,130,145	1,807,999
	136,423	133,768	53,170	-	306,085	208,764
		-	-	-	-	16,771
	5,995	9,965	2 564	-	45,248	53,105
	7,126	-	3,564	-	44,541	17.206
		<del></del>	12,782		17,715	17,386
•	388,867	466,653	204,286		4,224,087	3,228,841
	154,865	(55,751)	199,027	-	215,534	235,265
	-	-	-	-	1,599	1,905
	_	-	(3,938)	-	(16,715)	(13,375)
	-	-	-	-	(110,307)	(1,084,791)
	-	-	-	-	110,307	1,084,791
	2,036	1,514	1,019	-	12,729	11,464
	-	-	-	-	1,086	- 206 200
_	2,036	1,514	(2,919)		87,104 85,803	386,398 386,392
_	2,030		(2,919)		60,600	360,392
_	156,901	(54,237)	196,108	-	301,337	621,657
_					630,531	
	-	-	_	_	2,468,558	1,308,431
	(351,312)	(1,250,000)	(177,305)	-	(589,623)	(1,617,431)
_	(351,312)	(1,250,000)	(177,305)	-	1,878,935	(309,000)
	(194,411)	(1,304,237)	18,803	-	2,810,803	312,657
_	4,246,593	5,550,830		-	5,939,191	5,626,534
<u>\$</u>	4,052,182	\$ 4,246,593	\$ 18,803	<u>\$</u>	\$ 8,749,994	\$ 5,939,191

# TOWN OF WELSH, LOUISIANA LCDBG Water System Improvement Project

#### Schedule of Net Position May 31, 2022

Assets:		
Due from other governmental unites	\$	-
Liabilities:		
Contracts payable	<u>-</u>	
Net Position	\$	_

### TOWN OF WELSH, LOUISIANA LCDBG Water System Improvement Project

#### Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Change in Net Position For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

Revenues: LCDBG program	\$ 630,531
Expenses: Construction	630,531
Change in net position	-
Net position, beginning of year	
Net position end of year	<u>\$ - </u>

# TOWN OF WELSH, LOUISIANA Justice System Funding Schedule - Collecting/Disbursing Entity Year Ended May 31, 2022

_	Mor	First Six Month Period Ended 11/30/2021		Second Six Month Period Ended 5/31/2022		
Beginning Balance of Amounts Collected	\$	2,571	\$	845		
Add: Collections -						
Civil Fees		-		_		
Bond Fees		130		_		
Asset Forfeiture/Sale		-		-		
Pre-Trial Diversion Program Fees		-		_		
Criminal Court Costs/Fees		32,022		37,933		
Criminal Fines - Contempt		-		-		
Criminal Fines - Other		74,992		110,775		
Restitution		_		- -		
Probation/Parole/Supervision Fees		-		-		
Service/Collection Fees		-		-		
Interest Earnings on Collected Balances		_		-		
Other		-		_		
Subtotal Collections		107,144		148,708		
Less: Disbursements to Governments and Nonprofits -						
Indigent Defender Fund - Criminal Fines		6,370		-		
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement - Criminal Fines		1,311		1,627		
Louisiana State Treasurer CMIS - Criminal Fines		1,925		3,923		
LA Dept of Health & Hospitals THI/SCI - Criminal Fines		2,095		2,850		
Louisiana Supreme Court - Criminal Fines		320		398		
Less: Amounts Retained by Collecting Agency						
Amounts "Self-Disbursed" to Collecing Agency - Criminal Fines Other		96,849		137,445		
Subtotal Disbursements/Retainage		108,870		146,243		
Ending Balance of Amounts Collected but not Disbursed/Retained	<u>\$</u>	845	<u>\$</u>	3,310		

COMPLIANCE,

INTERNAL CONTROL,

AND

**OTHER MATTERS** 

### **KOLDER, SLAVEN & COMPANY, LLC**

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

The Honorable Karl Arceneaux, Mayor and Board of Alderman Town of Welsh, Louisiana

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Welsh, Louisiana (the Town), as of and for the year ended May 31, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Welsh, Louisiana's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 12, 2022.

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

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Town of Welsh internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Welsh's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Welsh'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 that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying summary schedule of current and prior year audit findings and management's corrective action plan, we identified items 2022-001 and 2022-002 that we consider to be a material weakness.

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

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

#### Town of Welsh, Louisiana's Response to Findings

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

Kolder, Slaven & Company, LLC
Certified Public Accountants

Lafayette, Louisiana September 12, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM
AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER
COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY
UNIFORM GUIDANCE

The Honorable Karl Arceneaux, Mayor and Board of Alderman Town of Welsh, Louisiana

#### Report on the Audit of the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the Town of Welsh, Louisiana's (the Town) compliance with the types of compliance requirements as subject to audit in the OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Town's major federal program for the year ended May 31, 2022. The Town's major federal program are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Town complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended May 31, 2022.

#### Basis for Opinion on the Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Town and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Town's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

# Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the Town's federal programs.

# Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Town's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Town's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the Town's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We obtain an understanding of the Town's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

# Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report 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.

Kolder, Slaven & Company, LLC
Certified Public Accountants

Lafayette, Louisiana September 12, 2022

# Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/ Program Title	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	CFDA Number	Expenditures	Amounts Provided to Subrecipients
Direct Programs:				
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Passed through Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) *	N/A	97.036	\$ 1,546,879	\$ -
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - Passed through Louisiana Division of Administration: Community Development Block Grant	N/A	14.228	630,531	<del>-</del>
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS			\$ 2,177,410	<u>\$</u>

<sup>\*</sup> Indicates major program.

# Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

# (1) General

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal award activity of the Town of Welsh (the "Town") under programs of the federal government for the year ended May 31, 2022. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Town, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the Town.

# (2) Basis of Accounting

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is presented using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is described in Note 1 to the Town's basic financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2022. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

# (3) Indirect Cost Rate

The Town has elected not to use the 10 percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed by the Uniform Guidance.

# (4) Relationship to the Financial Statements

During the year ended May 31, 2021, the Town incurred eligible expenditures for FEMA disaster reimbursements in the amount of \$1,084,791 for Hurricane Laura and Hurricane Delta, however, the project worksheets (PW) had not yet been approved. Therefore, the FEMA disaster reimbursements and eligible expenditures that were incurred were required to be reported in the financial statements but not in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards on May 31, 2021. The PW for these projects were approved during the year ended May 31, 2022 and will be included in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

# Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

# Part I. Summary of Auditor's Results:

- 1. The auditor's report expresses an unmodified opinion on whether the financial statements of the Town were prepared in accordance with GAAP.
- 2. Two material weaknesses were disclosed during the audit of the financial statements.
- No instances of noncompliance material to the financial statements of the Town, which would be required to be reported in accordance with Government Auditing Standards, were disclosed during the audit.
- No material weaknesses in internal control over the major federal program were disclosed during the audit.
- 5. The auditor's report on compliance for the major federal award program for the Town expresses an unmodified opinion on the major federal program.
- 6. There are no findings that are required to be report in accordance with 2 CFR section 200.516(a) are reported in this schedule.
- 7. The following program is considered to be a major program: Disaster Grants Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) (97.036).
- 8. The dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B Programs was \$750,000.
- The Town was determined to not be a low-risk auditee.

Part II. Findings which are required to be reported in accordance with generally accepted Governmental Auditing Standards:

Compliance Findings –

There were no compliance findings noted for the year ended May 31, 2022.

Internal Control Findings -

2022-001 Inadequate Segregation of Accounting Functions

Fiscal year finding initially occurred: Unknown

CRITERIA: The Town should have a control policy according to which no person should be given responsibility for more than one related function.

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

CAUSE: Due to the size of the Town, there are a small number of available employees.

EFFECT: The Town has employees that are performing more than one related function.

# Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

RECOMMENDATION: The Town should establish and monitor mitigating controls over functions that are not completely segregated.

MANAGEMENT'S CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN: Due to the size of the operations and the cost-benefit of additional personnel, it may not be feasible to achieve complete segregation of duties.

2022-002 Inadequate Controls Over Financial Statement Preparation

Fiscal year finding initially occurred: 2022

CRITERIA: The Town does not have a staff person who has the qualifications and training necessary to apply GAAP in recording the Town's financial transactions or preparing its financial statements, including the notes.

CONDITION: The Town should be able to record financial transactions and prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

CAUSE: The Town does not have the personnel with the qualifications needed to perform this function.

EFFECT: The Town's financial transactions and financial statements may not be prepared in accordance with GAAP.

RECOMMENDATION: The Town should outsource this task to ensure the financial statements and transactions are in accordance with GAAP.

MANAGEMENT'S CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN: The Town 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 Town 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.

Part III. Findings and questioned costs for Federal awards which include audit findings as defined in 2 CFR section 200 of the Uniform Guidance:

Compliance Findings -

There were no compliance findings noted for the year ended May 31, 2022.

Internal Control Findings -

There were no internal control findings noted for the year ended May 31, 2022.



# TOWN OF WELSH CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN May 31, 2022

U.S Department of Homeland Security

MAYOR
Karl Arceneaux

The Town of Welsh respectfully submits the following corrective action plan for the year ended 5/31/2022.

34.

ALDERMEN
Jackie Balmer
Clint Hardy
Ronnie Hayes
Andrea King
Lawrence Mier

Audit conducted by:

Kolder, Slaven & Company, LLC 183 S. Beadle Road Lafayette LA 70508 -

Audit Period: 6/1/2021-5/31/22

The findings from the 5/31/22 schedule of findings and questioned costs are discussed below. The findings are numbered consistently with the number assigned in the schedule.

#### FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT:

# Compliance:

There were no compliance findings reported at May 31, 2022.

# **Material Weakness:**

**2022-001** Recommendation: The Town should establish and monitor mitigating controls over functions that are not completely segregated.

<u>Corrective Action Plan</u>: Due to the size of the operations and the costbenefit of additional personnel, it may not be feasible to achieve complete segregation of duties.

**Recommendation:** The Town should be able to record financial transactions and prepare financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The Town should outsource this task to ensure the financial statements and transactions are in accordance with GAAP.

<u>Corrective Action Plan</u>: The Town 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 Town 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.

# FINDINGS - FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT:

There were no findings reported for federal award programs at May 31, 2022.

If the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development has questions regarding this plan, please call Mayor Karl Arceneaux at 337-734-4001.

Sincerely,

Kash Karn Arceneaux

Mayor

# Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings For the Year Ended May 31, 2022

# **Prior Year Findings**

Internal Control Findings -

2021-001 Inadequate Segregation of Accounting Functions

Fiscal year finding initially occurred: Unknown

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

RECOMMENDATION: The Town should establish and monitor mitigating controls over functions that are not completely segregated.

CURRENT STATUS: Unresolved. See finding 2022-001

Welsh, Louisiana

Agreed-Upon Procedures Report

Year Ended May 31, 2022

# **KOLDER, SLAVEN & COMPANY, LLC**

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# INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

Town of Welsh and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor

We have performed the procedures enumerated below on the control and compliance (C/C) areas identified in the Louisiana Legislative Auditor's (LLA's) Statewide Agreed-Upon Procedures (SAUPs) for the fiscal period June 1, 2021 through May 31, 2022. The Town of Welsh (the Town) management is responsible for those C/C areas identified in the SAUPs.

The Town has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate to meet the intended purpose of the engagement, which is to perform specified procedures on the C/C areas identified in LLA's SAUPs for the fiscal period June 1, 2021 through May 31, 2022. Additionally, LLA has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate for its purposes. This report may not be suitable for any other purpose. The procedures performed may not address all the items of interest to a user of this report and may not meet the needs of all users of this report and, as such, users are responsible for determining whether the procedures performed are appropriate for their purposes.

The procedures and associated findings are as follows:

#### Written Policies and Procedures

- 1. We obtained and inspected the Town's written policies and procedures and observed that they address each of the following categories and subcategories if applicable to public funds and the Town's operations:
  - a) **Budgeting**, including preparing, adopting, monitoring, and amending the budget.
  - b) **Purchasing**, including (1) how purchases are initiated; (2) how vendors are added to the vendor list; (3) the preparation and approval process of purchase requisitions and purchase orders; (4) controls to ensure compliance with the Public Bid Law; and (5) documentation required to be maintained for all bids and price quotes.
  - c) *Disbursements*, including processing, reviewing, and approving.
  - d) Receipts/Collections, including receiving, recording, and preparing deposits. Also, policies and procedures should include management's actions to determine the completeness of all collections for each type of revenue or agency fund additions (e.g. periodic confirmation with outside parties, reconciliation to utility billing after cutoff procedures, reconciliation of traffic ticket number sequences, agency fund forfeiture monies confirmation).

- e) *Payroll/Personnel*, including (1) payroll processing, (2) reviewing and approving time and attendance records, including leave and overtime worked, and (3) approval process for employee(s) rate of pay or approval and maintenance of pay rate schedules.
- f) *Contracting*, including (1) types of services requiring written contracts, (2) standard terms and conditions, (3) legal review, (4) approval process, and (5) monitoring process.
- g) Credit Cards (and debit cards, fuel cards, P-Cards, if applicable), including (1) how cards are to be controlled, (2) allowable business uses, (3) documentation requirements, (4) required approvers of statements, and (5) monitoring card usage (e.g., determining the reasonableness of fuel card purchases).
- h) *Travel and expense reimbursement*, including (1) allowable expenses, (2) dollar thresholds by category of expense, (3) documentation requirements, and (4) required approvers.
- i) *Ethics*, including (1) the prohibitions as defined in Louisiana Revised Statute 42:1111-1121, (2) actions to be taken if an ethics violation takes place, (3) system to monitor possible ethics violations, and (4) a requirement that documentation is maintained to demonstrate that all employees and officials were notified of any changes to the entity's ethics policy.
- j) **Debt Service**, including (1) debt issuance approval, (2) continuing disclosure/EMMA reporting requirements, (3) debt reserve requirements, and (4) debt service requirements.
- k) Information Technology Disaster Recovery/Business Continuity, including (1) identification of critical data and frequency of data backups, (2) storage of backups in separate physical location isolated from the network, (3) periodic testing/verification that backups can be restored, (4) use of antivirus software on all systems, (5) timely application of all available system and software patches/updates, and (6) identification of personnel, processes, and tools needed to recover operations after a critical event.
- 1) **Sexual Harassment**, including R.S. 42:342-344 requirements for (1) agency responsibilities and prohibitions, (2) annual employee training, and (3) annual reporting.

#### **Board or Finance Committee**

- 2. We obtained and inspected the board/finance committee minutes for the fiscal period, as well as the board's enabling legislation, charter, bylaws, or equivalent document in effect during the fiscal period, and:
  - a) Observed that the board/finance committee met with a quorum at least monthly, or on a frequency in accordance with the board's enabling legislation, charter, bylaws, or other equivalent document.
  - b) Observed that the minutes referenced or included monthly budget-to-actual comparisons on the General Fund, quarterly budget-to-actual, at a minimum, on proprietary funds, and semi-annual budget-to-actual, at a minimum, on all special revenue funds.
  - c) Obtained the prior year audit report and observed the unassigned fund balance in the General Fund. If the General Fund had a negative ending unassigned fund balance in the prior year audit report, observed that the minutes for at least one meeting during the fiscal period referenced or included a formal plan to eliminate the negative unrestricted fund balance in the General Fund.

#### Bank Reconciliations

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

# Collections (excluding electronic fund transfers)

- 4. We obtained a listing of deposit sites for the fiscal period where deposits for cash/checks/money orders (cash) are prepared and management's representation that the listing is complete. We randomly selected 5 deposit sites (or all deposit sites if less than 5).
- 5. For each deposit site selected, we obtained a listing of collection locations and management's representation that the listing is complete. We randomly selected one collection location for each deposit site (i.e. 5 collection locations for 5 deposit sites), obtained and inspected written policies and procedures relating to employee job duties (if no written policies or procedures, inquired of employees about their job duties) at each collection location, and observed that job duties are properly segregated at each collection location such that:
  - a) Employees that are responsible for cash collections do not share cash drawers/registers.
  - b) Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not responsible for preparing/making bank deposits, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling collection documentation (e.g. pre-numbered receipts) to the deposit.
  - c) Each employee responsible for collecting cash is not responsible for posting collection entries to the general ledger or subsidiary ledgers, unless another employee/official is responsible for reconciling ledger postings to each other and to the deposit.
  - d) The employee(s) responsible for reconciling cash collections to the general ledger and/or subsidiary ledgers, by revenue source and/or agency fund additions are not responsible for collecting cash, unless another employee verifies the reconciliation.
- 6. We obtained from management a copy of the bond or insurance policy for theft covering all employees who have access to cash. We observed the bond or insurance policy for theft was enforced during the fiscal period.

- 7. We randomly selected two deposit dates for each of the 5 bank accounts selected for procedure #3 under "Bank Reconciliations" above (selected the next deposit date chronologically if no deposits were made on the dates randomly selected and randomly selected a deposit if multiple deposits are made on the same day). Alternately, the practitioner may use a source document other than bank statements when selecting the deposit dates for testing, such as a cash collection log, daily revenue report, receipt book, etc. We obtained supporting documentation for each of the 10 deposits and:
  - a) Observed that receipts are sequentially pre-numbered.
  - b) Traced sequentially pre-numbered receipts, system reports, and other related collection documentation to the deposit slip.
  - c) Traced the deposit slip total to the actual deposit per the bank statement.
  - d) Observed that the deposit was made within one business day of receipt at the collection location (within one week if the depository is more than 10 miles from the collection location or the deposit is less than \$100 and the cash is stored securely in a locked safe or drawer).
  - e) Traced the actual deposit per the bank statement to the general ledger.

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

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

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

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

- 12. Using the listing prepared by management, we randomly selected 5 cards (or all cards if less than 5) that were used during the fiscal period. We randomly selected one monthly statement or combined statement for each card (for a debit card, we randomly selected one monthly bank statement), we obtained supporting documentation, and:
  - a) We observed that there is evidence that the monthly statement or combined statement and supporting documentation (e.g., original receipts for credit/debit card purchases, exception reports for excessive fuel card usage) was reviewed and approved, in writing (or electronically approved), by someone other than the authorized card holder.
  - b) We observed that finance charges and late fees were not assessed on the selected statements.
- 13. Using the monthly statements or combined statements selected under #12 above, excluding fuel cards, we randomly selected 10 transactions (or all transactions if less than 10) from each statement, and obtained supporting documentation for the transactions (i.e. each card should have 10 transactions subject to testing). For each transaction, we observed that it is supported by (1) an original itemized receipt that identifies precisely what was purchased, (2) written documentation of the business/public purpose, and (3) documentation of the individuals participating in meals (for meal charges only). For missing receipts, we described the nature of the transaction and noted whether management had a compensating control to address missing receipts, such as a "missing receipt statement" that is subject to increased scrutiny.

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

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

#### **Contracts**

- 15. We obtained from management a listing of all agreements/contracts for professional services, materials and supplies, leases, and construction activities that were initiated or renewed during the fiscal period. *Alternately, the practitioner may use an equivalent selection source, such as an active vendor list.* We obtained management's representation that the listing is complete. We randomly selected 5 contracts (or all contracts if less than 5) from the listing, excluding the practitioner's contract, and:
  - a) We observed that the contract was bid in accordance with the Louisiana Public Bid Law (e.g., solicited quotes or bids, advertised), if required by law.
  - b) We observed that the contract was approved by the governing body/board, if required by policy or law (e.g., Lawrason Act, Home Rule Charter).

- c) If the contract was amended (e.g., change order), we observed that the original contract terms provided for such an amendment and that amendments were made in compliance with the contract terms (e.g., if approval is required for any amendment, was approval documented).
- d) We randomly selected one payment from the fiscal period for each of the 5 contracts, we obtained the supporting invoice, agreed the invoice to the contract terms, and observed that the invoice and related payment agreed to the terms and conditions of the contract.

# Payroll and Personnel

- 16. We obtained a listing of employees/elected officials employed during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing is complete. We randomly selected 5 employees/officials, we obtained related paid salaries and personnel files, and we agreed paid salaries to authorized salaries/pay rates in the personnel files.
- 17. We randomly selected one pay period during the fiscal period. For the 5 employees/officials selected under #16 above, we obtained attendance records and leave documentation for the pay period, and:
  - a) We observed that all selected employees/officials documented their daily attendance and leave (e.g., vacation, sick, compensatory). (Note: Generally, an elected official is not eligible to earn leave and does not document his/her attendance and leave. However, if the elected official is earning leave according to policy and/or contract, the official should document his/her daily attendance and leave.)
  - b) We observed that supervisors approved the attendance and leave of the selected employees/officials.
  - c) We observed that any leave accrued or taken during the pay period is reflected in the Town's cumulative leave records.
  - d) We observed the rate paid to the employees or officials agree to the authorized salary/pay rate found within the personnel file.
- 18. We obtained a listing of those employees/officials that received termination payments during the fiscal period and management's representation that the list is complete. We randomly selected two employees/officials, we obtained related documentation of the hours and pay rates used in management's termination payment calculations and the Town's policy on termination payments. We agreed the hours to the employee or officials' cumulate leave records, agreed the pay rates to the employee/officials' authorized pay rates in the employee or officials' personnel files, and agreed the termination payment to entity policy.
- 19. We obtained management's representation that employer and employee portions of third-party payroll related amounts (e.g., payroll taxes, retirement contributions, health insurance premiums, garnishments, workers' compensation premiums, etc.) have been paid, and any associated forms have been filed, by required deadlines.

#### Ethics

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

#### **Debt Service**

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

#### Fraud Notice

- 23. We obtained a listing of misappropriations of public funds and assets during the fiscal period and management's representation that the listing was complete. We selected all misappropriations on the listing, obtained supporting documentation, and observed that the Town reported the misappropriation(s) to the legislative auditor and the district attorney of the parish in which the Town is domiciled.
- 24. Observed that the Town has posted on its premises and website, the notice required by R.S. 24:523.1 concerning the reporting of misappropriation, fraud, waste, or abuse of public funds.

## Information Technology Disaster Recovery/Business Continuity

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

#### Sexual Harassment

- 26. Using the 5 randomly selected employees/officials from procedure #16 under "Payroll and Personnel" above, we obtained sexual harassment training documentation from management, and observed the documentation demonstrates each employee/official completed at least one hour of sexual harassment training during the calendar year.
- 27. We observed the entity has posted its sexual harassment policy and complaint procedure on its website (or in a conspicuous location on the entity's premises if the entity does not have a website).

- 28. We obtained the entity's annual sexual harassment report for the current fiscal period, observed that the report was dated on or before February 1, and observed it includes the applicable requirements of R.S. 42:344:
  - a) Number and percentage of public servants in the agency who have completed the training requirements;
  - b) Number of sexual harassment complaints received by the agency;
  - c) Number of complaints which resulted in a finding that sexual harassment occurred;
  - d) Number of complaints in which the finding of sexual harassment resulted in discipline or corrective action; and
  - e) Amount of time it took to resolve each complaint.

# **Exceptions:**

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

# **Written Policies and Procedures**

1. The Town's written policies and procedures do not include sufficient information regarding how budgeting, receipts/collections, payroll, travel and expense reimbursement, ethics, IT disaster recovery/business continuity, and sexual harassment.

# Management's response:

The Town will update the written policies and procedures to include sufficient information regarding each of the above categories.

#### **Board or Finance Committee**

2. Board minutes do not reference or include monthly budget-to-actual comparisons for any funds.

*Management's response:* Management will ensure that board meeting minutes properly reference budget to actual comparisons.

## **Bank Reconciliations**

3. Of the 5 corresponding bank statements and reconciliations selected, 2 accounts did not have evidence of research for reconciling items outstanding for more than 12 months from the statement closing date.

*Management's response:* Management will ensure that corresponding bank statements and reconciliations will include documentation to research reconciling items outstanding for more than 12 months from the statement closing date.

#### **Disbursements**

4. The Town does not have proper segregation of duties over the disbursement process.

*Management's response:* Management will ensure that review controls are put in place to mitigate segregation of duties risk.

# **Sexual Harassment**

5. The Town does not have the sexual harassment policy and complaint procedures posted on the premises, or the link posted on their website.

*Management's response:* Management will ensure that the sexual harassment policy and complaint procedures are posted on the premises and the link is posted to their website.

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

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

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

Kolder, Slaven & Company, LLC
Certified Public Accountants

Lafayette, Louisiana September 12, 2022