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TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI

AUDIT REPORT

SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Town of Richton, Mississippi Audited Financial Statements September 30, 2020

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TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI Audited Financial Statements September 30, 2020

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W. David Dill, CPA Julie M. Uher, CPA Kari M. Blackledge, CPA

H. I. Holt, CPA Founder (1915-1997)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor, Members of the Board of Aldermen and Town Clerk Town of Richton, Mississippi

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Richton, Mississippi as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town of Richton, Mississippi's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Richton, Mississippi, as of September 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Management has not presented the Management's Discussion and Analysis that governmental accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not 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 basis financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information, Schedule of the Town's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability, Schedule of the Town's Contributions (PERS), on pages 37-39 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Richton, Mississippi's financial statements. The accompanying Schedule of Surety Bonds for Municipal Officials is presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other information section, which includes the Schedule of Surety Bonds for Municipal Officials has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 12, 2021, on our consideration of the Town of Richton, Mississippi's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Town of Richton, Mississippi's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Town of Richton, Mississippi's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Emphasis of Matter: COVID-19 Pandemic

As discussed in Note 13 to the financial statements, in January 2020, the World Health Organization has declared COVID-19 to constitute a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern." Given the uncertainty of the situation, the duration of any town disruptions and related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Holt & Associates, PLLC

Laurel, MS January 12, 2021

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI STATEMENT OF NET POSITION September 30, 2020

EXHIBIT A

	Primary Government			
	Governmental	Business-type		
A COFTO.	Activities	Activities	<u>Total</u>	
ASSETS: Cash and other deposits	\$ 2,091,389	\$ 914,774	\$ 3,006,163	
Due from Other Governments	³ 2,091,389 64,179	\$ 914,774	64,179	
Receivables, accounts	-	42,171	42,171	
Receivables, other	19,946		19,946	
Prepaid expenses	18,414	-	18,414	
Capital assets, net	1,834,382	2,437,910	4,272,292	
TOTAL ASSETS	4,028,310	3,394,855	7,423,165	
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Deferred outflows related to pensions	31,143	16,042	47,185	
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10,890	7,391	18,280	
Customer deposits	-	40,313	40,313	
Estimated state police fees payable	7,374	-	7,374	
Long-term liabilities, due within one year				
Capital Related Debt	-	23,743	23,743	
Long-term liabilities, due beyond one year				
Capital Related Debt	-	318,396	318,396	
Non-capital Related Debt	7,022	10,049	17,071	
Net Pension Liability	654,853	273,983	928,836	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	680,139	673,875	1,354,013	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:				
Deferred inflows related to pensions	62,003	31,940	93,943	
NET POSITION:				
Investment in capital assets (net of related debt)	1,834,382	2,095,771	3,930,153	
Unrestricted	1,482,929	609,310	2,092,239	
TOTAL NET POSITION	<u>\$ 3,317,311</u>	<u>\$ 2,705,081</u>	<u>\$ 6,022,392</u>	

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

EXHIBIT B

<u>\$ 3,317,311</u> <u>\$ 2,705,081</u> <u>\$ 6,022,392</u>

			D			Expense) Revenue a	
		1	Program Revenu			nges in Net Position	1
		Charges for	Operating Grants and	Capital Grants and	Governmental	imary Government	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services		Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Functions/Frograms	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Acuvities	Acuvities	TOTAL
Primary Government:							
Governmental Activities:							
General government	\$ 281,249	\$ 68,898	\$ -	\$-	\$ (212,351)	\$ - \$	(212,351)
Public safety	303,769	16,002	-	-	(287,767)	-	(287,767)
Public works	38,067	-	-	-	(38,067)	-	(38,067)
Culture & recreation	147,841	-	-	-	(147,841)	-	(147,841)
					,		
Total governmental activities	770,926	84,900			(686,026)	<u> </u>	(686,026)
Business -type activities: Water & sewer	406 014	331,444				(74,570)	(74,570)
	406,014	551,444	-	-	-	(74,570)	(74,570)
Interest on long term debt	7,083					(7,083)	(7,083)
Total business-type activities	413,097	331,444			<u> </u>	(81,653)	(81,653)
Total primary government	\$ 1,184,023	<u>\$ 416,344</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (686,026)</u>	<u>\$ (81,653)</u> <u>\$</u>	(767,679)
		T					
		Taxes:			264 100		264 100
		Sales tax			364,108	-	364,108
			ourpose levies grants & contribu	tional	231,228	-	231,228
		-	ernmental		59,975		59,975
		Federal g			29,582	_	29,582
		-	cted investment e	arning	32,110	14,716	46,826
		Other	act investment c	amigs	37,503	17,302	40,820 54,805
		Other			57,505	17,302	54,805
		Total General	Revenues and T	ransfers	754,506	32,018	786,524
		Change in Net	Position		68,480	(49,635)	18,845
		Net Position -	Beginning		3,248,831	2,754,716	6,003,547

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

Net Position - Ending

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

EXHIBIT C

	MAJOR FUNDS					
	Other General Governmental		Total Governmental			
		Fund		Funds		Funds
ASSETS:						
Cash and other deposits	\$	1,981,161	\$	110,228	\$	2,091,389
Due from other governments		64,179		-		64,179
Receivables, other		19,945		-		19,945
Prepaid expenses		18,414		-		18,414
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$</u>	2,083,699	<u>\$</u>	110,228	<u>\$</u>	2,193,927
LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCES: Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	10,890	\$	-	\$	10,890
Estimated state police fees payable		7,374				7,374
Total Liabilities		18,263		-		18,263
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Prepaid expenses		18,414		-		18,414
Restricted:						
Capital Projects		-		110,228		110,228
Sunset Cemetery		1,549		-		1,549
State Aid Street		29,494		-		29,494
Special Fire Protection		25,499		-		25,499
Committed:						
Recreation		43,402		-		43,402
Library		4,986		-		4,986
Assigned:						
Fire Protection Capital Improvement		15,965		-		15,965
Unassigned:		1,926,127		-		1,926,127
Total Fund Balance		2,065,436		110,228		2,175,664
TOTAL LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCE	\$	2,083,699	\$	110,228	\$	2,193,927

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

EXHIBIT C-1

Total Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	\$ 2,175,664
Amounts reported for net position in the statement of net position	
are different because:	
1. Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds, net of	
accumulated depreciation of \$1,052,388.	1,834,382
 Some liabilities, including net position obligations, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds: 	
Net pension liability	(654,853)
Deferred outflows and inflows related to pensions are applicable	
to future period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds:	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	31,143
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	(62,003)
3. Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current	
period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	 (7,022)
Total Net Position - Governmental Activities	\$ 3,317,311

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -- GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

EXHIBIT D

	MAJOR FUNDS					
				Other	_	Total
	(General	Governmental		l Governmenta	
		Fund		Funds		Funds
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$	231,228	\$	-	\$	231,228
License and permits		68,898		-		68,898
Intergovernmental revenue		424,083		-		424,083
Federal grant		29,582		-		29,582
Fines and forfeitures		16,002		-		16,002
Miscellaneous		67,755		1,857		69,612
TOTAL REVENUES		837,548		1,857		839,405
EXPENDITURES						
General government		261,588		-		261,588
Public safety		267,298		-		267,298
Public works		37,078		-		37,078
Culture & recreation		102,983		-		102,983
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		668,947				668,947
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES						
OVER EXPENDITURES		168,601		1,857		170,458
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		168,601		1,857		170,458
FUND BALANCE, OCTOBER 1, 2019		1,896,835		108,371		2,005,206
FUND BALANCE, SEPTEMBER, 2020	\$	2,065,436	\$	110,228	\$	2,175,664

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

EXHIBIT D-1

Net Change in fund balances - governmental funds	\$	170,458
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different	because:	
1. Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while governmental activities report depreciation to allocate those expenditures over the life of the assets. Capital assets purchases amounted to \$39,855 and the depreciation expense amounted to \$129,808.		(89,954)
3. The statement of activites uses the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting, and therefore requires that pension expense and deferre outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions be recognized.	ed	(13,346)
4. Increase in compensated absences not included in governmental funds, but payment is reported as expenditures in statement of activity.		1,322
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	68,480

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

EXHIBIT E

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS				
CORRENT ASSETS	\$	914,774	\$	823,861
Accounts receivable (net)	Φ	42,171	φ	44,094
Total current assets		956,944		867,955
NONCURRENT ASSETS				
Capital assets (net)		2,437,910		2,596,794
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	3,394,854	\$	3,464,749
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred outflows related to pensions	<u>\$</u>	16,042	\$	11,659
LIABILITIES				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term liabilities, due within one year	\$	23,743	\$	23,273
Accounts payable		7,391		15,940
Customer deposits		40,313		37,436
Total current liabilities		71,447		76,649
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES				
Accrued compensation		10,049		9,577
Long-term liabilities, due beyond one year		318,396		342,136
Pension liability		273,983		271,721
Total long-term liabilities		602,428		623,434
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	673,875	\$	700,083
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows related to pensions	\$	31,940	\$	21,609
NET POSITION				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$	2,095,771	\$	2,231,385
Retained earnings: Unreserved		609,310		523,331
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	2,705,081	\$	2,754,716

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUND FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

		EXHIBIT F
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Charges for services	\$	331,444
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Personal services		171,068
Supplies		61,874
Contractual services		9,678
Depreciation		163,394
Total operating expenses		406,014
Operating income		(74,570)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):		
Other miscellaneous income		17,302
Interest income		14,716
Interest expense		(7,083)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)		24,935
NET INCOME		(49,635)
Net position, October 1		2,754,716
Net position, September 30	<u>\$</u>	2,705,081

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUND FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

EXHIBIT G

	Ente	prise Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		•
Receipts from customers	\$	336,244
Payments to suppliers		(80,101)
Payments to employees		(162,386)
Net cash flows from operating activities		93,757
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest income		14,716
Miscellaneous income		17,302
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		32,018
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of capital assets		(4,510)
Principal paid on capital debt		(23,269)
Interest paid on capital debt		(7,083)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		(34,862)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH		90,913
Cash, October 1		823,861
Cash, September 30	<u>\$</u>	914,774
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating Income	\$	(74,570)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash		
provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense		163,394
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables, net of allowances		1,923
Deferred outflows related to pensions		
Accounts payable		(8,549)
Customer deposits		2,877
Accrued compensation		472
Deferred inflows related to pensions		5,948
Pension liability		2,262
Net cash flows from operating activities	\$	93,757

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Town operates under a Mayor, Aldermen form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: Public safety (police and fire), highways and streets, sanitation, culture-recreation, public improvements, planning and zoning and general administrative services.

The accompanying financial statements of the Town have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). GASB is the accepted standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The most significant of the Town's accounting policies are described below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity.

For financial reporting purposes, the reporting entity includes all funds that are covered by the oversight responsibility of the Town's Board of Aldermen.

As defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the Town is considered a "primary government." The Town is governed by a five member board which each member was elected by the citizens of each defined Town wards. The Town has no component units.

B. Basis of Presentation.

The Town's basic financial statement consists of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the Town as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity except for fiduciary funds, if applicable. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues and other non-exchange revenues.

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the Town at year-end. The Government-wide Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the Town's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues, which are not classified as program revenues, are presented as general revenues of the Town, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Town.

B. Basis of Presentation (continued).

Fund Financial Statements: Fund financial statements of the Town are organized into funds, each of which is considered to be separate accounting entities. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures/expenses. Funds are organized into two major categories: governmental and proprietary. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental category.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting.

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, governmental activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and 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 and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Program revenues on the Statement of Activities consist primarily of ad-valorem taxes, state revenues, and fees for services.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when "measurable and available". Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or within sixty days after year end. Property taxes and state appropriations associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for general obligation bond principal and interest which are reported when due.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

<u>**General Fund</u>** - This is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Town, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.</u>

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (continued).

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, general are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with the or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the *option* of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to the same limitation. The government has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a general rule the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the government's water and sewer function and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported and *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connections with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Town enterprise fund are charges to customers for services. The Town also recognizes as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

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

D. Account Classifications.

The account classifications used in the financial statements conform to the classifications prescribed in the *Financial Accounting Manual for Mississippi Municipalities* issued by the Office of the State Auditor.

E. Encumbrances.

An encumbrance system is not maintained to account for commitments resulting from approved purchase orders, work orders and contracts.

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents.

The Town deposits excess funds in the financial institutions selected by the Board of Aldermen. State statutes specify how these depositories are to be selected.

Cash and cash equivalents consists of amounts on deposit in demand accounts and certificates of deposit with maturities of three months or less from the end of the fiscal year. Cash and cash equivalents are valued at cost.

G. Investments.

The Town is allowed, by statute, to invest excess funds in any bonds or other direct obligations of the United States of America or the State of Mississippi, or of any county or municipality of this state, when such county or municipal bonds have been properly approved; or in interest-bearing time certificates of deposit or interest-bearing accounts with any financial institution approved for the deposit of state funds; or in any type of investment permitted by sections 27-105-33(d) and 27-105-33(e), Miss. Code Ann. (1972).

Investments are reported at fair value, which is determined using selected bases. All of the Town's Investments consist of Certificates of Deposits, which mature over three months from the end of the fiscal year and are not considered cash or cash equivalents. These investments are reported at cost, which is the fair value.

H. Receivables.

The allowance method for valuing accounts receivables is used by the Town. At the end of each fiscal year, an amount necessary to bring the balance to the estimated amount of allowance for doubtful accounts is credited to a valuation account. As a specific account is deemed to be uncollectible, the amount of the account is taken from both the receivable and the allowance accounts. At the end of the subsequent fiscal year, bad debt expense is charged with the amount necessary to bring the allowance account to the estimated total. An aging schedule with a variable scale of percentages is used to compute the allowance account for Enterprise Fund receivable valuation. The valuation allowance for the General Fund police fines is based on the Town's estimation of amounts that cannot be collected.

I. Prepaid Expenses.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid expenses in both governmental and fund financial statements.

J. Capital Assets.

Capital assets are reported at actual or estimated historical cost based on appraisals or deflated current replacement cost. Contributed assets are reported at estimated fair value at the time received.

Capitalization thresholds (dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital asset accounts) and estimated useful lives of capital assets are reported in the government-wide statements. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis for all assets, except land. The following schedule details those thresholds.

	Capitalization		Estimated
		Policy	Useful Life
Buildings	\$	50,000	40 years
Heavy equipment		5,000	10 years
Mobile equipment		5,000	5 years
Furniture and equipment		5,000	3-7 years
Leased property under capital leases		*	*

(*) The threshold amount will correspond with the amounts for the asset classifications, as listed. See Note 5 for details.

All proprietary fund capital assets continued to be carried on the books and depreciated at their actual cost. Depreciation is charged to expense against operations. Accumulated depreciation is reported on proprietary fund balance sheets. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using straight-line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Water & Sewer System	15 – 50 years
Equipment	5 – 10 years

K. Long-term Liabilities.

Long-term liabilities are the unmatured principal of bonds, warrants, notes, or other forms of non-current or long-term general obligation indebtedness. Long-term liabilities are not limited to liabilities from debt issuances, but may also include liabilities on lease-purchase agreements and other commitments. Long-term liabilities should not be reported as liabilities in governmental funds, but should be reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net position. See Note 6 for details.

L. Inter-fund Transactions and Balances.

Inter-fund transactions and balances are the result of timing differences between the date expenses/expenditures occur and the date payments are made.

Short-term (due within one year) inter-fund loan receivables are reported as "due from other funds" and are considered available expendable resources. Noncurrent portions of long-term interfund loan receivables are reported as advances and are offset equally by a fund balance reserve account which indicates that they do not constitute expendable available financial resources and, therefore, are not available for appropriation.

Transfers are used to (a) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and to (b) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Inter-fund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position.

M. Pensions.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information and the fiduciary net position of the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) and additions to/deductions from PERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS. For this purpose, the benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

N. Equity Classifications.

Government-wide Financial Statements:

Equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- (1) <u>Invested in capital assets, net of related debt</u> Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, constructions or improvement of those assets.
- (2) <u>Unrestricted net position</u> All other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt.

N. Equity Classifications (continued).

Fund Financial Statements:

The Town implemented GASB No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, in fiscal year ending September 30, 2011. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report the following classifications of fund balance:

- Non-spendable includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not spendable in form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. All amounts reported as non-spendable at September 30, 2020, by the Town are non-spendable in form. The Town has not reported any amounts that are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted includes amounts restricted by external sources (creditors, laws of other governments, etc.) or by constitutional provision or enabling legislation.
- Committed includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes. Committed fund balance is reported pursuant to ordinances passed by the Town of Richton, Mississippi's Council, the Town's highest level of decision-making authority. Commitments may be modified or rescinded only through ordinances approved by the Town of Richton, Mississippi.

Committed for:

General								
		<u>Fund</u>	, -	<u> Total</u>				
Recreation	\$	43,402	\$	43,402				
Library		4,986		4,986				
Committed Fund								
Balance	\$	48,388	\$	48,388				

- Assigned includes amounts that the Town intends to use for a specific purpose, but do not meet the definition of restricted or committed fund balance.
- Unassigned includes amounts that have not been assigned to other funds or restricted, committed or assigned to a specific purpose within the General Fund. The Town of Richton, Mississippi reports all amounts that meet the unrestricted General Fund Balance Policy described below as unassigned.

N. Equity Classifications (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 our of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds, as needed, unless the Town's Council has provided otherwise in its commitment or assignment actions.

O. Property Taxes.

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied as of January 1 and payable on or before February 1. Automobile ad valorem taxes are collected by Perry County and remitted to the Town. The County retains a 5% collection fee. Lien dates for personal and real property are in August. Delinquent tax payments, received throughout the year, are recognized as revenue in the year received.

The millage rate for the Town for January through December was 35.50 mills broken down as follows:

General Fund	33.50
Recreation Fund	0.50
Library Fund	<u>1.50</u>
	<u>35.50</u>

Restrictions associated with property tax levies are established by State law which provides that the tax levy for general purposes shall produce no more than 110% of the amount which results from those levies' assessments of the previous year. Uncollected taxes were determined to be properly handled.

P. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting.

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

- 1. Prior to September 1, the Mayor submits to the Board of Aldermen a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following October. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. A public hearing is conducted at the Town Hall to obtain taxpayer comments.
- 3. Prior to October 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- 4. The Board of Aldermen may take official action to authorize transfers of budgeted amounts between departments and fund as allowed by law.

P. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (continued).

- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and the Enterprise Fund.
- 6. Mississippi laws require that municipalities budget governmental fund types on a modified cash basis. Claims that have been incurred prior to the end of the year and that are paid within 30 days are recorded under the accrual basis. Prior year claims that are paid after 30 days revert to the cash basis. All revenue is accounted for under the cash basis. The required budgetary basis is therefore not considered a generally accepted accounting principal.

Proprietary funds are budgeted on a modified accrual basis. Modifications to the accrual basis include budgeting for capital expenditures, debt principal payments and for depreciation.

During the year, amendments were made to the original budget.

Q. Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

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

Deferred outflows related to pensions \$47,185

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Deferred inflows related to pensions \$ 93,943

R. Compensated Absences.

Employees of the Town accumulate sick leave at a minimum amount as required by state law or at a greater amount provided by Town policy. Some employees are allowed personal leave and/or vacation leave in accordance with Town policy.

The liability for these compensated absences is recorded as long-term liabilities in the government-wide statements. The current portion of this liability is estimated based on historical trends. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report only the compensated absence liability payable from expendable available financial resources.

S. Use of Estimates.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS.

The Town follows the practice of aggregating the cash assets of various funds to maximize cash management efficiency and returns. Restrictions on deposits and investments are imposed by statutes as follows:

Deposits: The Town must advertise and accept bids for depositories no less than once every two years as required by Section 27-105-1, Miss. Code Ann. (1972). The collateral for public entities' deposits in financial institutions is held in the name of the State Treasurer under a program established by the Mississippi State Legislature and is governed by Section 27-105-5, Miss. Code Ann. (1972). Under this program, the entity's funds are protected through a collateral pool administered by the State Treasurer. Financial institutions holding deposits of public funds must pledge securities as collateral against those deposits. In the event of failure of a financial institution, securities pledged by that institution would be liquidated by the State Treasurer to replace the public deposits not covered by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation.

Investments: Except for nonparticipating investment contracts and for participating interestearning investment contracts and money market investments that had a remaining maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, investments are reported at fair value which is based on quoted market prices. Nonparticipating investment contracts such as repurchase agreements and nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost. Participating interest-earning investment contracts and money market investments that had a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less are reported at amortized cost.

Cash and Cash Equivalents.

The carrying amount of the Town's deposits with financial institutions was \$3,006,163 and the bank balance was \$3,055,504.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. Custodial credit risk is defined as the risk that, in the event of the failure of a financial institution, the town will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

However, the Mississippi State Treasurer manages that risk on behalf of the district. Deposits above FDIC coverage are collateralized by the pledging financial institutions trust department or agent in the name of the Mississippi State Treasurer on behalf of the town. As of September 30, 2020, the Town's bank balance did not have any exposure to custodial credit risk.

NOTE 3 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND ALLOWANCE ACCOUNT

The balance in accounts receivable is composed of the following items:

<u>General Fund:</u>	
<u>Other</u>	
Police fines – installment agreements	\$ 239,658
Less: Estimated amount uncollectible	(219,712)
	\$ 19,946
Enterprise Fund	
ACCOUNTS	
Current	\$ 31,067
30-59 days	1,048
60-89 days	46
90 days & over	10,010
-	<u>\$ 42,171</u>

NOTE 4 - DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

Receivables from other governments are as follows:

<u>General Fund:</u>	
Sales tax	\$ 62,249
Utility tax	142
Auto Ad valorem and Property Taxes	1,788
Total General Fund	\$ 64,179

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for governmental activities:

	Begin Balance <u>10/1/2019</u>	Additions Deletions		End Balance <u>9/30/2020</u>	
Non-depreciable capital assets:					
Land	\$ 281,873		\$ -	\$ 281,873	
Total non-depreciable capital assets	281,873			281,873	
Depreciable capital assets:					
Building	791,763	-	-	791,763	
Machinery & Equipment	796,316	23,087	-	819,403	
Improvements other than Buildings	976,963	16,768	-	993,731	
Total depreciable capital assets	2,565,042	39,855		2,604,897	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Building	307,414	13,749	-	321,163	
Machinery & Equipment	411,521	74,835	-	486,356	
Improvements other than Buildings	203,644	41,225	-	244,869	
Total accumulated depreciation	922,579	129,809		1,052,388	
Governmental Activities, capital assets, net	\$ 1,924,336	<u>\$ (89,954</u>)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,834,382</u>	

Depreciation expense was charged to the following governmental functions:

	_	Amount
General Government	\$	13,592
Public Safety		71,359
Culture & Recreation		44,858
	_	
Total depreciation expense	\$	129,809

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for proprietary activities:

	Begin Balance 10/1/2019	Additions	Deletions	Contributed <u>Capital</u>	End Balance 9/30/2020
Depreciable capital assets:				<u>_</u>	
Plant & Buildings	\$5,127,850	\$ -			\$5,127,850
Machinery & Equipment	243,641	4,510	29,895	-	218,256
Vehicles	96,775	-	-	-	96,775
Sewer Line Improvements	1,845,468				1,845,468
Total	5,443,437	4,510	29,895		7,288,349
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Plant & Buildings	4,145,235	104,886	-	-	4,250,121
Machinery & Equipment	207,395	12,856	29,895	-	190,356
Vehicles	74,229	6,598	-	-	80,827
Sewer Line Improvements	290,081	39,054			329,135
Total accumulated depreciation	4,716,940	163,394	29,895		4,850,439
Proprietary Activities, capital assets, net	\$ 726,497	\$163,394	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	\$2,437,910

Depreciation expense charged to the enterprise fund totaled \$163,394.

Note 6 - Long - Term Debt

Changes in long-term debt for proprietary activities, for the year ended September 30, 2020, are as follows:

		Maturity	Balance	т	D	Balance	Due within
	Rate	Date	9/30/2019	Increases	Decreases	9/30/2020	One Year
Notes from Direct Borrowings and Direct Placement:							
CAP Loan	2.0%	6/1/2033	\$ 365,409	\$ -	\$ 23,270	\$ 342,139	\$ 23,743
Total:			\$ 365,409	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 23,270	\$ 342,139	\$ 23,743

Note 6 - Long – Term Liabilities (Continued)

Debt service requirements on long-term debt at September 30, 2020 are as follows:

		Notes from Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements				
	Year Ending September 30,	Principal	Interest			
-	2021	\$ 23,743	\$ 6,610			
	2022	24,222	6,131			
	2023	24,711	5,642			
	2024	25,210	5,143			
	2025	25,719	5,634			
	2026-2030	136,593	15,172			
	2030-2033	81,941	9,121			
		\$ 342,139	\$ 53,453			

Notes from direct borrowing are when a government enters into a loan agreement with any financial institution. Notes from direct placement are when governments issue a debt security directly to an investor. The Town's outstanding notes from direct borrowing and direct placement related to business-type activities at September 30, 2020 is \$342,139. This note contains a provision in the event of a default, the entire amount outstanding under this note may be declared due and payable as provided in the agreement.

NOTE 7 – OTHER LONG – TERM LIABILITIES

Changes in other long-term liabilities for governmental activities, as of September 30, 2020, are as follows:

	B	alance					E	Balance
	10/	1/2019	Ad	ditions	Pa	yments	<u>9/3</u>	30/2020
Governmental Activities: Compensated Absences Payable	\$	8,344	\$	_	\$	1,322	\$	7,022
Proprietary Activities: Compensated Absences Payable	\$	9,577	\$	472	\$	-	\$	10,049

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Plan Description. The Town contributes to the Public Employees' Retirement System of Mississippi (PERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. PERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by state law and may be amended only by the State of Mississippi Legislature. PERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information.

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

That report may be obtained by writing to Public Employees' Retirement System of Mississippi, PERS Building, 429 Mississippi Street, Jackson, MS 39201 or by calling (601) 359-3589 or 1-800-444-PERS.

Benefits provided. Membership in PERS is a condition of employment granted upon hiring for qualifying employees and officials of the State of Mississippi, state universities, community and junior colleges, and teachers and employees of the public school districts. For those persons employed by political subdivisions and instrumentalities of the State of Mississippi, membership is contingent upon approval of the entity's participation in PERS by the PERS' Board of Trustees. If approved, membership for the entity's employees is a condition of employment and eligibility is granted to those who qualify upon hiring. Participating members who are vested and retire at or after age 60 or those who retire regardless of age with at least 30 years of creditable service (25 years of creditable service for employees who became members of PERS before July 1, 2011) are entitled, upon application, to an annual retirement allowance payable monthly for life in an amount equal to 2.0 percent of their average compensation for each year of creditable service up to and including 30 years (25 years for those who became members of PERS before July 1, 2011), plus 2.5 percent for each additional year of creditable service with an actuarial reduction in the benefit for each year of creditable service below 30 years or the number of years in age that the member is below 65, whichever is less. Average compensation is the average of the employee's earnings during the four highest compensated years of creditable service. Benefits vest upon completion of eight years of membership service (four years of membership service for those who became members of PERS before July 1, 2007). PERS also provides certain death and disability benefits. A Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) payment is made to eligible retirees and beneficiaries. The COLA is equal to 3.0 percent of the annual retirement allowance for each full fiscal year of retirement up to the year in which the retired member reaches age 60 (55 for those who became members of PERS before July 1, 2011), with 3.0 percent compounded for each fiscal year thereafter. Plan provisions are established and may be amended only by the State of Mississippi Legislature.

Contributions. PERS members are required to contribute 9.00% of their annual covered salary, and the school district is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The employer's rate as of September 30, 2020 was 17.40% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of PERS members and employers are established and may be amended only by the State of Mississippi Legislature. The town's contributions to PERS for the fiscal years ending September 30, 2020, 2019 and 2018 were \$54,670, \$55,081, and \$53,163 respectively, which equaled the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

At September 30, 2020, the Town reported a liability of \$928,836 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Town's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the town's long-term share of contribution to the pension plan relative to projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2020, the town's proportion was .004978 percent. This was a decrease of .000445 percent from the proportionate share as of the measurement date of June 30, 2019.

For the year ended September 30, 2020, the District recognized pension expense of \$64,180. At September 30, 2020, the Town reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Governmental-type Activities	rred ows of urces	Deferred inflows of Resources		
Differences betweeen expected and actual experience	\$ \$ 7,760		2,707	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension				
plan investments	13,614		-	
Changes in assumptions	147		-	
Changes in proportionate share	492		59,296	
District contributions subsequent to				
the measurement date	 9,130		-	
Total	\$ 31,143	\$	62,003	

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Business-type Activities	Deferred outflows of Resources		Deferred inflows of Resources	
Differences betweeen expected and actual experience	\$	3,998	\$	1,394
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension				
plan investments		7,013		-
Changes in assumptions		75		-
Changes in proportionate share		253		30,546
District contributions subsequent to				
the measurement date		4,703		
Total	\$	16,042	\$	31,940

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

\$13,833 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from town contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction to the net pension liability in the year ended September 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended	Sept 30:
------------	----------

2021	\$ (36,226)
2022	(17,314)
2023	 (7,051)
Total	\$ (60,591)

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75 percent
Salary increases	3.00 - 18.25 percent, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.75 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the PubS.H-2010(B) Retiree Table projected with the following adjustments: For males, 112% of male rates from ages 18-75 scaled down to 105% for ages 80-119. For females, 85% of the female rates from ages 18-65 scaled up to 102% for ages 75-119. Mortality rates will be projected generationally using the MP-2018 projection scale to account for future improvements in life expectancy.

The actuarial assumptions are based on the experience investigation for the four-year period ending June 30, 2018.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a lognormal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected nominal returns, net of pension plan investment expense and the assumed rate of inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges ae 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. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	Target <u>Allocation</u>	Long-term expected real <u>rate of return</u>				
Domestic Equity	27.00%	4.90%				
International Equity	22.00%	4.75%				
Global Equity	12.00%	5.00%				
Fixed Income	20.00%	50.00%				
Real Estate	10.00%	4.00%				
Private Equity	8.00%	6.25%				
Cash	1.00%	0.00%				
Total	100.00%					

NOTE 8 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rate (9.00%) and that employer contributions will be made at the current employer contribution rate (17.40%). Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75 percent, as well as what the Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.75 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.75 percent) than the current rate:

			Current	
			Discount	1%
]	1% Decrease	Rate	Increase
		(6.75%)	(7.75%)	(8.75%)
District's proportionate		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
share of the net pension				
liability	\$	1,202,265	\$ 928,836	\$ 703,149

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERS financial report.

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Except as described below, the Town carries commercial insurance for these risks. Settled claims resulting from these insured risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Participation in Public Entity Risk Pool:

The Town participates in the Mississippi Municipal Liability Plan (MMLD), an insurancepurchasing pool. The Town, along with other municipalities as a group, purchased insurance

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

to insure against losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. Settled claims resulting from these insured risks have not exceeded the Town's insurance coverage since it joined the pool.

The Town is a member of the Mississippi Municipal Workers Compensation Group (MMWCG). The group is a risk-sharing pool; such a pool is frequently referred to as a self-insurance pool. MMWCG covers risks of loss arising from injuries to the Town's employees.

The Mississippi Workers' Compensation Commission requires that an indemnity agreement be executed by each member in a workers' compensation self-insurance pool for the purpose of jointly and severally binding the pool and each of the employers comprising the group to meet the workers' compensation obligations of each member. Each member of the MMWCG contributes quarterly to a fund held in trust.

The funds in the trust account are used to pay any claim up to \$500,000. For a claim exceeding \$500,000, MMWCG has insurance, which will pay the excess up to the statutory limit. If total claims during a year were to deplete the trust account, then the pool members would be required to pay for the deficiencies. The Town has not had an additional assessment for excess losses incurred by the pool.

Note 10 - Mississippi Municipal Compliance Questionnaire

The Mississippi Compliance Questionnaire was completed and entered into the minutes as prescribed by law. A review of the questionnaire revealed that all items were answered yes or not applicable.

NOTE 11 - RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY BASIS TO ACCRUAL

Mississippi law requires that municipalities' budget on a modified-cash basis. Claims that have been incurred prior to the end of the year and that are paid within 30 days are recorded under the accrual basis. Prior year claims that are paid after 30 days revert to the cash basis. All revenue is accounted for under the cash basis. All budgeted amounts lapse at year end.

The required budgetary basis is therefore not considered a generally accepted accounting principle.

NOTE 11 - RECONCILIATION OF BUDGETARY BASIS TO ACCRUAL (CONTINUED)

The following schedule reconciles the fund balances on the budgetary basis to the GAAP basis for the general fund:

General Fund:	
Fund balance (budgetary basis)	\$2,064,082
Adjustment to GAAP basis:	
Accrued revenues	1,354
Fund balance (GAAP basis), Sept. 30	\$2,065,436

Note 12 - Joint Ventures

The Town of Richton, Mississippi is a participant with the Perry County Board of Supervisors in a joint venture to operate the Richton-Perry County Airport. The joint venture was created to operate the airport and is governed by a five-member board, two appointed by the Town of Richton, Mississippi's Council, two appointed by the Perry County Board of Supervisors, and one appointed by the mayor of the Town of Richton and the president of the Perry County Board of Supervisors. Financial statements can be obtained from the Chairman of the Airport Board, P.O. Box 1500, Richton, MS 39476.

NOTE 13 – COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic broke out in March 2020, resulting in the government mandating stay-at-home orders until further notice, except for essential businesses. The Town is considered an essential business, and operations from the Town have not shown signs of decline due to the pandemic. The related financial impact and duration cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

NOTE 14 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Events that occur after the Statement of Net Position date but before the financial statements are available to be issued must be evaluated for recognition or disclosure. The effects of subsequent events that provide evidence about conditions that existed at the Statement of Net Position date are recognized in the accompanying financial statements. Subsequent events which provide evidence about conditions that existed after the Statement of Net Position date require disclosure in the accompanying notes. Management of the Town of Richton, Mississippi evaluated the activity of the district through January 12, 2021, (the date the financial statements were available to be issued) and determined that no subsequent events have occurred that require disclosure in the notes to the financial statements.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FOR THE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

S CHEDULE 1a

				Variances					
				Positive	(Negative)				
	Budgeted	Amounts	_	Original	Final				
	Original	Final	Actual	to Final	to Actual				
REVENUES									
Property taxes	\$ 222,073	\$ 233,663	\$ 231,228	\$ (11,590)	\$ (2,435)				
License and permits	65,250	67,950	68,898	2,700	948				
Intergovernmental revenues	388,743	428,552	424,083	39,809	(4,469)				
Federal grants	-	-	28,229	-	28,229				
Fines and forfeitures	14,000	18,000	16,002	4,000	(1,998)				
Miscellaneous	76,459	64,609	67,755	(11,850)	3,146				
TOTAL REVENUES	766,525	812,774	836,195	23,069	23,421				
EXPENDITURES									
General government	313,198	293,570	261,588	19,628	31,982				
Public safety	384,707	388,913	267,298	(4,206)	121,615				
Public works	76,514	76,514	37,078	-	39,436				
Culture & recreation	120,352	98,352	102,983	22,000	(4,631)				
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	894,771	857,349	668,947	37,422	188,402				
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES									
OVER EXPENDITURES	(128,246)	(44,575)	167,248	60,491	211,823				
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	(128,246)	(44,575)	167,248	60,491	211,823				
EUNID DALANCE DECONNINC	1.006.024	1 006 024	1.006.024						
FUND BALANCE -BEGINNING	1,896,834	1,896,834	1,896,834						
FUND BALANCE - ENDING	\$ 1,768,588	\$1,852,259	\$ 2,064,082	\$ 60,491	\$ 211,823				

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this statements.

Schedule of the Municipality's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability PERS Last 10 Fiscal Years

2020 2016 2019 2018 2017 2015 0.004702% Town's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) 0.004798% 0.005243% 0.005241% 0.004862% 0.004878% Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) 808,140 \$ 928.837 922.347 \$ 871,735 \$ 839,896 \$ 750,263 \$ \$ Town's covered-employee payroll \$ 314,195 \$ 340,833 \$ 337,543 \$ 320,902 \$ 300,895 \$ 300,330 Town's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll 295.62% 270.62% 258.26% 251.83% 279.13% 249.81% Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liablity 58.97% 61.59% 62.54% 61.49% 57.47% 61.70%

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the measurement date of 9/30 of the year prior to the fiscal year end.

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, GASB 68 was implemented in FYE 9/30/15, and, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, the Town has only presented information for the years in which information is available.

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this statements.

Schedule of Town Contributions PERS Last 10 Fiscal Years

		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>		<u>2015</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$	54,670	\$ 55,081	\$ 53,163	\$ 50,542	\$ 47,391	\$	47,302
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>\$</u>	54,670	\$ 55,081	\$ 53,163	\$ 50,542	\$ 47,391	<u>\$</u>	47,302
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 	\$	
District's covered employee payroll	\$	314,195	\$ 340,833	\$ 337,543	\$ 320,902	\$ 300,895	\$	300,330
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll		17.40%	16.16%	15.75%	15.75%	15.75%		15.75%

The notes to the required supplementary information are an integral part of this statements.

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPI NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

(1) Basis of Presentation.

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule presents the original legally adopted budget, the final legally adopted budget, the actual data on the GAAP basis, variances between the original budget and the final budget, and variances between the final budget and the actual data.

(2) Budget amendments and revisions.

The budget is adopted by the Board of Aldermen. Amendments can be made on the approval of the board. A budgetary comparison is presented for the general fund consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Pension Schedules

- (1) Changes of assumptions
 - <u>2015:</u>
 - The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Blue Collar Table projected to 2017 using Scale BB rather than the RP-2000 Mortality Table, which was used prior to 2015.
 - The expectation of disabled mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Disabled Retiree Table, rather than the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, which was used prior to 2015.
 - Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, disability rates and service retirement rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.
 - Assumed rates of salary increase were adjusted to more closely reflect actual and anticipated experience.
 - The price inflation and investment rate of return assumptions were changed from
 - 3.50% to 3.00% and 8.00% to 7.75%, respectively.

2016:

• The assumed rate of interest credited to employee contributions was changed from 3.50% to 2.00%.

<u>2017:</u>

- The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Blue Collar Table projected using Scale BB to 2022. Small adjustments were also made to the Mortality Table for disabled lives.
- The wage inflation assumption was reduced from 3.75% to 3.25%.
- Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, disability rates and service retirement rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.

TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPI NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

• The percentage of active member disabilities assumed to be in the line of duty was increased from 6% to 7%.

<u>2019:</u>

- The expectation of retired life mortality was changed to the PubS.H-2010(B)Retiree Table with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 112% of male rates from ages 18-75 scaled down to 105% for ages 80 to 119.
 - For females, 85% of the female rates from ages 18-65 scaled up to 102% for ages 75-119.
 - Projection scale MP-2018 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
- The expectation of disabled mortality was changed to PubT.H-2010 Disabled Retiree Table for disabled retirees with the following adjustments:
 - For males, 137% of male rates at all ages.
 - For females, 115% of female rates at all ages.
 - Projection scale MP-2018 will be used to project future improvements in life expectancy generationally.
- The price inflation assumption was reduced from 3.00% to 2.75%.
- The wage inflation assumption was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%.
- Withdrawal rates, pre-retirement mortality rates, and service retirement rates were also adjusted to more closely reflect actual experience.
- The percentage of active member disabilities assumed to be in the line of duty was increased from 7% to 9%.
- (2) Changes in benefit provisions

<u>2016:</u>

Effective July 1, 2016, the interest rate on employee contributions shall be calculated based on the money market rate as published by the Wall Street Journal on December 31 of each preceding year with a minimum rate of one percent and a maximum rate of five percent.

(3) Method and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions.

The actuarially determined contribution rates in the schedule of employer contributions are calculated as of June 30, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported (June 30, 2018 valuation for the June 30, 2020 fiscal year end). The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used to determine the most recent contribution rate reported in that schedule:

Entry age
Level percentage of payroll, open
38.4 years
5-year smoothed market
3.00 percent
3.25 percent to 18.50 percent, including inflation
7.75 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Coverage with Scott Municipal Insurance:

Mayor Aldermen	\$25,000 25,000
Coverage with USF&G:	
Town Clerk	50,000
Coverage with St. Paul Travelers:	
Deputy Clerk Police Chief Court Clerk Deputy Court Clerk	50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000

REPORTS ON COMPLIANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL



W. David Dill, CPA Julie M. Uher, CPA Kari M. Blackledge, CPA

H. I. Holt, CPA Founder (1915-1997)

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

Honorable Mayor, Members of the Board of Aldermen and Town Clerk Town of Richton, Mississippi

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Town of Richton, Mississippi, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Town of Richton, Mississippi's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 12, 2021.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

2815 HIGHWAY 15 NORTH | LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI 39440 10 BELLEGRASS BLVD. | HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39402 PHONE 601-649-3000 | FAX 601-649-3050 WWW.HOLTACCOUNTING.COM 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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as Finding 2020-1 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Town of Richton, Mississippi's Response to Findings

Town of Richton, Mississippi's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings. Town of Richton, Mississippi'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.

Holt & Associates, PLLC

Laurel, Mississippi January 12, 2021



W. David Dill, CPA Julie M. Uher, CPA Kari M. Blackledge, CPA

H. I. Holt, CPA Founder (1915-1997)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Honorable Mayor, Members of the Board of Aldermen and Town Clerk Town of Richton, Mississippi

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities and each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Richton, Mississippi as of and for the year ended September 30, 2020, and have issued our report thereon dated January 12, 2021. We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*.

As required by the state legal compliance audit program prescribed by the Office of the State Auditor, we have also performed procedures to test compliance with certain state laws and regulations. However, providing an opinion on compliance with state laws and regulations was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

The results of those procedures performed to test compliance with certain other state laws and regulations and our audit of the financial statements disclosed no immaterial instances of noncompliance with other state laws and regulations.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the management, town officials and federal awarding agencies and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other that these specified parties.

Holt & Associates, PLLC

Laurel, Mississippi January 12, 2021

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TOWN OF RICHTON, MISSISSIPPI SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

FINDING 2020-1

Finding:

There is a limited accounting staff to properly segregate the duties normally required for an efficient internal control structure. However, due to the limited number of personnel, an adequate segregation of duties is not possible without additional costs.

Recommendation:

The cost of hiring additional personnel versus the benefit of a proper segregation of duties must be weighed.

Response:

Lack of segregation of duties has been a recurring deficiency. Since the cost to hire additional personnel is cost prohibited, this will continue to be a deficiency in future audits. Sufficient internal controls are present.