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Village of Converse  
Converse, Louisiana



Financial Statements and Supplemental Financial Information  
Year Ended December 31, 1959

with  
Reports of Certified Public Accountants  
on Financial and Compliance Examination

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

Release Date 7-21-64

Ventresken & Miller, L.A.  
Certified Public Accountants  
1526 East Race Avenue  
Georgetown, Arkansas 72142

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## FINANCIAL SECTION

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Village of Lawrence  
Financial Statements

Detailed Balance Sheet - All Fund Types and Interest Groups  
December 31, 2000

	Governmental Fund Types		Proprietary Fund Types		Account Groups		
	General	Special	Special	Special	General	Special	Trust
					Fund	Fund	Assets
<b>ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS</b>							
<b>ASSETS:</b>							
Cash	\$ 14,491,400	\$ -00	\$ -00	\$ -00	\$ -00	\$ -00	\$ 14,491,400
Receivables:							
Taxes	3,487,300	-00	-00	-00	-00	-00	3,487,300
Accounts	-00	4,540,500	-00	-00	-00	-00	4,540,500
Other	60,000	-00	-00	-00	-00	-00	60,000
Prepaid items	1,148,000	507,000	-00	-00	-00	-00	1,655,000
Investment assets:							
Cash	-00	20,500,000	-00	-00	-00	-00	20,500,000
Fixed assets	-00	600,000,000	100,000,000	-00	-00	-00	700,000,000
Investment appreciation	-00	1,000,000,000	-00	-00	-00	-00	1,000,000,000
Other debits:							
Int. to be provided by retirement of general long term debt	-00	-00	-00	-00	1,407,400	-00	1,407,400
<b>TOTAL ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS</b>	<b>\$ 19,186,700</b>	<b>\$ 21,047,500</b>	<b>\$ 100,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,407,400</b>	<b>\$ 1,407,400</b>	<b>\$ -00</b>	<b>\$ 203,650,300</b>
<b>LIABILITIES, EQUITY, AND OTHER CREDITS</b>							
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>							
Accounts payable:							
Taxes	\$ 1,000,000	\$ -00	\$ -00	\$ -00	\$ -00	\$ -00	1,000,000
Notes payable	-00	10,000,000	-00	-00	-00	-00	10,000,000
Fixed liabilities	-00	10,000,000	-00	-00	1,407,400	-00	10,000,000
Other liabilities	\$ 1,407,400	\$ 10,000,000	\$ -00	\$ 1,407,400	\$ -00	\$ -00	10,000,000
<b>Equity and other credits:</b>							
Investment in general fixed assets	\$ -00	\$ -00	\$ 100,000,000	\$ -00	\$ -00	\$ -00	100,000,000
Retained earnings:							
Reserved	-00	10,000,000	-00	-00	-00	-00	10,000,000
Depreciated, undepreciated	-00	600,000,000	-00	-00	-00	-00	600,000,000
Fixed liabilities:							
Reserved for fixed fund	1,000,000	-00	-00	-00	-00	-00	1,000,000
Reserved for projects	1,700,000	-00	-00	-00	-00	-00	1,700,000
Reserved, undepreciated	11,000,000	-00	-00	-00	-00	-00	11,000,000
Total equity and other credits	\$ 13,700,000	\$ 610,000,000	\$ 100,000,000	\$ -00	\$ -00	\$ -00	623,700,000
<b>TOTAL LIAB, EQUITY AND OTHER CREDITS</b>	<b>\$ 19,186,700</b>	<b>\$ 21,047,500</b>	<b>\$ 100,000,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,407,400</b>	<b>\$ 1,407,400</b>	<b>\$ -00</b>	<b>\$ 203,650,300</b>

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

Office of Revenue  
 Governor, Louisiana

Condensed Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances  
 All Governmental Fund Types  
 Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Governmental Fund Types		
	Revenue	EXP SERVICES	Other Funds 2020
<b>Revenue:</b>			
Taxes	\$ 14,076,44	\$ .00	\$ 14,076,44
Fees	23,553.44	.00	23,553.44
Interest	879.44	.00	879.44
Other Sources	107.73	.00	107.73
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 18,517.01</b>	<b>\$ .00</b>	<b>\$ 18,517.01</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Current			
General government	\$ 11,701.47	\$ .00	\$ 11,701.47
Public safety - police	11,600.00	.00	11,600.00
Highway and streets	14,085.11	.00	14,085.11
Capital outlay	4,077.04	.00	4,077.04
Debt service			
principal	.00	7,794.00	7,794.00
interest	.00	694.00	694.00
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 39,463.62</b>	<b>\$ 8,488.00</b>	<b>\$ 47,951.62</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (uses):</b>			
proceeds transfers in	\$ .00	\$ 4,492.76	\$ 4,492.76
proceeds transfers out	\$ 4,492.76	.00	\$ 4,492.76
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (uses)</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>	<b>\$ 4,492.76</b>	<b>\$ .00</b>
<b>Change in Revenue and Expend. over Funds Expenditures and uses</b>	<b>\$ 18,517.01</b>	<b>\$ .00</b>	<b>\$ 18,517.01</b>
<b>Fund Balances, beginning of period</b>	<b>46,144.00</b>	<b>.00</b>	<b>46,144.00</b>
<b>Fund Balances, end of period</b>	<b>\$ 64,661.01</b>	<b>\$ .00</b>	<b>\$ 64,661.01</b>

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

Village of Geneva  
 Financial Statements

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE  
 Budget and Actual - All Governmental Fund Types  
 Year Ended December 31, 1999

	Special Revenue Fund		
	Budget	Actual	Percentage Available
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Taxes	\$ 44,000.00	\$ 58,400.00	\$ 1,327.27
Fees	11,700.00	20,000.00	\$ 1,709.09
Interest	600.00	470.00	\$ 783.33
Miscellaneous	300.00	307.70	\$ 102.57
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 56,600.00</b>	<b>\$ 79,177.70</b>	<b>\$ 1,400.00</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Current:			
General Government	\$ 44,000.00	\$ 50,711.27	\$ 1,152.27
Public safety - police	11,000.00	10,000.00	\$ 909.09
Highway and streets	4,100.00	15,400.00	\$ 3,756.10
Capital outlay	.00	1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 59,100.00</b>	<b>\$ 77,111.27</b>	<b>\$ 1,307.33</b>
<b>Other Financing Sources (uses):</b>			
Operating transfers in	.00	.00	.00
Operating transfers out	.00	\$ 4,066.43	\$ 4,066.43
<b>Total other financing sources (uses)</b>	<b>\$ .00</b>	<b>\$ 4,066.43</b>	<b>\$ 4,066.43</b>
<b>Balance of Revenues and Sources less</b>			
Transfers - Special Funds and Uses	\$ 4,400.00	\$ 11,050.00	\$ 2,511.36
<b>Fund Balance, beginning of period</b>		41,000.00	
<b>Fund Balance, end of period</b>		<b>\$ 25,000.00</b>	

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

SEALING OF BUSINESS  
CORPORATE LAWSUIT

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN RELATED SAVINGS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1988  
ALL FIGURES IN THOUSAND DOLLARS

	REVENUES	
	1988	1987
Operating revenues		
Fees	\$ 23,386.48	\$ 21,680.48
Average charge fees		
Total operating revenues	\$ 23,386.48	\$ 21,680.48
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and administrative expenses	\$ 25,141.07	\$ 21,133.28
Depreciation		
Total operating expenses	\$ 25,141.07	\$ 21,133.28
Operating income (loss)	\$ (1,754.59)	\$ 547.20
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Interest revenues	\$ 544.01	\$ 544.01
Interest expenses	\$ 1	\$ 4.42
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	\$ 543	\$ 499.59
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,211.59)	\$ 49.61
Retained earnings, beginning of period	\$ 447,118.41	\$ 447,118.41
Retained earnings, end of period	\$ 445,906.82	\$ 447,168.02

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



College of Business  
 Commerce, Indiana

Statement of Cash Flows  
 All Reporting Funds  
 Year Ended December 31, 2000

Cash Class	Debits (out)
<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	1000
cash received from sales and other revenues	\$ 48,470.00
cash paid to suppliers and employees	( 43,170.17)
	<hr/>
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 5,299.83
	<hr/>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	
Interest received	\$ 325.00
	<hr/>
Net Cash Flows from Investing Activities	\$ 325.00
	<hr/>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	
Interest paid	\$ ( 148.00)
cash payments	( 3,816.00)
	<hr/>
Net Cash Flows from Financing Activities	\$ ( 3,964.00)
	<hr/>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	\$ 1,660.83
Cash at Beginning of Year	23,090.00
	<hr/>
Cash at End of Year	\$ 24,750.83
	<hr/>
Reconciliation of operating cash to net cash provided (used) by operating activities	
Operating loss	\$ ( 14,824.00)
	<hr/>
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities	
Depreciation	\$ 44,000.00
Decreases in accounts receivable	( 20,111)
Increase Accounts in prepaid items	( 200.00)
Increase (Decrease) in other reports	624.00
	<hr/>
Total Adjustments	\$ 23,413.00
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 8,369.00
	<hr/>

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

Village of Covense  
Covense, Louisiana

Notes to the Financial Statements  
December 31, 2009

**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

- A. **Organization.** The Village of Covense was incorporated under the provisions of the Louisiana Act. The City operates under a Mayor - Board of Aldermen form of government.
- B. **Financial reporting.** The financial reporting policies of the Village of Covense conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to government. Such policies also conform to the requirements of Louisiana Revised Statutes 24:517 and to the guidelines set forth in the *Louisiana Municipal Audit and Accounting Guide* and the industry audit guide, *Guide of State and Local Governmental Units*.

**Specific accounting policy.** The following is a summary of significant accounting policies:

1. **Financial reporting entity.** This report includes all funds and account groups which are controlled by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Control by or dependence on the Village was determined on the basis of budget adoption, funding authority and authority to issue debt, election or appointment by governing body, and general oversight responsibility.
2. **Fund accounting.** The accounts of Village of Covense are organized on the basis of funds or account groups, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. All accounting records are maintained in a single general ledger and are broken out in the financial statements into five broad fund categories: governmental and proprietary and three general fund types (general, debt service, and enterprise) as follows:

**Governmental Fund Types**

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

**Debt service fund** - The debt service fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term principal, interest, and related costs.

Special reporting treatment is also applied to governmental funds when prepaid items are present to indicate that they do not represent "available spendable resources", even though they are a component of net current assets. Such amounts are offset by fund balance reserve accounts.

**Enterprise Fund Types**

**Enterprise fund** - Enterprise funds are used to account for operations of the Village's water and sewer system.

3. **Fixed assets and long-term liabilities.** The accounting and reporting treatment applied to fixed assets and long-term liabilities associated with a fund are determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for on a spending "modified flow" measurement focus. This means that only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets.

Fixed assets used in governmental fund type operations are accounted for in the General Fixed Assets Account Group. No depreciation has been provided on such assets.

Long-term liabilities expected to be financed from governmental fund types are accounted for in the General Long-Term Debt Account Group. Expenditures related to such debt are reflected in the Debt Service Fund.

The two above-named account groups are not "funds". They are concerned only with the measurement of financial position. They are not involved with the measurement of results of operations.

Village of Covington  
Covington, Louisiana

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 1985

All proprietary funds are accounted for on a cost-of-services or "capital maintenance" measurement focus, and all assets and all liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with their activity are included in their balance sheets.

Depreciation of all depreciable fixed assets used by proprietary funds is charged as an expense against their operations. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows: water and sewer utility - 40 years; water and sewer utility equipment - 5 years.

All fixed assets are valued at historical cost. Depreciated assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date donated. The only costs capitalized are "infrastructure" assets (roads, curbs, sidewalks, development, interest expenditures are capitalized. Subsequent to development, interest expenditures are not accrued but are recorded when paid.

4. **Basis of Accounting.** All governmental fund types are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available as net current assets. All significant revenue sources are susceptible in annual. Expenditures in governmental fund types are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred.

All proprietary funds are accounted for using cash basis accounting. Conventions to facilitate public reporting on the accrual basis are made by multi-period entry adjustments. In the conversion process, the only receivables recognized are collectible receivables. The implicit effect of this procedure is that available receivable balances are never given accounting recognition as income.

The Village does not utilize encumbrance accounting.

5. **Comparable data.** Comparable total data for the prior year have not been presented in the accompanying financial statements since the entity changed from a one year to a one year reporting period.
6. **Total columns on combined statements.** Total columns on the combined statements are reported Means Tests to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present financial position, results of operations, or changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made at the aggregation of the data.

C. **Budget:** The Village follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

1. The City Clerk prepares a proposed annual budget on a modified accrual basis of accounting for all funds and submits same to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen at approximately the beginning of each fiscal year.
2. A summary of the proposed budget is published, and the public is notified that the proposed budget is available for public inspection. At the same time, the public hearing is called.
3. A public hearing is held on the proposed budget.
4. After the holding of the public hearing and completion of all action necessary to finalize and implement the budget, the budget is adopted (near the beginning of the fiscal year for which the budget is being adopted) by the passage of an ordinance.
5. Budgetary amendments require the approval of the Board of Aldermen. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations without approval of the Board of Aldermen. The budget was not amended at any time during the year.

Village of Covense  
Covense, Louisiana

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 1995

8. All budgetary appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

D. **Cash and cash equivalents.** The entity defines cash to include certificates of deposit, money market funds, savings accounts, and demand deposits and other short-term securities with maturities of three months or less.

**NOTE 2 - CASH DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**

It is the entity's policy for deposits to be secured by collateral valued at market or par, whichever is lower, less the amount of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance. The entity's deposits are categorized to give an indication of the level of risk assumed by the entity at December 31, 1995. The categories are described as follows:

- Category 1 - Insured or collateralized with securities held by the entity or by its agent in the entity's name.
- Category 2 - Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the entity's name.
- Category 3 - Uncollateralized.

Cash Deposits, categorized by level of risk, are:

	Category		
Total Cash Balances	1	2	3
\$ 86,221.18	\$ 58,221.18	\$ .00	\$ .00

**NOTE 3 - AD VALOREM TAXES**

All valorem taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1 of each year. Taxes are levied annually by the City in October using the assessed value determined by the Sabine Parish tax assessor, and are billed to taxpayers in November.

For the year ended December 31, 1995, the following data pertain:

Assessed valuation	\$ 898,280.80
Millage rate:	
General or special purposes	7.28 Mills
Street fund	18.07 Mills
 Total taxes levied	 \$ 12,089.71

**NOTE 4 - FIXED ASSETS**

Changes in general fixed assets are as follows:

	Bal. at 12/31/94	Additions	Deletions	Bal. at 12/31/95
Land, land impvt.	\$ 3,138.50	\$ .00	\$ .00	\$ 3,138.50
Building	49,278.58	.00	.00	49,278.58
Equipment	47,508.50	6,272.04	.00	53,780.54
Total	\$ 99,925.58	\$ 6,272.04	\$ .00	\$ 106,197.62

Village of Converse  
Converse, Louisiana

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 1995

Changes in proprietary fixed assets are as follows:

	Bal. at 12/31/94	Acquisitions	Disposals	Bal. at 12/31/95
Water system Equipment	\$ 120,000.00	\$ .00	\$ .00	\$ 120,000.00
Sewer system (includes land of \$10,000.00)	8,280.37	.00	.00	8,280.37
Autom. Equip.	750,000.00	.00	.00	750,000.00
Autom. Equip.	(188,807.18)	(22,521.26)	.00	(188,126.44)
Total	\$ 712,472.97	\$ (22,521.26)	\$ .00	\$ 689,951.71

NOTE 8 - FIXED LIABILITIES

The Village is indebted to the USDA Rural Economic and Community Development Agency on a mortgage against certain real estate owned by the Village and being used by the Village (principal water system). Provisions of the mortgage are as follows:

Original mortgage rate balance	\$ 17,000.00
Note date	June 2, 1998
Due date of final installment	June 2, 2008
Interest rate	3.75%
Monthly payment, including P & I	\$ 315.75
Current note balance, 12/31/95	\$ 28,932.64
Total (P & I) debt service requirement to maturity	\$ 35,552.78

The Village is also indebted to Sabine State Bank and Trust Company. The note, dated April 4, 1984, is secured by equipment of the Village. The note carries an interest rate of 8.25% and is payable in monthly installments of \$730.23, including principal and interest, with a final maturity date of August 5, 1996.

The Village of Converse does not have a formal lease policy, therefore, the cost of accumulated unpaid vacation and sick leave is not accrued.

Changes in fixed liabilities are as follows:

	Note Payable	Mortgage Payable
Balance of January 1, 1995	\$ 15,302.08	\$ 32,857.14
Principal retirement	(7,294.68)	(7,924.80)
Balance of December 31, 1995	\$ 8,007.40	\$ 24,932.34

Scheduled retirements of fixed liabilities are as follows:

	USDC	Sabine State Bank	Interest	Total
Within one year	\$ 3,712.84	\$ 5,467.41	\$ 1,218.57	\$ 10,398.82
Within second year	3,878.30	.00	872.66	4,750.96
Within third year	3,923.80	.00	863.28	4,787.08
Within fourth year	3,028.34	.00	753.68	3,782.02
Within fifth year	3,151.13	.00	817.67	3,968.80
Thereafter	15,283.08	.00	1,314.68	16,597.76

Village of Coveno  
Coveno, Louisiana

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)  
December 31, 1999

**NOTE 8 - RESTRICTED ASSETS**

Resources generated by the Village's enterprise fund are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because their use is limited by applicable Resolution. The Resolution requires the Village to establish the following three funds: (1) Waterworks Operation and Maintenance Fund, (2) Waterworks Revenue Rate Fund, (3) Waterworks Depreciation Fund.

**NOTE 9 - CONTINGENCIES**

The entity is subject to possible examinations made by federal regulators who determine compliance with terms, conditions, laws and regulations governing grants given to the entity in the current and prior years. These examinations may result in required refunds by the entity to federal grantees and/or program beneficiaries.

## SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

College of Commerce  
Cameron, Louisiana

SCHEDULE OF Compensation Paid to Major and Assistant  
Teachers, 1944-45

Major C.R. Adams	\$	1,200.00
William Ray Threlk		900.00
William Ray Threlk		900.00
William R. Threlk		900.00
		<hr/>
Total	\$	3,900.00
		<hr/>



Village of Geneva  
 Officers, Limited

Analysis of Federal Activities Statement  
 year ended December 31, 2005

Federal activity/ Program Title	Agency ID Number	Federal Title Number	FEDERAL Year Program or Grant Number	Balance carrying over from prior year/ Unexpended Balance	Amount received in current fiscal year	Total Funding/ Reimbursement	Federal Activity/ Statement Number	Activity Title
V.A. Department of Applied and Human Programs								
Adult Job-Share Community		25,118			10	10		
total non-aid award total					10	10		
					10	10		

As required by 28 U.S.C. Federal Register 75-15, 28-10-11, & 1 and 205, the following accounting procedure's procedure was  
 followed with care in preparing these financial statements.  
 See page 10 for the full financial statements.

## NON-FINANCIAL SECTION

**Independent Auditor Report on Compliance Based on an Audit of Financial  
Statements Prepared in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards**

Board of Aldermen  
Village of Converse  
P.O. Box 48  
Converse, LA 71419

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of Village of Converse as of and for the year ended December 31, 1999, and have issued our report thereon dated April 18, 1999.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and 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 general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement.

Compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to Village of Converse is the responsibility of the Village's management. As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of the Village's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. However, the objective of our audit of the general purpose financial statements was not to provide an opinion on overall compliance with such provisions. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

This report is intended for the information of the Board of Aldermen, management, and U.S. Department of Agriculture. However, this report is a matter of public record, and its distribution is not limited.

April 18, 1999

  
VanRheenen & Miller, Ltd.  
Certified Public Accountants

**Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with the General Requirements  
Applicable to Federal Financial Assistance Programs**

Board of Aldermen  
Village of Conway  
P.O. Box 48  
Conway, LA 71418

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of Village of Conway as of and for the year ended December 31, 1995, and have issued our report thereon dated April 18, 1996.

We have applied procedures to test Village of Conway compliance with the following requirements applicable to each of its federal financial assistance programs, which are identified in the schedule of federal financial assistance, for the year ended December 31, 1995:

Political Activity  
Civil Rights  
Cash Management  
Federal Financial Reports (Claims for Advances and Reimbursements)  
Allowable Costs/Cost Principles  
Drug Free Workplace Act  
Administrative requirements

Our procedures were limited to the applicable procedures described in the Office of Management and Budget's Compliance Supplement for Single Audits of State and Local Governments. Our procedures were substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion on the Village's compliance with the requirements listed in the preceding paragraph. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

With respect to the items listed, the results of those procedures disclosed no material instances of noncompliance with the requirements listed in the second paragraph of this report. With respect to items not tested, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that Village of Conway had not complied, in all material respects, with those requirements.

This report is intended for the information of the Board of Aldermen, management, and U.S. Department of Agriculture. However, this report is a matter of public record, and its distribution is not limited.

April 18, 1996

  
VanHeenen & Miller, Ltd.  
Certified Public Accountants



**Independent Auditor's Report on the Internal Control Structure Based on an Audit of  
General Purpose Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards**

Board of Directors  
Village of Coveway  
P. O. Box 40  
Coveway, LA 71418

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of Village of Coveway as of and for the year ended December 31, 1995, and have issued our report thereon dated April 18, 1996.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and 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 general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement.

The management of Village of Coveway is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure in fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control structure policies and procedures. The objectives of an internal control structure are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of general purpose financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of inherent limitations in any internal control structure, errors or irregularities may nevertheless occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of the structure to later periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of the design and operation of policies and procedures may deteriorate.

In planning and performing our audit of the general purpose financial statements of Village of Coveway for the year ended December 31, 1995, we obtained an understanding of the internal control structure. With respect to the internal control structure, we obtained an understanding of the design of relevant policies and procedures and whether they have been placed in operation, and we assessed control risk in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the general purpose financial statements and not to provide an opinion on the internal control structure. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

We noted certain matters involving the internal control structure and its operation that we consider to be reportable conditions under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control structure that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the entity's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the general purpose financial statements.

Our study of the Village's internal control structure disclosed a reportable condition in internal controls relating to segregation of duties. Due to its limited size, the entity does not have the personnel to adequately separate the internal accounting control duties. The segregation of duties is a function that must be made by management on a cost-benefit basis. Management must determine if the costs of implementing an adequate internal control system will outweigh the benefits derived from such a system. This reportable condition is inherent in all small entities, and should not be considered as a failure in proper management. We consult with management's opinion that the costs incurred to implement an adequate internal control system would exceed the benefits derived from such a system. Consequently, this should not be considered a controlled audit finding.

A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the specific internal control structure elements does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors and irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the general purpose financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Our consideration of the internal control structure would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control structure that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses as defined above. However, we believe none of the reportable conditions discussed above is a material weakness.

This report is intended for the information of the Board of Directors, management, and U.S. Department of Agriculture. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

April 10, 1998

W. Lawrence Robinson, III  
Wesleyance & Miller, Ltd.  
Certified Public Accountants

**Independent Auditor's Report on the Internal Control Structure Used in  
Administering Federal Financial Assistance Programs**

Board of Aldermen  
Village of Conway  
P.O. Box 40  
Conway, LA 71419

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of Village of Conway for the year ended December 31, 1995, and have issued our report thereon dated April 18, 1996.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-128, *Audit of State and Local Governments*. These standards and OMB Circular A-128 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement.

In planning and performing our audit for the year ended December 31, 1995, we considered the village's internal control structure in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the village's general purpose financial statements and to report on the internal control structure in accordance with OMB Circular A-128. This report addresses our consideration of internal control structure policies and procedures relevant to compliance with requirements applicable to federal financial assistance programs. We have addressed internal control structure policies and procedures relevant to our audit of the general purpose financial statements in a separate report dated April 18, 1996.

The management of Village of Conway is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control structure policies and procedures. The objectives of an internal control structure are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of general purpose financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that federal financial assistance programs are managed in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Because of inherent limitations in any internal control structure, errors, irregularities, or instances of noncompliance may nevertheless occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of the structure to future periods is subject to the risk that procedures may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of the design and operation of policies and procedures may deteriorate.

For the purpose of this report, we have classified the significant internal control structure policies and procedures used in administering federal financial assistance programs in the following categories:

- Activity Cycles
  - Treasury or financing
  - Revenue/collections
  - Purchasing/inventories
  - External financial reporting
  - Physical/personnel



#### General Requirements

- Political activity
- Civil rights
- Cash management
- Federal financial reports
- Allowable cost/audit principles
- Drug-free workplace
- Administrative requirements

#### Specific Requirements

- Types of services

#### Claims for Advances and Reimbursements

For all of the internal control structure categories listed above, we obtained an understanding of the design of relevant policies and procedures and determined whether they have been placed in operation, and we assessed control risk.

During the year ended December 31, 1985, Village of Converse had no major federal financial assistance programs and expended 100 percent of its total federal financial assistance under the following non-major federal financial assistance programs: Rural Community Water Loans.

We performed tests of controls, as required by Office Circular A-128, to evaluate the effectiveness of the design and operation of internal control structure policies and procedures that we considered relevant to preventing or detecting material noncompliance with specific requirements, general requirements, and requirements governing claims for advances and reimbursements and amounts claimed or used for matching that are applicable to the aforementioned nonmajor programs. Our procedures were less in scope than would be necessary to render an opinion on these internal control structure policies and procedures. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

We noted certain matters involving the internal control structure and its operation that we consider to be reportable conditions under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control structure that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the village's ability to administer federal financial assistance programs in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Our study of the village's internal control structure disclosed a reportable condition in internal controls relating to segregation of duties. Due to its limited size, the entity does not have the personnel to adequately separate the internal accounting control duties. The segregation of duties is a decision that must be made by management on a cost-benefit basis. Management must determine if the costs of implementing an adequate internal control system will outweigh the benefits derived from such a system. This reportable condition is inherent in all small entities, and should not be considered as a failure in proper management. We concur with management's opinion that the costs incurred to implement an adequate internal control system would exceed the benefits derived from such a system. Consequently, this should not be considered a controlled audit finding.

A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control structure elements does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that noncompliance with laws and regulations that would be material to a federal financial assistance program may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Our consideration of the internal control structure policies and procedures used in administering federal financial assistance would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control structure that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses as defined above. However, we believe none of the reportable conditions described above are material weaknesses.

This report is intended for the information of the Board of Directors, management and U.S. Department of Agriculture. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

April 18, 1995

VanDyke & Miller, Ltd.  
VanDyke & Miller, Ltd.  
Certified Public Accountants

Village of Coveno  
Coveno, Louisiana

Independent Auditor's General Comments  
December 31, 1998

1. There was one finding in the prior audit as follows:

Finding

The Village was not assessing or collecting the North Louisiana Onco Lab Fee.

Resolution

Based on research by the Village it was determined that the fee did not apply since they did not have any guilty convictions in Meyer's court.