

Marsha O. Millican

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH
SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO MAJOR
FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TRANSACTIONS

The Honorable Madette Esten, Mayor
and Members of the Board of Aldermen
Village of Nodena, Louisiana

I have audited the general purpose financial statements of Village of Nodena, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1986, and have issued my report thereon dated October 29, 1986.

I have also audited Village of Nodena's compliance with the requirements governing types of services allowed or unallowed and eligibility that are applicable to its major Federal financial assistance program which is identified in the Schedule of Federal Financial Assistance for the year ended December 31, 1986. The management of Village of Nodena, Louisiana, is responsible for Village of Nodena's compliance with these requirements. My responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance with these requirements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit of compliance with these requirements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB circular A-128, "Audit of State and Local Governments." These standards and OMB circular A-128 require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the requirements referred to above occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about Village of Nodena, Louisiana's compliance with these requirements. I believe my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, Village of Nodena, Louisiana, complied, in all material respects, with the requirements governing types of services allowed or unallowed and eligibility that are applicable to its major federal financial assistance program for the year ended December 31, 1986.

This report is intended for the information of management, the Board of Aldermen, and applicable federal and state cognizant agencies. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Marsha O. Millican
Certified Public Accountant
October 29, 1986

I noted a certain matter involving the internal control structure and its operation that I consider to be a reportable condition under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A reportable condition involves matters coming to my attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control structure that, in my judgment, would adversely affect the Village's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the general purpose financial statements.

Finding:	The segregation of duties is inadequate to provide effective internal control.
Cause:	The condition is due to economic and space limitations.
Recommendation:	No action is recommended.
Management's Response:	We concur with the 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 errors or 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.

My 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, I believe that the reportable condition described above is a material weakness. This condition was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of the procedures to be performed in my audit of the financial statements of Village of Redwood, Louisiana.

This report is intended for the information of management, the Board of Aldermen, and applicable federal and state cognizant agencies. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Maudie O. Milliron

Certified Public Accountant
October 29, 1996

Marsha O. Millican

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE BASED
ON AN AUDIT OF THE GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

The Honorable Newellie Elston, Mayor
and Members of the Board of Aldermen
Village of Bogalusa, Louisiana

I have audited the financial statements of Village of Bogalusa, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1995, and have issued my report thereon dated October 10, 1996.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the provisions of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-128, "Audits of State and Local Governments." These standards and OMB Circular A-128 require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

Material instances of noncompliance consist of failures to follow requirements, or violations of prohibitions contained in statutes, regulations, contracts, or grants, that cause me to conclude that the aggregation of the misstatements resulting from those failures or violations is material to the general purpose financial statements. The results of my tests of compliance disclosed the following material instances of noncompliance.

Finding: The Village's audit reports and financial statements were not filed with the Legislative Auditor within six months of the close of the fiscal year.

Cause: The Village's management did not realize the time requirement for an audit to be completed.

Management's Response: We will begin the audit services procurement process earlier in the future, and will file the Village's audit reports and financial statements with the Legislative Auditor within six months of the close of the fiscal year.

Finding: The Louisiana Systems Survey and Compliance Questionnaire was not completed by Village management.

Cause: The Village's management was not aware of the requirement that the Louisiana Systems Survey and Compliance Questionnaire is to be completed by Village staff and given to the auditor at the beginning of the audit.

Management's Response: For future audits, our staff will complete the Louisiana Systems Survey and Compliance Questionnaire and give it to our auditor at the start of the audit.

I considered these instances of noncompliance in forming my opinion on whether Village of Madison's 1996 general purpose financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and this report does not affect my report dated October 26, 1996, on these general purpose financial statements.

This report is intended for the information of management, the Board of Aldermen, and applicable federal and state recipient agencies. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Manda S. Miller

Certified Public Accountant
October 26, 1996

Marsha O. Millican

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE USED IN ADMINISTERING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Honorable Madette Cloton, Mayor
and Members of the Board of Aldermen
Village of Metairie, Louisiana

I have audited the general purpose financial statements of Village of Metairie, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1995, and have issued my report thereon dated October 20, 1996.

I conducted my 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-120, "Audits of State and Local Governments." Those standards and OMB Circular A-120 require that I 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 my audit for the year ended December 31, 1995, I considered the internal control structure of Village of Metairie, Louisiana, in order to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the general purpose financial statements of Village of Metairie, Louisiana, and to report on the internal control structure in accordance with OMB Circular A-120. This report addresses my consideration of internal control structure policies and procedures relevant to compliance with requirements applicable to federal financial assistance programs. I have addressed internal control structure policies and procedures relevant to my audit of the general purpose financial statements in a separate report dated October 20, 1996.

The management of Village of Metairie, Louisiana, 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, I have classified the significant internal control structure policies and procedures used in administering federal financial assistance programs in the following categories:

Cash Receipts
Cash Disbursements

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

During the year ended December 31, 1985, Village of Nodena, Louisiana, expended 100% of its total federal financial assistance under a major federal financial assistance program.

I performed tests of controls, as required by OMB Circular A-128, to evaluate the effectiveness of the design and operation of internal control structure policies and procedures that I 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 Village of Nodena, Louisiana's major federal financial assistance program, which is identified in the Schedule of Federal Financial Assistance. My procedures were less in scope than would be necessary to render an opinion on these internal control structure policies and procedures. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion.

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

Marsha O. Millican

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The honorable Madette Slaton, Mayor
and Members of the Board of Aldermen
Village of Rodessa, Louisiana

I have audited the general purpose financial statements of Village of Rodessa, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1995, and have issued my report thereon dated October 29, 1996.

I have applied procedures to test Village of Rodessa, Louisiana's compliance with the following requirements applicable to its federal financial assistance programs, which are identified in the schedule of federal financial assistance, for the year ended December 31, 1995: political activity, Davis-Bacon Act, civil rights, cash management, federal financial reports, allowable costs/cost principles, and administrative requirements.

My 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." My procedures were substantially less in scope than an audit. The objective of which is the expression of an opinion on Village of Rodessa, Louisiana's compliance with the requirements listed in the preceding paragraph. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion.

With respect to the items tested, 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 my attention that cause me to believe that Village of Rodessa, Louisiana, had not complied, in all material respects, with those requirements.

This report is intended for the information of management, the Board of Aldermen, and applicable federal and state cognizant agencies. This restriction is not intended to limit the distribution of this report which is a matter of public record.

Marsha O. Millican

Certified Public Accountant
October 29, 1996

VILLAGE OF BOONSA, LOUISIANA

Schedule of Compensation Paid -
Mayor and Aldermen
For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Board of Aldermen

Barbara Hall	\$ 1,400
Mablette Blanton	400
Clive Small	100
Allison P. Martin	400
Gladys Alexander	<u>200</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,500</u>

Finding: The segregation of duties is inadequate to provide effective internal control.

Cause: The condition is due to economic and space limitations.

Recommendation: No action is recommended.

Response: We concur with the 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.

My 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, I believe the reportable condition described above is not a material weakness.

This report is intended for the information of management, the Board of Aldermen, and applicable federal and state recipient agencies. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Marda D. Miller

Certified Public Accountant
October 23, 1996

VILLAGE OF BOSSIER, LOUISIANA

Exhibit 4

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in
Retained Earnings (Deficit) - Proprietary Fund Type
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1988

Operating revenues:		
charges for services	\$	21,760
Miscellaneous revenues		<u>826</u>
Total operating revenues		<u>22,586</u>
Operating expenses:		
Cost of water and services		62,785
Administrative		432
depreciation		<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses		<u>63,217</u>
operating loss	<u>(</u>	<u>40,631)</u>
Non-operating revenues:		
interest income		1,584
Grant from State of Louisiana		<u>10,800</u>
Total non-operating revenues		<u>12,384</u>
Net income	\$	29,277)
Retained earnings, beginning of year		<u>462,882</u>
Retained earnings, end of year	\$	<u>492,159</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Marsha O. Millican

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Madette Siston, Mayor
and Members of the Board of Aldermen
Village of Rodessa, Louisiana

I have audited the accompanying general purpose financial statements of Village of Rodessa, Louisiana, as of December 31, 1995, and for the year then ended. These general purpose financial statements are the responsibility of Village of Rodessa, Louisiana, management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these general purpose financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the provisions of office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, "Standards of State and Local Governments." These standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the general purpose financial statements. An audit includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall general purpose financial statements presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the general purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Village of Rodessa, Louisiana, as of December 31, 1995, and the results of its operations for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, I have also issued a report dated October 29 1996, on my consideration of Village of Rodessa's internal control structure and a report dated October 29, 1996, on its compliance with laws and regulations.

My audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying financial information listed as supplemental information in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the general purpose financial statements of village of Rodessa, Louisiana. The information in this schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the examination of the general purpose financial statements and, in my opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the general purpose financial statements taken as a whole.

Merba D. Mullica

Certified Public Accountant
October 29, 1994

VILLAGE OF ROCKSDALE, ILLINOIS

Combined Balance Sheet - All Fund Types and Account Group
December 31, 2012

	Governmental Fund Types		Proprietary Fund Type	Account Group		Totals (Memorandum Only)
	General	Capital Projects	Enterprises	Fixed Assets	Reserve	
Cash	\$ 1,742	-	\$ 17,800	-	-	\$ 20,342
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Payable	-	-	301	-	-	301
Taxes	1,760	-	-	-	-	1,760
Investments	-	-	10,046	-	-	10,046
Due from other governments	-	49,200	-	-	-	49,200
Restricted assets:						
Cash	-	-	5,388	-	-	5,388
General fixed assets	-	-	-	437,728	-	437,728
Utility plant and equipment (net of accumulated depreciation)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	\$ 3,502	\$ 49,200	\$ 23,134	\$ 437,728	\$ -	\$ 523,564

Liabilities and Fund Equity**Liabilities**

Accounts payable	\$ 889	\$ 48,100	\$ 2,281	\$ -	\$ 52,270
Payable from restricted assets:					
Customers' deposits	-	-	4,023	-	4,023
Total liabilities	<u>889</u>	<u>48,100</u>	<u>6,304</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>56,293</u>

Fund Equity

Investment in general fixed assets	-	-	-	487,228	487,228
Retained earnings: reserved	-	-	433,285	-	433,285
Fund balance: Undesignated	<u>7,438</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,438</u>
Total retained earnings/ fund balance	<u>7,438</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>433,285</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>440,723</u>
Total fund equity	<u>7,438</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>433,285</u>	<u>487,228</u>	<u>898,243</u>
Total liabilities and fund equity	<u>\$ 8,112</u>	<u>\$ 48,100</u>	<u>\$ 6,304</u>	<u>\$ 487,228</u>	<u>\$ 925,223</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

VILLAGE OF BOSSIERE, LOUISIANA

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
in Fund Balance - All Governmental Fund Types
Year Ended December 31, 2022

	Governmental Fund Types		Totals (Nonrecording Only)
	General	Capital Projects	
Revenues:			
Taxes	\$ 12,213	\$ -	\$ 12,213
Licenses and permits	9,287	-	9,287
Intergovernmental	1,991	124,188	126,179
Fines and penalties	1,818	-	1,818
Miscellaneous	3,453	-	3,453
Total revenues	27,832	124,188	152,020
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	12,458	-	12,458
Public safety	9,714	-	9,714
Capital projects	-	124,188	124,188
Total expenditures	22,172	124,188	146,360
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(234)	-	(234)
Fund balance, beginning of year	7,832	-	7,832
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 7,598	\$ -	\$ 7,598

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

VILLAGE OF BOZEMAN, MONTANA
 Schedule of Federal Financial Assistance
 For the Year Ended December 31, 1955

Federal Agency/ Title-Through Division/ Project Title	Federal Funds Budget	Program Award Amount	Expenses Incurred to Date	Receipts/ Revenues Accrued	Balance/ Unexpended Amount	Ending Balance at Year End
U.S. Department of ICE						
Community Development Needs Grant						
United Negro College Division of Scholarships FLS Program	54,777	100,000	1	10,000	10,000	1

VILLAGE BOHENA, LOUISIANA

Financial Statements
December 31, 2002

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VILLAGE OF BOSSIERE, LOUISIANA

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VILLAGE OF BOSSIERE, LOUISIANA

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - General Fund
Year Ended December 31, 1998

	Budget	Actual	Variance- Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues:			
Taxes:			
Sales	\$ 5,332	\$ 7,192	\$ 1,860
Franchise	4,500	5,111	611
Licenses and permits	7,100	8,087	987
Intergovernmental	1,800	1,593	(207)
Fines and penalties	1,300	1,618	318
Miscellaneous	600	1,421	821
Total revenues	<u>21,632</u>	<u>23,922</u>	<u>2,290</u>
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	10,450	11,458	(1,008)
Public safety	5,460	8,716	(3,256)
Total expenditures	<u>15,910</u>	<u>20,174</u>	<u>(4,264)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over over expenditures	(2,284)	(2,252)	32
Fund balance, beginning of year	7,672	7,672	-
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 5,388</u>	<u>\$ 7,420</u>	<u>\$ 2,032</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

VILLAGE OF BOBOSA, LOUISIANA
 Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund Type
 Year Ended December 31, 1993

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Cash received from customers	\$ 21,329
Cash payments to suppliers and employees	(12,875)
Other operating income	<u>3,382</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>11,836</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	
Grant proceeds	<u>10,880</u>
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities	<u>10,880</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Interest received on investments	<u>1,147</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>1,147</u>
Net decrease in cash	1,106
Cash, January 1, 1993 (including \$4,828 in restricted accounts)	<u>22,182</u>
Cash, December 31, 1993 (including \$6,388 in restricted accounts)	<u>\$ 23,288</u>
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating loss	\$(40,461)
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	29,413
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Increase in accounts receivable	(185)
Increase in accounts payable	<u>3,382</u>
Net cash used by operating activities	<u>\$ (10,841)</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

VILLAGE OF BOKESSA, LOUISIANA

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 1995

The Village of Boudessa, Louisiana, was incorporated under the provisions of the Louisiana Act. The Village operates under a Mayor-Board of Aldermen form of government.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The financial statements of the Village of Boudessa, Louisiana, have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units.

The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

Reporting Entity. These financial statements include all funds and account groups over which the Village exercises control, authority, management, influence or accountability. Control by or influence over by the Town was determined on the basis of budget, acquisition, taxing authority, authority to issue debt, election or appointment of governing body, and other general oversight responsibility.

Fund Accounting. The accounts of the Village of Boudessa, Louisiana, are organized on the basis of funds and account groups to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. An account group, on the other hand, is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the funds because they do not directly affect net expendable available financial resources.

Funds are classified into two categories: governmental and proprietary. Each category, in turn, is divided into separate "fund types".

Governmental funds are used to account for all or most of a government's general activities, including acquisition or construction of general fixed-assets (capital project funds). The general fund is used to account for all activities of the general government not accounted for in some other fund. Proprietary funds are used to account for activities similar to those found in the private sector, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration. Goods or services from such activities can be provided either to outside parties (enterprise funds) or to other departments or agencies primarily within the government (internal service funds).

(Continued)

VILLAGE OF BOSSIERE, LOUISIANA

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 1985

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

Basis of Accounting. The modified accrual basis of accounting is used by all governmental fund types. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined, and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. A one-year availability period is used for revenue recognition for all governmental fund revenues. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Those revenues susceptible to accrual are franchise taxes, interest revenue and charges for services. Fines, permits, and license revenues are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash.

The accrual basis of accounting is utilized by the proprietary fund type. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting. The Village follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in these financial statements:

Prior to July 1, the Mayor submits to the Board of Aldermen a proposed budget for the ensuing fiscal year. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

Public hearings are conducted at Town Hall to obtain taxpayer comments.

The budget is legally enacted through passage of a resolution.

Budgetary amendments involving the transfer of funds from one department, program or function to another or amendments involving increases in expenditures require the approval of the Board of Aldermen.

Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

The budget is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund.

Budgeted amounts presented in the accompanying financial statements include the original adopted budget amounts and all subsequent amendments.

All budget appropriations lapse at year end.

(Continued)

VILLAGE OF BOEHMIA, ILLINOIS

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 1993

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

Cash and Cash Equivalents. The Village considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Bad debts. Uncollectible amounts due from utility customers are recognized as bad debts through the establishment of an allowance account at the time information becomes available which would indicate the uncollectibility of the particular receivable. As December 31, there were no amounts estimated to be uncollectible.

Property, Plant, and Equipment. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to the fixed assets and long-term liabilities associated with a fund are determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or "financial flow" measurement focus. This means that only current assets and current liabilities are generally included in their balance sheets. Their reported fund balance (net current assets) is considered a measure of "available spendable resources". Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period.

Property, plant, and equipment used in governmental fund type organizations (general fixed assets) are accounted for in the General fixed assets account group, and are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when purchased. Public domain "infrastructure" general fixed assets consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, bridges, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems, and lighting systems, are not capitalized along with other general fixed assets. No depreciation has been provided on general fixed assets.

All property, plant, and equipment are stated at historical cost, or estimated cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated fixed assets are stated at their estimated fair value on the date donated.

The account group is not a fund. It is concerned only with the measurement of financial position and is not involved with the measurement of results of operations.

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 on their balance sheets.

(Continued)

VILLAGE OF BOSSIERE, LOUISIANA

Notes to Financial Statements
December 31, 1995

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):

Depreciation is provided in the Enterprise Fund in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of the depreciable assets to operations over their estimated service lives on the straight line basis. The estimated service lives by asset type are as follows:

Water and sewer system 40 years

There were no purchases or retirements of fixed assets in the proprietary fund type.

Total Columns on Combined Statements - Overview. Total columns on the combined statements - overview are captioned (Memorandum Only) to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present financial position, results of operations, or changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

2. DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:

At December 31, 1995, the carrying amount of the Village's cash deposits \$ 29,508 and the bank balance was \$ 30,377. This difference is due to the outstanding checks at December 31, 1995. All deposits were fully collateralized by FDIC insurance.

3. INVESTMENTS:

Investments consists of one U.S. Treasury Note, principal \$10,000, due February 28, 1997, recorded at cost which approximates market value.

4. FIXED ASSETS:

A summary of proprietary fund type fixed assets at December 31, 1995 follows:

Storage tank, lines and meters	\$ 70,193
Water system improvements	139,897
Sewer system	<u>507,584</u>
Total	717,674
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>328,388</u>
Net fixed assets	<u>\$ 389,286</u>

(Continued)

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VILLAGE OF BOSSIERE, LOUISIANA

Financial Statements
December 31, 1955

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 DEC 24 1955

Martha O. Hillman
Certified Public Accountant
Shreveport, Louisiana

Marsha O. Millican

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Honorable Madette Elston, Mayor
and the Members of the Board of Aldermen of
Village of Rodessa, Louisiana

I have audited the general purpose financial statements of Village of Rodessa, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1996, and have issued my report thereon dated October 29, 1996. These general purpose financial statements are the responsibility of Village of Rodessa, Louisiana, management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these general purpose financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the provisions of office of Management and Budget Circular A-128, "Audits of State and Local Governments." These standards and OMB Circular A-128 require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the general purpose financial statements of Village of Rodessa, Louisiana, taken as a whole. The accompanying schedule of Federal financial assistance is presented for the purpose of additional analysis and is not a required part of the general purpose financial statements. The information in that schedule has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the general purpose financial statements and, in my opinion, is fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the general purpose financial statements taken as a whole.

Marsha O. Millican

Certified Public Accountant
October 29, 1996

Marsha O. Millican

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE
BASED ON AN AUDIT OF GENERAL PURPOSE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH
GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

The Honorable Mandette Claton, Mayor
and Members of the Board of Aldermen
Village of Rodessa, Louisiana

I have audited the general purpose financial statements of Village of Rodessa, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1996, and have issued my report thereon dated October 19, 1996.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the provisions of office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, "Audits of State and Local Governments." These standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

The management of Village of Rodessa, Louisiana, 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 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 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.

In planning and performing my audit of the general purpose financial statements of Village of Rodessa for the year ended December 31, 1996, I obtained an understanding of the internal control structure. With respect to the internal control structure, I obtained an understanding of the design of selected policies and procedures and whether they have been placed in operation, and I assessed control risk in order to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the general purpose financial statements and not to provide an opinion on the internal control structure. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion.

704 DALYLL • JEFFERSON, LOUISIANA 70704 • (504) 937-6661
405 PINE STREET • MONROE, LOUISIANA 70132 • (504) 337-7777