

KILLONA, LOUISIANA

FINANCIAL REPORT

As of and for the Year Ended December 31, 2020



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KILLONA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, INC. ST. CHARLES PARISH, LOUISIANA

FINANCIAL REPORT

For the year ended December 31, 2020

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KILLONA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, INC. ST. CHARLES PARISH, LOUISIANA

FINANCIAL REPORT

For the year ended December 31, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Killona Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. St. Charles Parish, Louisiana

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Killona Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. (the Department) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Department'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, the *Louisiana Governmental Audit Guide*, 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 from 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.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Killona Volunteer Fire Department, Inc., as of December 31, 2020, and the respective

changes in financial position 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 omitted the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information that 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 a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the department's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Compensation, Benefits, and Other Payments to Agency Head is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Act 706 of the 2014 Louisiana Legislative Session and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Schedule of Compensation, Benefits, and Other Payments to Agency Head or Chief Executive Officers is the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Compensation, Benefits, and Other Payments to Agency Head or Chief Executive Officers is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 25, 2021, on our consideration of the department'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 solely 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 effectiveness of the department'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 the department's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Thibodaux, Louisiana

Easur Ho.

June 25, 2021

Basic Financial Statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

Statement of Net Position December 31, 2020

	Governmental Activites	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	85,332
Prepaid insurance		16,681
Receivables:		
Ad valorem taxes, net of uncollectible assessments		306,502
Sales taxes receivable		11,474
Total current assets		419,989
Noncurrent assets:		
Capital assets, not being depreciated		30,000
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		737,020
Total noncurrent assets		767,020
Total assets	\$	1,187,009
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilties:		
Accounts payable	\$	8,393
Long term liabilities due < 1 year	Ψ	6,425
Total current liabilities		14,818
Noncurrent liabilities		•
Long term liabilities due > 1 year		41,768
Total noncurrent liabilities		41,768
Total liabilities	\$	56,586
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Ad valorem tax revenue		16,996
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	16,996
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	\$	718,827
Unrestricted	Ψ	394,600
Total net position	\$	1,113,427
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Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

			Program Revenues					Ne	t (Expense)	
	_			Charges for	Gr	perating rants &	•	tal Grants &	Re Cha	venue and inges in Net
Evnences	Expenses			Services	Cont	ributions	Cont	ributions		Position
Expenses: Governmental activities:										
Public safety - fire protection:										
Repairs and maintenance	\$	61,505	Ф		\$		\$		\$	(61,505)
Professional fees	φ	14,009	φ	_	φ	-	φ	-	φ	(14,009)
Insurance		30,807		_		_				(30,807)
Fuel		10,753		_		-		-		(10,753)
Supplies and materials		19,475		_		=		-		(10,733)
Utilities and telephone		25,476		_		-		-		(25,476)
Personnel		108,618		-		-		-		(108,618)
Training		1,135		_		-		-		(1,135)
Dues and subscriptions		6,922		_		=		-		(6,922)
Office expense		9,304		-		-		-		(9,304)
Meals		5,278		-		-		-		(5,278)
Miscellaneous		5,191		-		-		-		(5,276)
Tax penalties		38,612		-		-		-		(38,612)
Depreciation expense		88,142		-		-		-		(88,142)
Depreciation expense	-	00, 142		<u>-</u>						(00,142)
Total governmental activities	\$	425,227	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(425,227)
				neral Revenue	s:					
				d valorem tax					\$	289,506
				ales tax						60,878
				re Insurance Re	ebate					5,669
				terest income						176
			M	iscellaneous ind	come					2,436
			То	tal general rev	enues				\$	358,665
			Ch	nange in net as	sets					(66,562)
				et position: Seginning of th	o voar				\$	1,179,989
			-	ognining of th	e year				Ψ	1,110,000
			Е	nd of the year					\$	1,113,427

Basic Financial Statements

Fund Financial Statements (FFS)

Balance Sheet - Governmental Fund December 31, 2020

	General Fund		Reve	n-Public nue Fund n-major)	Total (Memo Only)		
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Prepaid insurance Receivables:	\$	82,970 16,681	\$	2,363	\$	85,333 16,681	
Ad valorem taxes, net of uncollectible assessments Sales taxes		306,502 11,474				306,502 11,474	
Total assets		417,627		2,363		419,990	
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY							
Liabilities Accounts payable		8,393				8,393	
Total liabilities		8,393				8,393	
Deferred Inflows of Resources							
Ad valorem tax revenue	-	16,996				16,996	
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		16,996		-		16,996	
Fund balance							
Nonspendable - prepaid expenses Unassigned		16,681 375,557		2,363		16,681 377,920	
Total Fund Balance	\$	392,238	\$	2,363	\$	394,601	
Total liabilities, fund equity and other credits	\$	417,627	\$	2,363	\$	419,990	

Statement Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

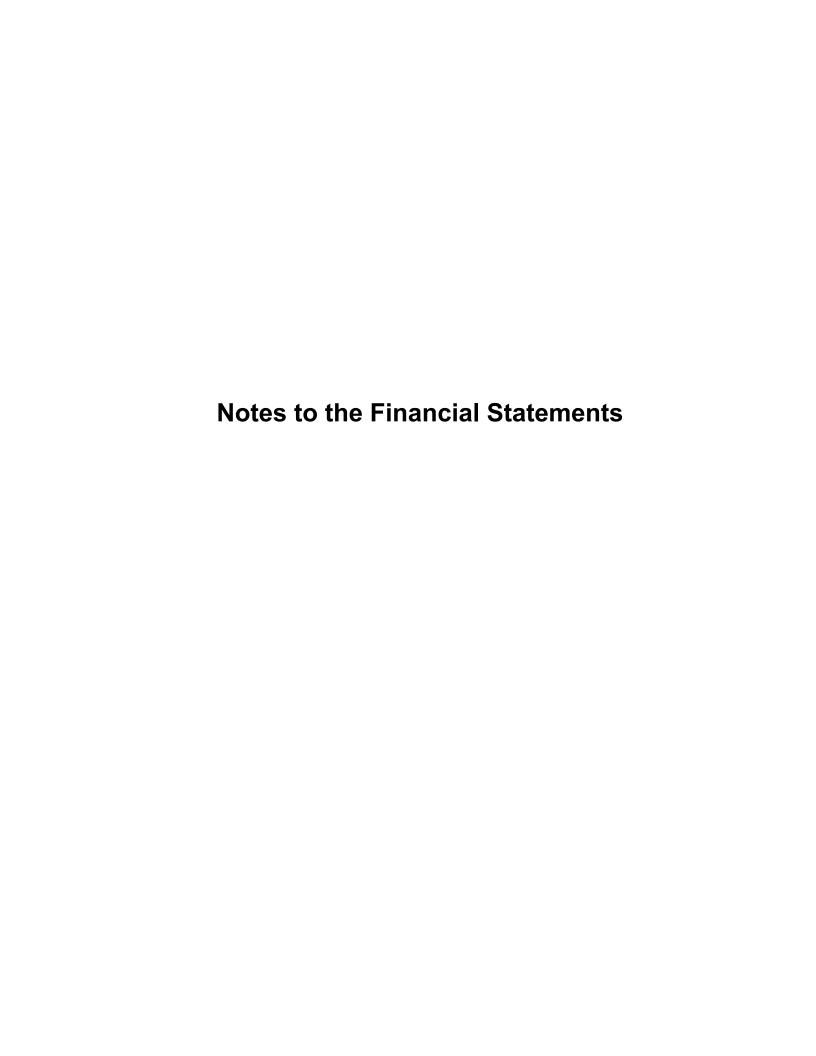
		General Fund	Non-Public Revenue Fund (Non-major)		Total (Memo Only)	
REVENUES	•	000 500	Φ.		Φ.	000 500
Ad valorem tax	\$	289,506	\$	-	\$	289,506
Sales tax		60,878		-		60,878
Fire insurance rebate		5,669		-		5,669
Interest		176		4 007		176
Other revenue		450		1,987		2,437
Total revenues	\$	356,679	\$	1,987	\$	358,666
EXPENDITURES						
Public safety - fire protection:						
Current:						
Repairs and maintenance	\$	61,505	\$	-	\$	61,505
Professional fees		14,009		-		14,009
Insurance		30,807		-		30,807
Fuel		10,753		-		10,753
Supplies and materials		19,475		-		19,475
Utilities and telephone		25,476		-		25,476
Personnel		108,618		-		108,618
Training		1,135		-		1,135
Dues and subscriptions		6,922		-		6,922
Office expense		9,304		-		9,304
Meals		5,278		-		5,278
Miscellaneous		-		5,191		5,191
Tax penalties		38,612		· -		38,612
Capital outlay		10,374				10,374
Total expenditures		342,268		5,191		347,459
Excess of revenues over/(under) expenditures		14,411		(3,204)		11,207
Fund balance						
Beginning of year	\$	377,827	\$	5,567	\$	383,394
End of year	\$	392,238	\$	2,363	\$	394,601

Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position December 31, 2020

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$	394,601
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activites are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet		767,019
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore not reported in the governmental funds	_	(48,193)
Total Net Position - Governmental activities	\$	1,113,427

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the year ended December 31, 2020

Net Change in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 11,207		
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. He statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	-		
Capital assets purchased Depreciation expense	\$	10,373 (88,142)	 (77,769)
Change in Net Position - Governmental activities			\$ (66,562)



Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2020

INTRODUCTION

The Killona Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. (the Department) was organized as a non-profit corporation as defined by Revised Statutes of Louisiana Title 12, Section 101 (8). The Department is exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. Its objective is to provide fire protection to the Killona area, Fire Protection District No.10 of St. Charles Parish.

The Department receives funding from local and state government sources and must comply with the same requirements of these funding source entities. However, the Department is a "primary government" and is not included as a component unit of any other St. Charles Parish governmental "reporting entity" as defined in GASB pronouncements, since the entity is a non-profit corporation, and the board members have decision making authority, the power to designate management, the ability to significantly influence operations an primary accountability for fiscal matters. The Department includes all activities that are controlled by it as a quasi-public non-profit corporation organized to provide fire protection to the Parish of St. Charles. The Department has no component units.

The accounting and reporting policies of the Department conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements of Killona Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting policies established in GAAP and used by the Fire Department are discussed below,

The accompanying basic financial statements have been prepared in conformity with GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements-and Management's Discussion and Analysis-for State and Local Governments*, issued in June 1999, as amended by GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources*, *Deferred Inflows of Resources*, and Net Position.

Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include the fund of the reporting entity, which is considered to be a governmental activity.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Department's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients for goods or services offered by the programs, and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2020

or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenue

Fund Financial Statements (FFS)

The accounts of the Department are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a separate set of self-balancing accounts. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance- related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds is maintained consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

The fund of the Department is classified as a governmental fund. The emphasis on fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. The Department has one fund, a governmental fund. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operating fund of the entity or meets the following criteria:

- a. Total assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type; and
- b. Total assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental or enterprise fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined.

Major Fund:

Governmental Fund - General Fund

The General Fund, as provided by Louisiana Revised Statute 13:781 is the principal fund of the Department and is used to account for the operations of the Department. General operating expenditures are paid from this fund.

Non-Major Fund:

Governmental Fund - Non-Public Revenue Fund

The purpose of the non-public revenue fund is to account for funds collected by the Department from private sources such as donations. These funds are accounted for separately from the public funds which are held in the general fund.

B. Measurement Focus / Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "which" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Measurement Focus

On the government-wide statement of net position and the statement of activities, governmental activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus. The accounting objectives

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2020

of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery) and financial position.

All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources associated with its activities are reported. Government-wide fund equity is classified as net position. In the fund financial statements, the "current financial resources" measurement focus is used. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on its balance sheet. Their operating statement presents sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. This fund uses fund balance as its measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.

Basis of Accounting

In the government-wide statement of net position and statement of activities, the governmental activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

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

The Department reports deferred inflows of resources on its governmental fund balance sheet. For governmental fund financial statements, deferred inflows arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred inflows also arise when resources are received before the Department has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the Department has a legal claim to the resources, the deferred inflow is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

C. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Department prepares a budget for its General fund which is approved by its board of directors. However, the budget is not legally adopted or required in the basic financial presentation. The budget is reviewed monthly by the finance committee and quarterly by the full membership and compared to actual expenditures for use in managing expenditures.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2020

D. Encumbrances

The Department does not use encumbrance accounting.

E. Cash and Interest-bearing Deposits

Under state law, the Department may deposit funds in demand deposits, interest bearing demand deposits, money market accounts, or time deposits with state banks organized under Louisiana law or any other state of the United States, or under the laws of the United States.

For purposes of the statement of net position, cash and interest-bearing deposits include all demand accounts, savings accounts, and certificates of deposit with an original maturity of less than 90 days, and are stated at cost, which approximates fair market value.

F. Investments

Louisiana state law allows all political subdivisions to invest excess funds in obligations of the United States, certificates of deposit of state or national banks having their principal office in Louisiana or any other federally insured investment.

The Department's only investments are certificates of deposit, with an original maturity of greater than 90 days, which are stated at cost, which approximates market. Investments in certificates of deposit are reported at cost because they are "nonparticipating" interest-earning investment contracts as discussed in GASB 31. The term "nonparticipating" means that the investment value does not vary with market interest rate changes. Investments which include securities traded on a national or international exchange are valued based on their last reported sales price (fair value). Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value.

G. Prepaid Expenditures

Payments made for goods and services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2020 have been recorded as prepaid expenditures.

H. Receivables

Ad Valorem taxes are levied on a calendar year basis and become delinquent on January 1 of each year. Delinquent property taxes are considered fully collectible and therefore no allowance for uncollectible fees is provided. Any prior-year delinquent property taxes are recorded as receivable, in addition to the current year assessment.

Sales tax receivables are recorded based on current year actual amounts collected within 60 days after year end.

I. Inventories

Physical inventories consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. Because inventories are expended within one operating cycle they are recorded as expenditures when paid for and are not recorded as an inventory asset.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2020

J. Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

In some instances, the GASB requires an entity to delay recognition of decreases in net position as expenditures until a future period. In other instances, entities are required to delay recognition of increases in net position as revenues until a future period. In these circumstances, deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources result from the delayed recognition of expenditures or revenues, respectively.

K. 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.

L. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, vehicles, and equipment, purchased or acquired with an original cost of \$1,000 or more are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets as follows:

Description	Estimated Lives
Buildings	40 years
Improvements	10-40 years
Equipment	5-15 years
Vehicles	5-15 years

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in the Department's operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund that provided the resources to acquire the assets. Depreciation is not computed or recorded on capital assets for purposes of the fund financial statements.

M. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, debt and principal payments of both government and business-type activities are reported as decreases in the balance of the liability on the Statement of Net Position. In the fund financial statements, however, debt and principal payments of governmental funds are recognized as expenditures when paid.

N. Equity Classifications

In the Government-Wide Financial Statements, the difference between a government's assets and liabilities is recorded as net position. The three components of net position are as follows:

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2020

- 1. <u>Net Investment in Capital Assets</u> This category records capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by any outstanding balances of bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowing attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of capital assets.
- 2. <u>Restricted Net Position</u> Net positions that are restricted by external sources such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or by law through either enabling legislation or constitutional provisions are reported separately as restricted net position. When assets are required to be retained in perpetuity, these non-expendable net positions are recorded separately from expendable net positions. These are components of restricted net positions.
- 3. <u>Unrestricted Net Position All other net positions that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."</u>

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

- 1. <u>Nonspendable</u> Amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The Department has prepaid insurance which is considered *nonspendable* fund balance on the fund financial statements.
- 2. <u>Restricted Amounts</u> that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.
- 3. <u>Committed Amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal decision of the Board.</u>
- 4. <u>Assigned Amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes by a decision of the Board.</u>
- 5. <u>Unassigned</u> All other spendable amounts.

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

NOTE 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At December 31, 2020, the Department has cash and cash equivalents (book balances) totaling \$85,333, as follows:

Demand Deposits \$ 37,266 Time and savings deposits 48,067 Total \$ 85,333

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2020

These deposits are stated at cost, which approximates market. Under state law, these deposits (or the resulting bank balances) must be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank. The market value of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent. These securities must be held in the name of the pledging fiscal agent bank in a holding or custodial bank that is mutually acceptable to both parties.

NOTE 3. CUSTODIAL CREDIT RISK

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution the Department's deposits may not be recovered or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. These deposits are stated at cost, which approximates market. Under state law, these deposits, (or the resulting bank balances) must be secured by federal deposit insurance or similar federal security or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank. The market value of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent bank. These securities are held in the name of the Department or the pledging fiscal agent bank by a holding or custodial bank that is mutually acceptable to both parties.

Deposit balances (bank balances) at December 31, 2020 in the amount of \$87,160 were secured with \$87,160 of federal deposit insurance. The Department does not have a policy for custodial credit risk.

NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2020 consisted of Ad Valorem taxes in the amount of \$306,502. This amount represents current year tax roll, in addition to prior year delinquent taxes. Also included in receivables at year end are sales taxes in the amount of \$11,474.

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2020 was as follows:

	lance at 31/2019	Α	dditions	Deleti	ons	 lance at 31/2020
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	30,000		-		-	30,000
Total	30,000		-		-	30,000
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Equipment	654,703		10,374		-	665,077
Buildings	895,405		-		-	895,405
Improvements	16,500		-			16,500
Vehicles	1,043,960		48,193		-	1,092,153
Total	2,610,568		58,566		-	2,669,135
Less: accumulated depreciation	(1,843,972)		(88,142)		-	(1,932,114)
Total capital, assets being depr; net	766,596		(29,576)		-	737,020
Total capital assets, net	\$ 796,596	\$	(29,576)	\$	-	\$ 767,020

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2020

Depreciation expense for the year of \$88,142 was charged to public safety.

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM DEBT

During the fiscal year ended December 31 2020, Killona Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. purchased a 2020 F-150 as part of the fire protection fleet used by the department. The Department incurred debt in the amount of \$48,193. The annual interest rate is 7.84%. During the year, the Department did not begin payments on the note. The required debt service for the upcoming fiscal year is \$6,425 and \$3,702 principal and interest, respectively.

The following is a summary of the transactions of the notes payable during the year:

Governmental activities:

Long-term obligations payable at December 31, 2019	\$	-0-
Additions	48	3,193
Reductions		-0-
Long-term obligations payable		
at December 31, 2020	\$ 4	8,193

All principal and interest requirements are funded in accordance with Louisiana law by the general revenues of the District. The amounts due on outstanding debt, including interest, are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal	Interest Rate	Interest	Total
2021	6,425	7.84%	3,702	10,127
2022	7,104	7.84%	3,023	10,127
2023	7,682	7.84%	2,445	10,127
2024	8,306	7.84%	1,821	10,127
2025	8,981	7.84%	1,146	10,127
2026	9,695	7.84%	416	10,111
_	\$ 48,193	_	\$ 12,553	\$ 60,746

NOTE 7. AD VALOREM TAX

Effective July 21, 1990, the voters of St. Charles Parish approved a property tax millage in the amount of 1.6 mills. This tax is collected by the St. Charles Parish Sheriff to be used for the fire protection of the Parish of St. Charles. The funds are distributed to the nine individual Fire Departments of the St. Charles Parish Firemen's Association, Inc. by the parish's Department of Finance. The Department's share of the total property tax on the 2020 tax roll is \$289,506 paid at a millage rate of 1.58.

The St. Charles Parish Assessor levies the ad valorem tax each year on November 15 based upon the assessed value, less homestead exemptions. The 1st day of January preceding the annual levy date (Nov. 15th) is used as the date to value the property subject to tax. The tax becomes due on

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2020

November 15 and is considered delinquent if not paid by December 31. Most of the property tax revenues are collected during the months of December, January, and February.

NOTE 8. TAX ABATEMENTS

The St. Charles Parish Government enters into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses. Based on various Louisiana economic development programs, local taxing authorities may grant property tax abatements for the purpose of attracting or retaining businesses within their jurisdictions.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the Killona Volunteer Fire Department, Inc.'s portion of the total tax abatements were \$16,187.

NOTE 9. FIRE PROTECTION CONTRACT

Effective March 1, 1980, sales tax in the amount of one-eighth of one percent is collected by the St. Charles Parish School Board and administered by the Parish President. The sales tax is to be used for the fire protection of the Parish of St. Charles. The funds are distributed monthly by the Parish President to the individual Fire Departments of the St. Charles Parish Firemen's Association, Inc. Effective April 4, 2011 (Ord#11-4-4), the sales tax is distributed on the following basis:

Department	Basis	Funds
Bayou Gauche Volunteer Fire Dept., Inc.	\$2,500	3.78%
Des Allemands Volunteer Fire Dept., Inc.	\$2,500	4.10%
East Side St. Charles Volunteer Fire Dept., Inc.	\$2,500	22.72%
Hahnville Volunteer Fire Dept., Inc.	\$2,500	7.00%
Killona Volunteer Fire Dept. Inc.	\$2,500	1.47%
Luling Volunteer Fire Dept., Inc.	\$2,500	30.85%
Norco Area Volunteer Fire Dept., Inc.	\$2,500	9.81%
Paradis Volunteer Fire Dept., Inc.	\$2,500	4.93%
St. Rose Volunteer Fire Dept., Inc.	\$2,500	15.34%

The Department receives a monthly base amount of \$2,500 in sales tax plus 1.47% of the remaining funds. The total revenue under this agreement for the year ended December 31, 2020, was \$60,878.

Sales tax receivable at December 31, 2020 of \$11,474, consists of the Department's share of the 1/8th cent sales tax for the months of November and December 2020, collected on or before December 20, 2020, by the St. Charles Parish School Board and remitted by St. Charles Parish in January and February 2021.

NOTE 10. LEASES

The Department had no leases for the year ended December 31, 2020.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended December 31, 2020

NOTE 11. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Department is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; illnesses or injuries to its volunteers; and natural disasters. The Department has purchased commercial insurance to cover or reduce the risk of loss. No settlements were made during the current or prior three fiscal years that exceeded the Department's insurance coverage.

NOTE 12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through June 25, 2021, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 13. LITIGATION AND CLAIMS

At December 31, 2020, the Department was involved in a lawsuit principally arising from an exemployee seeking workers compensation benefits plus, attorney's fees. The Department is vigorously opposing this suit. The Department's legal counsel has reviewed the claims and lawsuits in order to evaluate the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome of the Department. It is the opinion of the Department, after conferring with legal counsel, that the liability, if any, which might arise from this lawsuit would not have a material adverse effect on the Department's financial position.



For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Schedule of Compensation, Benefits and Other Payments to Agency Head or Chief Executive Officer

Trevell Gordon, Chief

Purpose	Amount
Salary	0
Benefits-insurance	0
Benefits-retirement	0
Benefits-other	0
Car allowance	0
Vehicle provided by government	0
Per diem	0
Reimbursements	0
Travel	0
Registration fees	0
Conference travel	0
Continuing professional education fees	0
Housing	0
Unvouchered expenses*	0
Special meals	0
Others (Uniforms/Gear)	0



Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Section I – Internal Control and Compliance Material to the Financial Statements:

There were no prior year findings.

Section II – Management Letter:

There was no management letter issued in the prior year.

Corrective Action Plan for Current Year Audit Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Section I – Internal Control and Compliance Material to the Financial Statements

Ref. No. 1220-01

<u>Condition:</u> Inadequate Segregation of Duties – Internal Control

Material Weakness

<u>Criteria:</u> For effective internal controls, there should be an adequate

division of responsibilities.

Cause: Due to the size of the District's operations and its limited

staff preclude an adequate segregation of duties and other

features of an adequate system of internal control.

Effect: To employ such controls may not be cost beneficial.

Recommendation: Management should continue to look for ways to

strengthen controls within the accounting department using

the limited resources at hand.

<u>Contact Person:</u> Kentrell Locket, President

Management's response: This is a common deficiency noted in audits of small

entities. The department's office does not employ enough

people in its accounting department to adequately segregate duties such as approving purchase orders, approving invoices for payment, printing checks, recording checks, signing checks, mailing checks, and reconciling

bank statements. This is one example of the circumstances that resulted in the finding.

Therefore, this deficiency cannot be remedied in a cost-

effective manner.

Corrective Action Plan for Current Year Audit Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Section I – Internal Control and Compliance Material to the Financial Statements (continued):

Ref. No. 1220-02

Condition: Inadequate Controls over Station Rentals – Internal

Control Material Weakness

<u>Criteria:</u> For effective internal controls, there should be adequate

documentation of all station rentals.

<u>Cause:</u> The department does not keep consistent records of the

station rentals and therefore, cannot effectively reconcile

rental receipts to bank deposits.

Effect: A material weakness in internal controls could allow for

misappropriation of assets and/or a material misstatement

in financial statement reporting.

Recommendation: The Board of Directors should require that a rental log be

kept documenting all station rentals. This log, along with the rental applications, should be reconciled monthly to the deposits shown in the bank statement. All records should agree, inquiries should be made for any discrepancies. Furthermore, the department should institute a policy whereby cash is no longer accepted for rentals and have

this policy clearly communicated to the public.

Contact Person: Kentrell Locket, President

Management's response: The department agrees with the recommendation and will

immediately implement a money order only policy as payment for rentals. No cash will be accepted. They will also begin keeping a rental log and reconciling it monthly,

investigating any discrepancies.

Corrective Action Plan for Current Year Audit Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Section I – Internal Control and Compliance Material to the Financial Statements (continued):

Ref. No. 1220-03

<u>Condition:</u> Violation of Article VII, Section 14 of the Louisiana

Constitution, prohibited uses of public funds.

<u>Criteria:</u> This article outlines the prohibited use of public funds

whereby public funds, credit, property, or things of value shall not be loaned, pledged, or donated to or for any person, association, or corporation, public or private, except as otherwise provided by in the constitution.

Cause: The Department's board authorized the use, at no charge,

of the fire station and other equipment to individuals or organizations during the year for purposes other than fire

services.

Effect: The Department is in violation of Article VII, Section 14 of

the Louisiana Constitution.

Recommendation: The Board of Directors should put policies and procedures

in place whereby no department asset can be used for personal purposes. This should be clearly communicated to the public and all members through signs around the station as well as through verbal communication at

member meetings, to employees, etc.

Contact Person: Kentrell Lockett, President

Management's Response: The board was unaware these regulations were in violation

of Article VII, Section 14. After being informed of the laws, the board will discontinue use of assets, free of charge, immediately. All non-fire department related use of the fire

station will require a rental fee to be charged.

Section II – Management Letter:

There was no management letter issued in the current year.

OTHER REPORT REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



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

Board of Directors Killona Volunteer Fire Department, Inc. St. Charles Parish, Louisiana

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Killona Volunteer Fire Department, Inc (the Department), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 25, 2021.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Department'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 the Department's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of corrective action plan for current year audit findings that we consider to be material weaknesses, see findings 1220-01 and 1220-02.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Department'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 one instance of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. See finding 1220-03.

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. However, under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Thibodaux, Louisiana

June 25, 2021