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**FINANCIAL REPORT
OF THE
VILLAGE OF FINE FISHING, MISSISSIPPI
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1995**

Under provisions of state law, this report is a public document. A copy of the report has been submitted to the auditor, 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.

SEP 11 1996

MISSISSIPPI STATE LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR

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JOHNSON & VIDRINE
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MEMBERS

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Society of Louisiana Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Aldermen
Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana

We have audited the accompanying general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1988, as listed in the table of contents. These general purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana's, management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general purpose financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our 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 we 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 also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall general purpose financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The Village did not adopt a budget for the general fund and special revenue fund type for the year ended December 31, 1988, as required by state law, and as a result, is not presenting a statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances-budget and actual, for these funds, as is required by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

In our opinion, except for the omission of the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances-budget and actual that results in an incomplete presentation as explained in the preceding paragraph, the general purpose financial statements

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referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, as of December 31, 1958, and the results of its operations and cash flows of the proprietary fund types for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the general purpose financial statements taken as a whole. The combining financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the general purpose financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the general purpose financial statements taken as a whole.

Johnson & Vidrine

Johnson & Vidrine
Certified Public Accountants

Monroe, Louisiana
August 27, 1959

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Combined Statements - Overview)

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
COMBINED BALANCE SHEET - GOV. CORP. FUND AND ACCOUNT GROUPS
DECEMBER 31, 2000

	<u>Governmental</u>		<u>Proprietary</u>	<u>Account Group</u>
	<u>Fund Types</u>	<u>Fund Types</u>	<u>Fund Types</u>	
	<u>General</u>	<u>Special</u>	<u>Enterprise</u>	<u>Special</u>
ASSETS				
Cash on Hand				
Operating Accounts	\$4,374	\$ 13,719	\$ 1,125	\$
Savings	29,999	49,297	5,884	
Property Taxes Receivable	3,204	3,000		
State Taxes Receivable		4,828		
A/R, Other Fees			5,540	
A/R, Other	113			
Due from Other Funds	3,000	48,900		
Restricted Assets, Savings			28,104	
Fixed Assets, net of Allowance				
for Depreciation 1999, 1448,484			129,389	1448,484
1999, 48879	<u>301,586</u>	<u>302,146</u>	<u>304,302</u>	<u>3029,362</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY				
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable	\$ 2,400	\$ 7,799	\$ 3,780	\$
Accounts Receivable Payable			10,400	
Unsettled Deposits Payable			4,280	
Notes Payable - Fund			307,879	
Due to Other Funds	48,279	1,700	3,687	
Total Liabilities	<u>50,678</u>	<u>9,508</u>	<u>329,526</u>	<u>3,769</u>
RESOURCES:				
Investment in Special				
Fund Assets	\$	\$	\$	\$398,260
Contribution from Other				
Fund of Appropriation for			64,800	
Capital Projects				
Fund Balance/Retained Earnings			24,880	
Received by Other Government				
Unsettled (Debit)	18,897	303,427	129,300	
Total Fund Balance/Retained	<u>18,897</u>	<u>303,427</u>	<u>129,300</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>
Earnings (Debit)				
Total Fund Equity (Debit)	<u>18,897</u>	<u>303,427</u>	<u>129,300</u>	<u>398,260</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY				
	<u>69,575</u>	<u>311,573</u>	<u>458,826</u>	<u>398,260</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

VILLAGE OF FINE VALLEY
COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCE - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1982

	Governmental		Total (Memorandum Only)
	Fund Types		
	General	Special	
		Revenues	
REVENUES:			
Taxes: Property	\$ 10,303	\$ 16,715	\$ 27,018
Franchise	25,719		25,719
Sales		77,736	77,736
Licenses	16,098		16,098
Fines and Penalties	115,063		115,063
Charges for Services	431		431
Interest	1,540	1,210	2,750
Miscellaneous	368	148,897	149,265
Total Revenues	<u>\$167,528</u>	<u>\$245,528</u>	<u>\$413,056</u>
Special Items:			
Current:			
General Government	\$ 48,864	\$	\$ 48,864
Public Safety	99,643		99,643
Street Department	8,000	10,508	18,508
Capital Outlay		200,799	200,799
Debt Service		5,992	5,992
Total Expenditures	<u>\$164,507</u>	<u>\$217,309</u>	<u>\$381,816</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES			
INTEREST:			
Contributions for Project	\$	\$ 41,328	\$ 41,328
EXCESS CASHIERSHIP OF			
EXTENDED TERM EXPENDITURES			
and Other Financing Sources			
(Items)			
	\$ 27,043	\$ 25,626	\$ 48,789
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING			
OF YEAR	<u>\$ 4,316</u>	<u>170,831</u>	<u>175,147</u>
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 28,872</u>	<u>\$167,453</u>	<u>\$196,325</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**VILLAGE OF FIRE PRATICE
 PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE
 COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
 DECEMBER 31, 1992**

ASSETS	1992	1991
Current Assets:		
Cash, Operating Account	\$ 1,133	\$ 4,664
Reserves	5,684	4,664
Accounts Receivable, Net of Allowance for Uncollectible (1992, \$-0-; 1991, \$1,375)	<u>3,500</u>	<u>4,763</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>\$ 12,308</u>	<u>\$ 14,095</u>
Restricted Assets:		
Cash on Deposit For:		
Note Sinking Fund	\$ 14,962	\$ 14,664
Note Interest Fund	1,118	4,037
Note Contingency Fund	<u>4,022</u>	<u>4,794</u>
Total Restricted Assets	<u>\$ 20,102</u>	<u>\$ 23,495</u>
Long-Term Assets:		
Fixed Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation (1992, \$143,468; 1991, \$113,799)	<u>258,183</u>	<u>262,862</u>
Total Long-Term Assets	<u>258,183</u>	<u>262,862</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$264,593</u>	<u>\$297,182</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Current Liabilities:		
(Payable from Current Assets)		
Accounts Payable	\$ 5,183	\$ 3,429
Accrued Interest Payable	12,442	12,735
Security Deposits Payable	<u>4,383</u>	<u>5,389</u>
Total	<u>\$ 22,008</u>	<u>\$ 21,553</u>
(Payable from Restricted Assets)		
Current Notes Payable	<u>3,421</u>	<u>3,358</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,421</u>	<u>\$ 3,358</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>\$ 25,429</u>	<u>\$ 24,911</u>
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Note Payable - PBA	<u>286,164</u>	<u>282,325</u>
Total Long-Term Liabilities	<u>286,164</u>	<u>282,325</u>

(Continued)

VILLAGE OF SUNNYSIDE
 FINANCIAL STATEMENT
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
 DECEMBER 31, 1983

(Continued)

	1983	1982
Due to Other Funds		
Due to Sales Tax Fund	\$ 3,400	\$ 3,400
Due to General Fund	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,400</u>	<u>\$ 6,400</u>
 Total Liabilities	 <u>\$358,168</u>	 <u>\$358,012</u>
 <u>Fund Balances:</u>		
Contributions from LOMB (net of deductions for capital grants)	\$448,000	\$607,761
Retained Earnings (Deficit)		
Reserved for Debt Retirement	34,485	33,187
Unreserved	<u>(133,278)</u>	<u>(143,226)</u>
Total Retained Earnings (Deficit)	<u>\$19,207</u>	<u>\$123,122</u>
 Total Fund Equity	 <u>\$667,207</u>	 <u>\$686,357</u>
 Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	 <u>\$676,375</u>	 <u>\$682,369</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

VILLAGE OF FINE FAIRIE
PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE
ENTERPRISE FUND
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1995

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>
Revenues:		
Beer Fund	\$ 55,862	\$ 53,123
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 55,862</u>	<u>\$ 53,123</u>
Operating Expenses:		
Professional Fees	\$ 3,378	\$ 4,473
dues & Fees	158	150
Depreciation Expense	26,480	26,487
Insurance		1,124
Office Expense	1,380	2,184
Repairs and Maintenance	9,150	7,592
Salaries	18,008	9,480
Taxes		458
Miscellaneous	2,440	1,169
Utilities	<u>3,878</u>	<u>2,622</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>\$ 85,322</u>	<u>\$ 76,528</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	\$(29,460)	\$(2,405)
Non-Operating Revenues/(Expenses):		
Interest Revenue	\$ 602	\$ 731
Interest Expense	<u>(16,786)</u>	<u>(13,403)</u>
Total Non-Operating Revenues/ (Expense)	<u>\$ (16,184)</u>	<u>\$ (12,672)</u>
Net Income (Loss)	\$(45,644)	\$(11,853)
Add: Depreciation on fixed assets acquired by grants externally restricted for capital acquisitions and construction that reduces contributed capital	<u>18,322</u>	<u>18,713</u>
Increase/ (Decrease) in Retained Earnings	\$(7,200)	\$ 860
RETAINED EARNINGS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>123,389</u>	<u>124,748</u>
RETAINED EARNINGS, END OF YEAR	<u>\$116,189</u>	<u>\$125,608</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

SILAGE OF FINE GRAINS
 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 CONSOLIDATED FUND TYPE
 ENTERPRISE FUND
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1973

	1973	1972
<u>Cash flows from operating activities:</u>		
Net income (loss) from operating activities	\$ 9,708	\$ 9,281
Adjustments to reconcile net income/(loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation/Amortization	\$ 28,487	\$ 26,487
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables	1,738	(286)
Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payable	3,513	(422)
Increase/(Decrease) in other accrued expenses	(171)	328
Increase/(Decrease) in loans from other funds	—	1,732
Total adjustments	<u>\$ 29,557</u>	<u>\$ 28,649</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 39,265</u>	<u>\$ 37,930</u>
<u>Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:</u>		
Net principal payments	\$ 3,357	\$ 3,230
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	<u>\$ 3,357</u>	<u>\$ 3,230</u>
<u>Cash flows from investing activities:</u>		
Interest received	\$ 600	\$ 791
Interest paid	<u>(16,793)</u>	<u>(13,483)</u>
Net cash used for investing activities	<u>\$ (16,193)</u>	<u>\$ (12,692)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 193</u>	<u>\$ 2,606</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>36,332</u>	<u>33,726</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 36,525</u>	<u>\$ 36,332</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

VILLAGE OF PINE FRACIS, LOUISIANA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 1983

Note A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Village of Pine Fracis was incorporated in 1899 under the provisions of the Louisiana Act. The Village operates under a Mayor-Board of Aldermen form of government.

The financial statements of the Village of Pine Fracis, Louisiana have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's policies are described below.

Reporting Entity - In evaluating how to define the government, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. The basic -- but not the only -- criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for financial matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the government and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens. A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the government is able to exercise oversight responsibility. Based upon the application of these criteria, the Village of Pine Fracis had no other significant managerial responsibility over any other governmental unit that is not included in the financial statements.

Fund Accounting - The accounts of the Village of Pine Fracis are organized on the basis of funds, which are considered a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures, as expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The various funds are grouped, in the financial statements in this report, into two governmental fund types, one proprietary fund type, and two minor groups as listed below:

VILLAGE OF PINE SPRING
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONT'D.

Governmental Funds - 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.

Special Revenue Funds - Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific sources (other than expendable trusts or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for special purposes.

Proprietary Funds - Utility Fund - Utility Funds are used to account for the proceeds of sewer collection fees from the sewer system completed in 1990. These fees are used to operate and maintain the sewer system and pay the debt from FFA.

Account Groups - Fixed Assets and Long-Term Liabilities - 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 fund type operations are accounted for on a spending of "Financial Flow" measurement focus and only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets.

Fixed assets used in governmental fund type operations (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. The Village has elected to capitalize public domain ("Infrastructure") fixed assets consisting of certain improvements. No depreciation has been provided on general fixed assets. All fixed assets are recorded at historical cost.

Depreciation of all exhaustible fixed assets used by Proprietary Funds is charged as an expense against their operations. Accumulated depreciation is reported on Proprietary Fund Balance Sheets. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Sewerage UTILITY:	
Disposal Plant	50 Years
Equipment	20 Years

Long-Term Liabilities expected to be financed from governmental funds are accounted for in the General Long-Term Debt Account Group, not in the governmental funds.

VILLAGE OF FINE FAIRFIE
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONT'D.

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

Basis of Accounting - Basis of Accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the Financial Statements. Basis of Accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

All Governmental Funds and Agency Funds are accounted for using the Modified-Accrual Basis of Accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available as set current assets. Property taxes are recorded as revenue when levied even though a portion of the taxes may be collected in subsequent years. Miscellaneous revenues are recorded when received. Franchise Taxes, Sales Taxes, Local Governmental Revenues, and Interest Income are accrued, when their receipt occurs soon enough after the end of the accounting period so as to be both measurable and available. Gross Sales Taxes are considered "measurable" when collected and are recognized as revenue at that time.

Expenditures are generally recognized under the Modified-accrual Basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred.

all Proprietary Funds are accounted for using the Accrual Basis of Accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned, and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

BUDGETS AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING - The Village follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data collected in these financial statements:

1. The Village clerk prepares a proposed budget and submits same to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen no later than fifteen days prior to the beginning of each fiscal year.
2. The budget is adopted through passage of an ordinance prior to the commencement of the fiscal year for which the budget is being adopted.
3. Budgetary amendments involving the transfer of funds from one department, program or function to another or involving increases in expenditures resulting from increases exceeding amounts estimated require the approval of the Board of Aldermen.
4. All budgetary appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.
5. Budgets for the General and Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Budgeted accounts are an originally adopted, or as amended from time to time by the Board of Aldermen.
6. The Village did not adopt a budget for fiscal year 1995, a violation of the budget law.

VILLAGE OF FINE SPRING
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONT'D.

Investments - Investments are in bank savings accounts and in certificates of deposit.

Comparative Data - Comparative total data for the prior year has been presented in the accompanying financial statements in order to provide an understanding of changes in the Village's financial position and operations. However, comparative (i.e., presentation of prior year totals by fund type) data has not been presented in each of the statements since their inclusion would make the statements unduly complex and difficult to read.

Comparative data for the prior year is presented for the year ended December 31, 1984. All data for the current year is presented for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1985.

Collateralization of Cash - All cash was adequately collateralized or insured for the year ended December 31, 1985.

Total Columns on Financial Statements - Overview - Total columns on the financial statements - overview are captioned memorandum only to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate analysis.

Data in these columns do not present financial position and results of operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Neither is such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund allocations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

Deficits in Fund Balances/Retained Earnings - The Utility Fund had a deficit in retained earnings of \$(10,588) at December 31, 1985. The Village plans to remove this deficit through operating revenues.

NOTE 5 - AD VALOREM TAXES

Ad Valorem taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of March 15 of each year. Taxes are levied by the Village in September or October and are actually billed to the taxpayers in November. Billed taxes become delinquent on March 15 of the following year. Revenues from ad valorem taxes are recorded in the year billed.

The Village bills and collects its own property taxes using the assessed values determined by the tax assessor of Evangeline Parish.

VILLAGE OF FINE FRAZEE
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONT'D.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 1985, the 1985 tax roll taxes of 19.24 mills were levied on property with assessed valuations totaling \$1,773,180 and were dedicated as follows:

General Corporate Purposes	5.35 Mills
Street Maintenance	6.90 Mills
Street Construction	4.83 Mills
Maintaining and Providing	
Flood Protection	1.16 Mills
Total	<u>19.24 Mills</u>

Total taxes levied were \$33,955.

NOTE E - DEDICATION OF PROCEEDS - 1% SALES AND USE TAX

Proceeds of the one percent (1%) sales and use tax are dedicated to the following purposes:

After paying the necessary costs of collection and administration, for the hard surfacing and resurfacing and maintaining of roads in the Village, and for the payment of bonds or other bonded indebtedness of said Village incurred for said purposes with the said tax to run for a period of ten years from November 3, 1987.

NOTE D - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES

	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables
<u>General Fund</u>		
Due to Street Maintenance	\$	\$ 8,446
Due to Sales Tax		22,373
Due to Street Construction		10,384
Due from Sewer Funds	1,600	
<u>Special Revenue Funds</u>		
<u>Street Maintenance Tax Fund</u>		
Due from General Fund	1,446	
Due to Sales Tax Fund		300
Due to Street Construction Fund		1,600
<u>Street Construction Fund</u>		
Due from General Fund	10,384	
Due from Street Maintenance Fund	2,000	
<u>Sales Tax Fund</u>		
Due from General Fund	22,373	
Due from Street Maintenance Fund	300	
Due from Sewer Fund	1,600	
<u>Enterprise Funds</u>		
<u>Sewer Fund</u>		
Due to Sales Tax Fund		1,600
Due to General Fund		1,600
	<u>150,108</u>	<u>50,304</u>

VILLAGE OF NINE PRAIRIE
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONT'D.

NOTE E - LITIGATION

In the opinion of the Village attorney, the potential claims against the Village not covered by insurance would not materially affect the Financial Statements of the Village.

NOTE F - COMPENSATION OF MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN

A schedule of compensation paid to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen is as follows:

Bertel McCauley (Mayor)	\$3,900
Elroy Cole	1,920
Kenneth Gullroy	1,920
Al Erdos	1,920
Total	<u>\$9,660</u>

NOTE G - LONG-TERM DEBT

Refunding Bond - The Village borrowed \$120,000 through December 31, 1981 on a Farmers Home Administration Bond for the construction of a sewer system. The note is a forty year, five percent note with annual payments of \$18,508 beginning in 1982.

Principal payments to maturity are as follows:

Year	Amount
1986	\$ 3,473
1987	3,598
1988	3,778
1989	3,967
1990	4,163
1991-2026	<u>208,664</u>
Total	<u>\$302,643</u>

VILLAGE OF FINE FAIRIE
NOTED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONT'D.

NOTE B - CHANGES IN GENERAL FIXED ASSETS ARE AS FOLLOWS

	1988	Balance	Improvements Other than Buildings	Disposals	2008
General Fixed Assets, Balance of Year	\$ 4,438	\$ 68,548	\$ 640,219	\$ 688,766	\$ 687,261
additions					
Special Revenue Funds					
19887 Improvements	424,238	1	\$ 22,266	1	\$ 27,292
19888, 1988 8 1988 8 Grants		24,400	100,487		124,887
					24,400
General Fund Revenue					
Equipment	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total Additions	<u>424,238</u>	<u>24,400</u>	<u>122,753</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>152,179</u>
DEDUCTIONS	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
General Fixed Assets, End of Year	\$ 4,438	\$ 92,948	\$ 762,972	\$ 689,766	\$ 839,440

NOTE C - CHANGES IN LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of Notes Payable of the Village for the year ended December 31, 1988:

	Payable January 1, 1988	additions	deductions	Payable December 31, 1988
Open Credit	\$ 3,938	\$	\$3,938	\$ -0-
Parsons Home	<u>310,313</u>	<u> </u>	<u>3,258</u>	<u>307,055</u>
Administrative				
Total Long-Term Debt	<u>\$314,251</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$7,196</u>	<u>\$306,813</u>

NOTE D - ACQUISITION OF CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Under National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement 2, grants, contributions, or shared revenues restricted for the acquisition or construction of capital assets should be recorded as contributed equity. The village received grants for the construction of a sewer system from the following:

LA Division of Administration	\$748,582
Total	<u>\$748,582</u>

VILLAGE OF PINE FRASIER
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONT'D.

Depreciation recognized on assets acquired or constructed through such resources externally restricted for capital acquisitions may be placed on the appropriate contributed capital account and reported in the operating statement under operating expenses. If this option is followed, the net income (loss), adjusted by the amount of depreciation on fixed assets acquired or constructed through such resources externally restricted for this purpose, is closed to Retained Earnings and reported after Net Income (Loss).

NOTE 2 - STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Under Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 3, all governmental entities, whose fiscal year begins after December 15, 1989, must adopt a statement of cash flows to replace the statement of changes in financial position for all proprietary funds.

A statement of cash flows presents cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and end of the period. Cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are both:

- a. Readily convertible to known amounts of cash.
- b. So near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

A statement of cash flows focuses on cash receipts and cash payments resulting from operating, noncapital financing, capital and related financing, or investing activities.

Operating activities generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods, and include all transactions and other events that are not defined as capital and related financing, noncapital financing, or investing activities. Cash flows from operating activities generally are the cash effects of transactions and other events that enter into determination of operating income.

Noncapital financing activities include borrowing money for purposes other than to acquire, construct, or improve capital assets and repaying those amounts borrowed, including interest. This category includes proceeds from all borrowings (such as revenue anticipation notes) not clearly attributable to acquisition, construction or improvement of capital assets, regardless of the form of the borrowing. Also included are certain other interfund and intergovernmental receipts and payments.

Capital and related financing activities include (a) acquiring and disposing of capital assets used in providing services or producing goods, (b) borrowing money for acquiring, constructing, or improving capital assets and repaying the amounts borrowed, including interest, and (c) paying for capital assets obtained from vendors on credit.

VILLAGE OF FINE PRAIRIE
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONT'D.

Investing activities include making and collecting loans and acquiring and disposing of debt or equity instruments.

NOTE L - VIOLATION OF BUDGET LAW

The Village of Fine Prairie failed to adopt a budget for the General and Special Revenue Funds as required by state law.

NOTE M - VIOLATION OF IGA-R.S. 24:11b

The Village of Fine Prairie failed to have its audit completed within six months after year end. Management intends to ensure that the materials are provided in a timely manner in the future to have the audit completed within the allotted time.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
REVENUE REPORT

	State Maintenance	State Construction	State Tax	State for the Military Fund	Totals
<u>1961</u>	<u>\$44,840</u>	<u>14,360</u>	<u>20,111</u>	<u>66,200</u>	<u>145,511</u>
State on account	\$21,041	6	\$24,000	66,200	\$111,247
State on account	2,529	40,250	25,111		67,890
Property Taxes Receivable	1,429	917			2,346
Notes Taxes Receivable	4,440	10,760	11,000		26,200
Due from General Fund	2,440	2,000	200		4,640
Due from Street Maintenance Fund		2,000	200		2,200
Due from State Fund			2,000		2,000
Total Receipts	\$21,470	\$43,227	\$25,200	\$66,200	\$136,197
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	0	0	\$ 1,750	0	\$ 1,750
Due to Sales Tax Fund	200				200
Due to Street Construction Fund	2,000				2,000
Total Liabilities	\$ 2,200	\$ 0	\$ 1,750	\$ 0	\$ 4,950
Fund Balance:					
Unexpended	\$20,270	\$43,227	\$23,450	\$66,200	\$133,147
Total Fund Balance	\$20,270	\$43,227	\$23,450	\$66,200	\$133,147
Total Liabilities	\$ 2,200	\$ 0	\$ 1,750	\$ 0	\$ 4,950
Total Liabilities	\$ 2,200	\$ 0	\$ 1,750	\$ 0	\$ 4,950

VILLAGE OF FARM ROAD
SPECIAL SERVICE FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1992

	Street Maintenance	Street Construction	Water Tax	Trees For the Holiday Season	Total
	Exp. Fund	Proj. Fund	Fund		
Revenues:					
Fees Sales	\$	\$	470,756	\$	\$ 470,756
Fees Property	1,701	6,840			8,541
Interest		1,111	70		1,171
Grant	11,000			134,887	145,887
Total Revenues	12,701	8,891	470,826	134,887	627,305
Expenses:					
Services					
Street Department	\$ 1,701	\$	840,000	\$	\$ 841,701
Capital Outlay			81,000	100,000	181,000
Debt Service			3,000		3,000
Tree Expenditures	1,170	1,111	85,000	134,887	222,168
Other Financial Sources - Street					
Contributions For Projects	\$	\$	\$	\$41,330	\$41,330
Total Other Financial Sources - Street	\$	\$	\$	\$41,330	\$41,330
EXPENSES EXCEEDING REVENUES FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER FINANCIAL SOURCES - STREET	140,994	\$ 6,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 4,300	\$ 151,294
NET REVENUES EXCEEDING OR FALLING	11,557	\$ 2,891	\$ 6,826	\$	\$ 21,274
NET REVENUES FOR ALL FUND	12,701	8,891	477,652	\$ 6,826	506,070

JOHNSON & VIDRINE
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MEMBERS:

Approved Members of American Public Accountants
Society of Louisiana Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

To the Board of Aldermen
Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1998, and have issued our report thereon dated August 27, 1999. These general purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana's, management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these general purpose financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our 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. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we 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 also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, taken as a whole. The accompanying schedule of Federal Financial Assistance is presented for purposes 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 our

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opinion, is fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the general purpose financial statements taken as a whole.

J. L. & W. H.

J. L. & W. H.
Certified Public Accountants

Eunice, Louisiana
 August 27, 1958

STATE OF NEW YORK
 BUREAU OF FISH AND GAME
 BUDGET OF FISH AND GAME ASSISTANCE
 BILLED ACCOUNT, 1962
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1961

Federal Grants/Pass-Through (Section/Program Title)	Federal FYS Number	Pass-Through Account's Number	Program or Fund Number	Total Revenue	Contract Costs
U. S. FEDERAL AGENCY ADMINISTRATION					
Pass-Through 1961					
Department of Transportation and Development	100-10049000	100-10-000	100-100	\$124,000	\$124,000
Total Department of Transportation and Development				\$124,000	\$124,000
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Office of Rural Development	unknown	unknown	1-10-000	1-10-000	1-10-000
Total Office of Rural Development				1-10-000	1-10-000

JOHNSON & VIERINE
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MEMBERS:

Auditors Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Society of Louisiana Certified Public Accountants

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

To the Board of Aldermen
Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1993, and have issued our report thereon dated August 27, 1994.

We have 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 the Village of Pine Prairie, 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 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 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.

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In planning and performing our audit of the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, for the year ended December 31, 1998, 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.

Findings:	There is a lack of segregation of duties.
Cause:	The economic condition of the Village makes it unfeasible to have proper segregation of duties.
Recommendation:	No change is recommended.
Management's Response:	Management concurs with the finding and recommendation.

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.

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 noted the following matters involving the internal control structure and its operation that we consider to be material

weaknesses as defined above. These conditions were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of the procedures to be performed in our audit of the financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, for the year ended December 31, 1988.

Findings: The Village did not adopt a budget for the general fund and the special revenue fund type for fiscal year December 31, 1988 as required by law.

Cause: The Village overlooked this requirement and failed to adopt its budget as required.

Recommendation: The Village should follow the Budget Law and adopt a budget as required.

Management's

Response: We concur in the finding and have adopted a budget for the general fund and special revenue fund type for fiscal year December 31, 1988.

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

Johnson & Vidrine

Johnson & Vidrine
Certified Public Accountants

Ernie, Louisiana
August 27, 1988

JOHNSON & VORINE
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MEMBERS:

Approved Member of Certified Public Accountants
Society of Louisiana Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL
CONTROL STRUCTURE RELATIVE TO ADMINISTERING
FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

To the Board of Aldermen
Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1985, and have issued our report thereon dated August 27, 1986.

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 Circular A-133, Audits of State and Local Government. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 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, 1985, we considered the internal control structure of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana's general purpose financial statements and to report on the internal control structure in accordance with OMB Circular A-133. 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 August 27, 1986.

The management of the Village of Pine Prairie, 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

Client:

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 recorded 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 into the following categories:

- .Cash receipts
- .Cash disbursements
- .Matching

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, 1995, the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, had no major federal financial assistance programs and expended 100 percent of its total federal financial assistance under the nonmajor federal financial assistance programs listed in the Schedule of Federal Financial Assistance.

We performed tests of controls, as required by OIG Circular 2-118, to evaluate the effectiveness of the design and operation of internal control structure policies and procedures that we have 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.

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 of Pine Prairie, Louisiana's ability to administer federal financial assistance programs in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

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. We noted no matters involving the internal control structure and its operations that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

This report is intended for the Board of Aldermen, management, and the Legislative Auditor. Moreover, this report is a matter of public record, and its distribution is not limited.

Johnson & Vidrine

Johnson & Vidrine
Certified Public Accountants

Monroe, Louisiana
August 27, 1994

JOHNSON & VIDRINE
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MEMPHIS

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
Board of Louisiana Certified Public Accountants

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

To the Board of Aldermen
Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1995, and have issued our report thereon dated August 27, 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.

Compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, is the responsibility of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana'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 of Pine Prairie, Louisiana's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. However, the objective of our audit or 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 the following instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported herein under Government Auditing Standards.

Finding: The Village did not adopt a budget for its general fund and special revenue fund type for fiscal year December 31, 1995, as required by law.

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- Cause:** The Village's management overlooked the requirement to adopt a Budget for these funds.
- Recommendation:** The Village's management should adopt a budget for all required funds in the future.
- Management's Response:** We concur in the finding and have adopted a budget for fiscal year December 31, 1994.
- Finding:** Louisiana Revised Statute 24:813 requires that the Village complete its audit within six months of the close of its fiscal year. This audit was not issued in compliance with that law.
- Cause:** The Village was not able to provide the necessary materials in a timely manner to ensure that the audit report was completed in accordance with Louisiana Law.
- Recommendation:** Provide the necessary materials to the auditors in a timely manner to ensure that the audit is completed as required by Louisiana law.
- Management's Response:** We concur with the finding and we are taking steps to ensure that we comply with state law.

We considered these instances of noncompliance in forming our opinion on whether the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana's 1993 general purpose financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and this report does not affect our report dated August 27, 1994, on those general purpose financial statements.

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

Johnson & Vidrine

Johnson & Vidrine
Certified Public Accountants

Monroe, Louisiana
August 27, 1994

JOHNSON & VORINE
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MEMBERS

Association of Certified Public Accountants
Board of Certified District Public Accountants

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

To the Board of Aldermen
Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1993, and have issued our report thereon dated August 27, 1994.

We have applied procedures to test the Village of Pine Prairie, 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, 1993:

- .Political activity
- .Davis-Bacon Act
- .Civil Rights
- .Cash management
- .Allowable costs/cost principles
- .Drug-Free Mortgage Act

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 of Pine Prairie, Louisiana's compliance with the requirements listed in the preceding paragraph. Accordingly, we 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 our attention that caused us to believe that the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, had not complied, in all material respects, with these requirements.

Circle 6

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

Johnson & Vidrine

Johnson & Vidrine
Certified Public Accountants

Ericks, Louisiana
August 23, 1984

JOHNSON & VIDRINE
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

MEMORANDUM

Auditors Report to the Governor Public ACCOUNTANT
SECURITY OF LOUISIANA, Certified Public ACCOUNTANTS

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

To the Board of Aldermen
Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1993, and have issued our report thereon dated August 27, 1994.

In connection with our audit of the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, and with our consideration of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana's control structure used to administer federal financial assistance programs, as required by Office of Management and Budget Circular A-109, Audits of State and Local Governments, we selected certain transactions applicable to certain nonmajor federal financial assistance programs for the year ended December 31, 1993. As required by OMB Circular A-109, we have performed auditing procedures to test compliance with the requirements governing types of services allowed or unallowed; and eligibility that are applicable to these transactions. Our procedures were substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion on the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana's compliance with these requirements. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

With respect to the items tested, the results of these procedures disclosed no material instances of noncompliance with the requirements listed in the preceding paragraph. With respect to items not tested, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, had not complied, in all material respects, with these requirements.

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

Johnson & Vidrine

Johnson & Vidrine
Certified Public Accountants

Buioce, Louisiana
August 27, 1996