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**FINANCIAL REPORT
OF THE
VILLAGE OF FIRE POLICE, MONTICELLO
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1938**

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10
11
12
13
14
15
16

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1 - 3
GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
<i>(Combined Statements - Overview)</i>	
Combined Balance Sheet - All Fund Types and Annual Receipts.....	3
Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - All Governmental Fund Types.....	4
Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual - All All Governmental Fund Types.....	5
Comparative Balance Sheet - Proprietary Fund Type.....	6 - 7
Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Retained Earnings - Proprietary Fund Type.....	8
Comparative Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Fund Type.....	9
Notes to the Financial Statements.....	10 - 18
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS	
Combining Balance Sheet.....	19
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance.....	20
COMPLIANCE SECTION	
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	21 - 22
SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	23
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE BASED ON AN AUDIT OF GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS	24 - 26
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE USED IN ADMINISTERING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	27 - 29
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE BASED ON AN AUDIT OF GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS	30 - 32
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	33 - 34
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS	35
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO NONFEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TRANSACTIONS	36 - 37

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MEMBER SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTS
IN
CITY OF LAWRENCE, MISSOURI

MEMBER SOCIETY
OF
CITY OF LAWRENCE, MISSOURI

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Aldermen
Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana

I have audited the accompanying general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1968, as listed in the table of contents. These general purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these general purpose financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards: Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the provisions of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of State and Local Governments. These standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the accounts 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. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the general purpose financial statements 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, 1968, 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.

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

Michael W. Johnson

Michael W. Johnson
Certified Public Accountant

Terre Louisiana
June 1, 1997

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Combined Statements - Overview)

VILLAGE OF FISH KILLING
COMBINED BALANCE SHEET - ALL FUND TYPES AND ACCOUNT GROUPS
DECEMBER 31, 1998

	Governmental Fund Type		Capital Outlays	Proprietary	Account Group	
	General	Special Revenue		Enterprise Fund	General Fund Assets	Special Fund Assets
ASSETS						
Cash on Deposit -						
Operating Accounts	\$1,973	\$34,609	\$	\$ 4,880	\$	\$
Savings	6,339	80,754				
Accounts Taxes Receivable	24,887	24,000				
Other Taxes Receivable		4,211				
Grant Receivable				4,717		
APR - Water Fees				11		
APR - Other	800					
Due from Other Funds	1,501	20,547				
Restricted Assets, Savings				20,990		
Fund Assets, Bill of Allowance For Operations 1999, 2000, 2001				829,473	1,071,438	
Amount to be Provided for Retirement of Long Term Debt						76,428
TOTAL ASSETS	322,280	139,820	0-0-	855,351	1,071,438	76,428
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY						
LIABILITIES						
Accounts Payable	121,460	\$ 1,000	\$	\$ 606	\$	\$
Accrued Interest Payable				12,447		
Security Deposits Payable				5,290		
Notes Payable - Other				204,877		
Notes Payable - Debt Credit Fund, Due to Other Funds	28,067	1,200		4,000		76,428
Total Liabilities	153,527	2,200	0-0-	216,120	0-0-	76,428
Fund Equities						
Investment in General Fund Assets	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$1,271,438	\$
Contributions from Other Fund of authorization for capital grants				420,298		
Fund Balance/Retained Earnings: Reserved for Debt Retirement				17,937		
Unreserved (deficits)	1,724	177,620		116,696		
Total Fund Balance/Retained Earnings (deficits)	\$1,724	\$177,620	0-0-	\$134,633	0-0-	0-0-
Total Fund Equity (deficits)	\$1,724	\$177,620	0-0-	\$134,633	\$1,271,438	0-0-
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	153,526	139,820	0-0-	855,351	1,071,438	76,428

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF TOWN FRANKLIN
COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCE - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS, 1998
(FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1998)

	<u>Governmental Fund Types</u>			Total (Non-Enterprise Funds)
	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects Fund	
REVENUES				
Taxes: Property	\$ 24,458	\$ 29,879	\$	\$ 54,337
Franchise	28,067			28,067
Sales		78,879		78,879
Licenses	29,442			29,442
Fees and Rentals	21,797			21,797
Charges for Services	882			882
Interest	716	3,496		4,212
Miscellaneous	886	21,709		22,595
Grants	1,000		21,578	22,578
Total Revenues	127,833	124,973	21,578	274,384
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General Government	\$ 27,490	\$	\$	\$ 27,490
Public Safety	124,862			124,862
Street Department	4,974	68,008		72,982
Capital Outlay	70,798	65,777	21,078	157,653
Public Services		4,782		4,782
Total Expenditures	228,124	138,573	21,078	387,775
DEBT FINANCING SOURCE				
CHIEF:				
Sale of Assets	\$ 3,087	\$	\$	\$ 3,087
Operating Transfers In	4,087	12,827		16,914
Operating Transfers Out	(12,586)			(12,586)
Total Debt Financing	14,588	12,827	1,000	28,415
DEBT (Refinancing) OF				
EXCESSIVE EXPENDITURES				
and Other Financing Sources				
(Less)				
	\$ 19,023	\$ 22,846	\$ -0-	\$ 41,869
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING				
OF YEAR				
	16,868	122,345	8,000	147,213
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR				
	<u>35,891</u>	<u>149,501</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>193,392</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
GENERAL STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCE CREDIT AND RESERVE
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1989

	<u>GENERAL FUND</u>		<u>SPECIAL REVENUE FUND</u>	
	BUDGET	ACTUAL	BUDGET	ACTUAL
REVENUES:				
Taxes: Property	\$ 31,870	\$ 32,078	\$ 30,952	\$ 31,137
Franchise	35,000	35,047		
Sales			12,000	12,825
License	14,000	14,443		
Fees and Permits	110,000	111,717		
Charges for Services	400	882	700	1,204
Interest	10,000	714		
Miscellaneous	50	814		11,224
Grants		1,000		
Total Revenues	<u>\$362,320</u>	<u>\$375,498</u>	<u>\$43,652</u>	<u>\$56,390</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General Government	\$ 37,800	\$ 37,498	\$	\$
Public Safety	111,000	114,542		
Public Department	4,500	4,714	40,200	40,220
Capital Outlay	50,000	48,773	12,700	42,111
State Service				1,382
Total Expenditures	<u>\$157,300</u>	<u>\$165,527</u>	<u>\$55,600</u>	<u>\$83,723</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES:				
General:				
Sale of Assets	\$	\$ 1,000	\$	\$
Operating Transfers In		4,000		10,227
Operating Transfers Out		(33,000)		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$10,227</u>
CHANGES (DECREASES) OF				
RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES				
and Other Financial Reserves				
(Uses)				
	<u>\$ 1,500</u>	<u>\$19,870</u>	<u>\$ 11,000</u>	<u>\$ 12,000</u>
NET CHANGE, INCLUDING				
BY FUND				
		<u>\$1,500</u>		<u>\$12,000</u>
NET CHANGE, END OF YEAR				
		<u>\$1,500</u>		<u>\$12,000</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**VILLAGE OF FIVE TOWNS
PROVISIONAL FUND FIVE
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
SEPTEMBER 31, 1995**

ASSETS	1995	1994
Current Assets:		
Cash, Operating Account	\$ 9,865	\$ 5,323
Savings		5,484
Accounts Receivable, Net of Allowance for Uncollectible (1995, \$-0-; 1994, \$-0-)	<u>4,378</u>	<u>5,381</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>\$ 14,243</u>	<u>\$ 16,188</u>
RESTRICTED ASSETS:		
Cash on Deposit for:		
New Sinking Fund	\$ 17,328	\$ 16,962
New Reserve Fund	6,227	5,315
New Contingency Fund	<u>2,365</u>	<u>6,827</u>
Total Restricted Assets	<u>\$ 25,920</u>	<u>\$ 29,104</u>
LONG-TERM ASSETS:		
Fixed Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation (1995, \$249,172; 1994, \$141,488)	<u>\$249,653</u>	<u>\$141,380</u>
Total Long-Term Assets	<u>\$249,653</u>	<u>\$141,380</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$289,816</u>	<u>\$186,572</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Current Liabilities:		
(Payable from Current Assets)		
Accounts Payable	\$ 925	\$ 5,383
Accrued Interest Payable	12,487	12,482
Security Deposits Payable	<u>3,280</u>	<u>4,280</u>
Total	<u>\$ 16,692</u>	<u>\$ 22,145</u>
(Payable from Restricted Assets)		
Current Notes Payable	<u>3,683</u>	<u>3,421</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,683</u>	<u>\$ 3,421</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>\$ 20,375</u>	<u>\$ 25,566</u>
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Notes Payable - PMA	<u>\$269,426</u>	<u>\$157,586</u>
Total Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$269,426</u>	<u>\$157,586</u>

(Continued)

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COMPARTMENT FUND STATE
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
DECEMBER 31, 1958
(Continued)

	1958	1957
<u>Due Co. Other Funds:</u>		
Due Co. Sales Tax Fund	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,600
Due Co. General Fund	<u>5,081</u>	<u>5,081</u>
Total	<u>\$ 8,681</u>	<u>\$ 8,681</u>
 Total Liabilities	 <u>\$38,378</u>	 <u>\$38,161</u>
 <u>Fund Equity:</u>		
Contributions from LEADS (net of amortization for capital grants)	\$418,378	\$448,000
Retained Earnings (Deficit)		
Reserved for Debt Retirement	37,287	34,683
Unreserved	<u>(13,822)</u>	<u>(35,322)</u>
Total Retained Earnings (Deficit)	<u>\$23,465</u>	<u>\$-2,639</u>
 Total Fund Equity	 <u>\$428,221</u>	 <u>\$425,361</u>
 Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	 <u>\$616,599</u>	 <u>\$613,522</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

**VILLAGE OF FIVE TOWNS
 PROVISIONAL FUND FIVE
 ECONOMIC DEV.
 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
 EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN RETAINED EARNINGS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1996**

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1995</u>
Revenues:		
Cover Fees	\$ 35,849	\$ 35,842
Miscellaneous Revenue	182	
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 36,031</u>	<u>\$ 35,842</u>
Operating Expenses:		
Professional Fees	\$ 1,455	\$ 1,578
Dues & Fees	150	150
Depreciation Expense	26,487	26,487
Insurance	781	
Office Expense	2,037	2,287
Repairs and Maintenance	7,983	9,137
Salaries	17,851	18,090
Taxes	1,864	
Miscellaneous	1,872	2,483
Utilities	3,292	1,086
Total Operating Expenses	<u>\$ 63,222</u>	<u>\$ 68,208</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	\$(27,191)	\$(32,366)
Non-Operating Revenues/(Expenses):		
Interest Revenue	\$ 602	\$ 683
Interest Expense	(19,374)	(18,786)
Operating Transfers In	7,378	
Operating Transfers Out	(7,380)	
Total Non-Operating Revenues/ (Expenses)	<u>\$(1,772)</u>	<u>\$(21,103)</u>
Net Income (Loss)	\$(28,963)	\$(53,469)
Add: Depreciation on fixed assets acquired by grants externally restricted for capital acquisitions and construction that reduces contributed capital	<u>18,751</u>	<u>18,751</u>
Increase/ (Decrease) in Retained Earnings	\$ 4,000	\$(7,200)
RETAINED EARNINGS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>120,583</u>	<u>127,783</u>
RETAINED EARNINGS, END OF YEAR	<u>\$124,583</u>	<u>\$120,583</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

STORAGE OF PINE PLANTING
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE
EXERCISE FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1994

	1994	1993
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss) from operating activities	\$ 7,835	\$ (718)
Adjustments to reconcile net income/(loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation/Amortization	\$ 26,487	\$ 24,687
(Increase)/Decrease in Receivables	725	(718)
Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payable	(4,358)	1,513
Increase/(Decrease) in other accrued expenses	865	(111)
Increase/(Decrease) in Loans From other funds	-0-	-0-
Operating Transfer In	7,378	-0-
Operating Transfer Out	<u>(2,280)</u>	<u>(0)</u>
Total adjustments	\$ 30,857	\$ 24,371
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 38,692</u>	<u>\$ 23,653</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	<u>\$ (3,688)</u>	<u>\$ (3,352)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received	\$ 402	\$ 482
Interest paid	<u>(19,374)</u>	<u>(18,786)</u>
Net cash used for investing activities	<u>\$ (18,972)</u>	<u>\$ (18,304)</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,854	\$ 152
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>24,311</u>	<u>24,179</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 34,165</u>	<u>\$ 24,331</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

VILLAGE OF FINE PRairie, LOUISIANA
NOTE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 1986

Note A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Village of Fine Prairie was incorporated in 1959 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 Fine Prairie, 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 responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, the Village of Fine Prairie 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 Fine Prairie 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, or 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 account groups as listed below:

VILLAGE OF FINE PRAIRIE
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.

Capital Projects Funds - Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for acquisition of major capital facilities.

Proprietary Funds - Utility Fund - Utility Funds are used to account for the proceeds of sewer collection fees from the sewer system completed in 1993. These fees are used to operate and maintain the sewer system and pay the rate from RR.

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 the measurement focus.

All governmental fund type operations are accounted for as 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 works ("infrastructure") fixed assets consisting of certain improvements. No depreciation has been provided on general fixed assets. All fixed assets are recorded as historical cost.

Depreciation of all depreciable fixed assets used by Proprietary Funds is charged as an expense against those 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:

<u>Sewerage Utility:</u>	
Disposal Plant	40 Years
Equipment	10 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 PINE PLAIN
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 to the Financial Statements. Basis of Accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement basis 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 net 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, Intra-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. Some 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.

Budgetary and Budgetary Accounting - The Village follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected 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 revenues 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 amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended from time to time by the Board of Aldermen.

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

4. The Village did not adopt the budget for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1996 prior to the end of the prior fiscal year, a violation of Budget Law.

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, 1995. All data for the current year is presented for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1996.

Collateralization of Cash - All cash was adequately collateralized or insured for the year ended December 31, 1996.

Total Columns on Financial Statements - Caution - Total columns on the financial statements - overview are captioned *unaudited* 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 consolidated, interfund elimination have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

Deficits in Fund Balance/Unassigned Excesses - The Utility Fund had deficits in retained earnings of \$128,532 and the General Fund had a deficit of \$133 at December 31, 1996. The Village plans to remove these deficits through operating revenues.

NOTE 5 - AD VALOREM TAXES

ad Valorem taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of March 14 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 14 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 Evangelism Parish.

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

For the twelve months ended December 31, 1996, the 1996 tax roll items of 18.89 mills were levied on property with assessed valuations totaling \$1,633,180 and were dedicated as follows:

General Corporate Purposes	5.30 Mills
Street Maintenance	4.85 Mills
Street Construction	4.89 Mills
Police Protection	1.95 Mills
Total	<u>16.99 Mills</u>

Total taxes levied were \$35,191.90.

NOTE C - DEDICATION OF PROCEEDS - 2% SALES AND USE TAX

Proceeds of the two percent (2%) sales and use tax are dedicated to the following purposes:

After paying the necessary cost of collection and administration, for the bond surfacing and resaling and maintaining of roads in the Village, and for the payment of bonds or other funded indebtedness of said Village incurred for said purposes with the said tax to run for a period of ten years from November 1, 1987.

NOTE D - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES

	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables
General Fund		
Due to Street Maintenance	\$	\$ 1,338
Due to Sales Tax		32,373
Due to Street Construction		878
Due from Sewer Funds	9,081	
Special Revenue Funds		
Street Maintenance Tax Fund		
Due from General Fund	1,338	
Due to Sales Tax Fund		360
Due to Street Construction Fund		3,000
Street Construction Fund		
Due from General Fund	878	
Due from Street Maintenance Fund	3,000	
Sales Tax Fund		
Due from General Fund	32,373	
Due from Street Maintenance Fund	360	
Due from Sewer Fund	3,600	
Interfund Funds		
Revenue Fund		
Due to Sales Tax Fund		1,600
Due to General Fund		<u>3,000</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$10,561</u>	<u>\$37,568</u>

VILLAGE OF FINE BRAINER
 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:

Terrill McCaskey (Mayor)	\$1,800
Ricky Gole	1,800
Kenneth Gailbois	1,800
Al Ardoin	<u>1,800</u>
Total	<u>\$7,200</u>

NOTE G - LONG-TERM DEBT

Sanitation Fund - The Village borrowed \$300,000 on a Farmers Home Administration Note for the construction of a sewer system. The note is a forty year, five percent note with annual payments of \$18,806 beginning in 1987.

Principal Payments to maturity are as follows:

YEARS	AMOUNTS
1987	\$ 1,800
1988	1,778
1989	1,947
2000	4,145
2001	4,508
2002-2020	<u>208,188</u>
Total	<u>\$226,366</u>

General Long-Term Debt - The Village borrowed \$13,843 from Case Credit Corporation for the purchase of a tractor and attachments. The loan is a 3 year, 9.75 percent loan with monthly payment of \$386.06.

Principal payments to maturity are as follows:

YEARS	AMOUNTS
1987	\$ 4,348
1988	4,778
1989	<u>1,308</u>
Total	<u>\$10,434</u>

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

NOTE E - CHANGES IN GENERAL FIXED ASSETS ARE AS FOLLOWS

	1988	1989	Increases Over the Period	1989	1988
General Fixed Assets, End of Year	\$21,288	\$27,798	\$65,540	\$28,766	\$ 89,282
Additions:					
Special Revenue Fund					
Street Improvements	\$	\$	\$ 25,000	\$	\$ 25,000
Lighting, Signs & Trees			7,000		7,000
Equipment				21,643	21,643
General Fund Services					
Equipment	\$	\$	\$	\$ 482	\$ 482
Ball Park Improvements			7,400		7,400
Reserve/Depreciation		6,398			6,398
Capital Projects Fund					
Street Improvements			275,000		275,000
Total Additions	\$ 0	\$ 6,398	\$287,500	\$ 22,125	\$ 300,023
Deletions	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000
General Fixed Assets, End of Year	\$21,288	\$34,196	\$25,540	\$30,766	\$ 61,285

NOTE F - CHANGES IN LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of Notes Payable of the Village for the year ended December 31, 1989:

	Payable January 1, 1988	additions	Expirations	Payable December 31, 1989
Case Credit	\$ 0	\$18,843	\$3,435	\$ 15,408
Parsons Home Administration	302,525		3,438	299,087
Total Long-Term Debt	\$302,525	\$18,843	\$6,873	\$312,498

NOTE G - AMORTIZATION OF CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Under National Council on Governmental Accounting Statement 1, 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 sewage system from the following:

LA Division of Administration	\$748,880
Total	\$748,880

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

Depreciation recognized on assets acquired or constructed through such resources externally restricted for capital acquisitions may be closed to the appropriate restricted 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 K - STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

Under Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 9, all governmental entities, whose fiscal year begins after December 15, 1988, must adopt a statement of cash flow to replace the statement of changes in financial position for all proprietary funds.

A statement of cash flow 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 flow 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 PINE PRAIRIE
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONT'D.

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

NOTE 1 - VIOLATION OF BUDGET LAW

The Village of Pine Prairie failed to adopt a budget for the General and Special Revenue Funds prior to the end of the prior fiscal year as required by law. Management was not aware of this requirement.

Also, actual expenditures of the Special Revenue Fund exceeded budgeted amounts by more than 2% and management did not amend the budget as required by law. Management was not aware of this requirement.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Street Maintenance Fund:

To account for the receipt and use of proceeds of the Village's 7.00 mill tax on all property subject to state taxation in the Village. The expenditures are for the purpose of maintaining streets in the Village.

Street Construction Fund:

To account for the receipt and use of proceeds of the Village's 8.00 mill tax on all property subject to state taxation in the Village. The expenditures are for the purpose of constructing streets in the Village.

Sales Tax Fund:

To account for the receipt and use of the Village's 2% sales and use tax. These taxes are dedicated for, after paying the necessary cost of collection and administration, the hard surfacing and re-sealing and maintaining of roads in the Village, and for the payment of bonds or other funded indebtedness of said Village incurred for said purposes.

Taxes for the Village
Fund:

To account for the receipt and use of proceeds of the Village's grant and donations for a Village Beautification Project.

**STATE OF FLORIDA
GENERAL ACCOUNT
SPECIAL BOARD FUND
DECEMBER 31, 1978**

	Direct	Direct	Indirect	Direct	
	Balance	Contributions	Exp.	for the	
	12/31/78	12/31/78	1978	Year 1978	Total
ASSETS					
Cash on Deposit	\$ 2,704	\$	\$11,440	\$4,000	\$ 18,144
Savings Account		10,171	10,082		20,253
Property Taxes Receivable	11,128	12,121			23,249
State Taxes Receivable			4,081		4,081
Due from General Fund	1,154	699	17,175		18,928
Due from Direct Maintenance Fund		2,000	300		2,300
Due from Sewer Fund			1,600		1,600
Total Assets	\$15,986	\$13,991	\$44,608	\$4,000	\$78,585
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE					
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$	\$	\$ 1,084	\$	\$ 1,084
Due to Sales Tax Fund	300				300
Due to Street Construction Fund	2,000				2,000
Total Liabilities	\$2,300	\$0.00	\$1,084	\$0.00	\$3,384
Fund Balance					
Unassigned	\$13,686	\$13,991	\$43,524	\$4,000	\$75,201
Total Fund Balance	\$13,686	\$13,991	\$43,524	\$4,000	\$75,201
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$15,986	\$13,991	\$44,608	\$4,000	\$78,585

STATE OF NEW YORK
SPECIAL REPORTS
OPERATING EXPENSES OF REGIONAL DEPARTMENTS
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1999

	Direct Maintenance Tax Credit	Direct Construction Tax Credit	State Tax Credit	Funds for the Billions Fund	Total
Revenues					
Fees: Sales	\$	\$	\$10,000	\$	\$ 10,000
Fees: Property Taxation	14,000	1,500	1,000		16,500
Miscellaneous		8,000	1,000		9,000
Total Revenues	\$ 14,000	\$ 9,500	\$ 12,000	\$ - 0 -	\$ 35,500
Expenditures					
Current:					
General Expenses	\$ 1,000	\$	\$64,000	\$	\$ 65,000
Capital Outlays	10,000		8,000	1,000	19,000
Debt Service			4,000		4,000
Total Expenditures	\$ 11,000	\$ - 0 -	\$ 76,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 88,000
Other Transactions (Receipts)					
Operating Transfers Out	\$	\$14,000	\$11,000	\$	\$ 25,000
Operating Transfers In	1,000		11,000		12,000
Total Other Transactions Revenues (Receipts)	\$ 1,000	\$ 14,000	\$ 22,000	\$ - 0 -	\$ 37,000
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE					
FOR CAPITAL FUND and Other FINANCIAL SOURCES (FUNDS)					
	\$ 11,000	\$ 9,500	\$ 10,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 32,000
FOR BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR					
	10,000	11,000	11,000	4,000	36,000
FOR BALANCE, END OF YEAR					
	\$ 22,000	\$ 20,500	\$ 21,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 68,500

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

To the Board of Aldermen
Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana

I have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1986, and have issued my report thereon dated June 3, 1987. These general purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana's, management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these general purpose financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the provisions of Office of Management and Budget Circular 4-128, Audits of State and Local Governments. These standards and OMB Circular 4-128 require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the 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. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the general purpose financial statements of 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 my

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

Michael W. Johnson

Michael W. Johnson
Certified Public Accountant

Bunkie, Louisiana
June 1, 1993

TABLE OF FINANCIAL
SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1999

Federal Agency/Pass-Through Department/Division/Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Division's Number	Program or Fund Number	FY99 Amount	Total/FY99
LA DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION Office of Rural Development	unknown	unknown	1-11-000	1,11,000	1,11,000
Total Office of Rural Development			1-11-000	1,11,000	1,11,000
LA DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION Office of Community Development - LCDB	unknown	unknown	100-100	1,11,110	1,11,110
Total Office of Community Development			100-100	1,11,110	1,11,110

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

To the Board of Aldermen
Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana

I have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1996, and have issued my report thereon dated June 3, 1997.

I have conducted my 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 I 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.

In planning and performing my audit of the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, for the year ended December 31, 1990, I obtained an understanding of the internal control structure. With respect to the internal control structure, I obtained an understanding of the design of relevant policies and procedures and whether they have been placed in operation, and I assessed control risk in order to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the general purpose financial statements and not to provide an opinion on the internal control structure. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion.

I 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 my attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control structure that, in my 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.

Findings: Expenditures of the Village's special revenue fund exceeded budgeted amounts by more than 5% and management did not amend the budget as required by law.

Cause: Management overlooked this requirement.

Recommendation: Management should establish procedures to monitor actual expenditures against the approved budget and to amend the budget when appropriate.

Management's Response: Management concurs in the finding and has established procedures to monitor actual expenditures against the approved budget and to amend the budget when appropriate.

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 accounts that would be material in relation to the general purpose financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

My consideration of the internal control structure would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control structure that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses as defined above. However, I noted the following matters involving the internal control structure and its operation that I 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 my audit of the financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, for the year ended December 31, 1996.

Findings:	The Village failed to adopt the budgets for the general fund and the special revenue fund types for fiscal year December 31, 1996 prior to the end of the previous fiscal year.
Cause:	The Village overlooked this requirement.
Recommendation:	The Village should follow the Budget Law and adopt the budgets prior to the end of the prior fiscal year.
Management's Response:	Management concurs in the finding and has established budgets for the general fund and special revenue fund types for fiscal year December 31, 1997 prior to the end of the prior fiscal year.

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.

Michael W. Johnson

Michael W. Johnson
Certified Public Accountant

Burice, Louisiana
June 3, 1997

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

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

- .Cash receipts
- .Cash disbursements
- .Matching

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

During the year ended December 31, 1984, the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, had no major federal financial assistance programs and expended 18% percent of its total federal financial assistance under the nonmajor federal financial assistance programs listed in the schedule of Federal Financial Assistance.

I performed tests of controls, as required by GMS Circular A-128, to evaluate the effectiveness of the design and operation of internal control structure policies and procedures that I 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. My procedures were less in scope than would be necessary to render an opinion on these internal control structure policies and procedures. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion.

Reportable conditions involve matters coming to my attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control structure that, in my judgment, could adversely affect 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.

My consideration of the internal control structure policies and procedures used in administering federal financial assistance would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control structure that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses as defined above. I noted no matters involving the internal control structure and its operations that I consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

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

Michael W. Johnson

Michael W. Johnson
Certified Public Accountant

Eunice, Louisiana
June 1, 1997

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

To the Board of Aldermen
Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana

I have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1994, and have issued my report thereon dated June 3, 1997.

I conducted my 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 I 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, I performed tests of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. However, the objective of my audit of the general purpose financial statements was not to provide an opinion on overall compliance with such provisions. Accordingly, I do not express such an opinion.

The results of my tests disclosed the following instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported herein under Government Auditing Standards.

Findings:

The Village failed to adopt a budget for its general fund and special revenue fund types for fiscal year December 31, 1994 prior to the end of the prior fiscal year.

Cause: The Village's management overlooked this requirement.

Recommendation: The Village's management should adopt a budget for all required funds in the future prior to the end of the prior fiscal year.

Management's Response: We concur in the finding and have adopted a budget for fiscal year December 31, 1997 prior to the end of the prior fiscal year.

Finding: The Village did not adopt a drug-free workplace policy, which is a general requirement of all recipients receiving grants from any federal agency.

Cause: The Village's management overlooked this requirement.

Recommendation: Establish a drug-free workplace policy.

Management's Response: We concur with the finding and are taking steps to establish a drug-free workplace policy.

Finding: Expenditures of the Village's Special Revenue Fund exceeded budgeted amounts by more than 14 and management did not amend the budget as required by law.

Cause: Management overlooked this requirement.

Recommendation: Management should establish procedures to monitor actual expenditures against the approved budget and to amend the budget when appropriate.

Management's Response: We concur in the finding and have established procedures to monitor actual expenditures against the approved budget and to amend the budget when appropriate.

I considered these instances of noncompliance in forming my opinion on whether the Village of Pine Bluff, Louisiana's 1996 general purpose financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and this report does not affect my report dated June 3, 1997, 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.

Michael W. Johnson

Michael W. Johnson
Certified Public Accountant

Kenner, Louisiana
June 1, 1997

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

To the Board of Aldermen
Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana

I have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1996, and have issued my report thereon dated June 3, 1997.

I 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, 1996:

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

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

Material instances of noncompliance consist of failures to follow the general requirements that caused me to conclude that the misstatements resulting from these failures are material to the Village's Louisiana Community Development Block Grant. The

results of my tests of compliance disclosed material instances of noncompliance that are described in the accompanying Schedule of Finding and Questioned Costs.

I considered these material instances of noncompliance in forming my opinion on whether Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana's 1996 general purpose financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, and this report does not affect my report dated June 3, 1996, on those financial statements.

Except as described above, the results of my procedures to determine compliance indicate that, with respect to the items tested, Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, complied, in all material respects, with the requirements listed in the second paragraph of this report. With respect to items not tested, nothing came to my attention that caused me to believe that Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, had not complied, in all material respects, with those requirements. Also, the results of our procedures did not disclose any immaterial instances of noncompliance with those requirements.

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.

Michael W. Johnson
Michael W. Johnson
Certified Public Accountant

Buxie, Louisiana
June 3, 1997

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VILLAGE OF FIRE PRAIRIE SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1976

CURRENT YEAR FINDINGS:

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

1. Louisiana Community Development Block Grant -

Statement of condition: The Village did not adopt a drug-free workplace policy.

Cause of condition: The village's management overlooked this requirement.

Recommendation: Establish a drug-free workplace policy.

Management's Response: We concur with the finding and are taking steps to establish a drug-free workplace policy.

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**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

I have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 1986, and have issued my report thereon dated June 9, 1987.

In connection with my audit of the general purpose financial statements of the Village of Pine Prairie, Louisiana, and with my 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-133, Audits of State and Local Governments, I selected certain transactions applicable to certain nonmajor federal financial assistance programs for the year ended December 31, 1986. As required by OMB Circular A-133, I 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. My 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, I do not express such an opinion.

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

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.

Michael W. Johnson

Michael M. Johnson
Certified Public Accountant

Bonice, Louisiana
June 3, 1993