

of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the general purpose financial statements of the Town of Calien, 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 respect in relation to the general purpose financial statements taken as a whole.

Jamison White & Peltz

Shreve, Louisiana
October 4, 1988

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL FUNDS AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

General Fund:	
Comparative balance sheet	40
Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - budget (BAP basis) and actual	41
Statement of expenditures compared to budget (BAP basis)	42
Special Revenue Funds:	
Combining balance sheet	43
Combining statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - budget (BAP basis) and actual	44
Two percent sales tax fund:	
Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - budget (BAP basis) and actual	47
One-half percent sales tax fund:	
Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - budget (BAP basis) and actual	48
General Fixed Assets Account Group:	
Comparative statement of general fixed assets	50
Statement of changes in general fixed assets	50
General Long-Term Debt Account Group:	
Statement of general long-term debt	51
Other Supplementary Information:	
INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON ACCOUNTS OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	52
Schedule of Federal Financial Assistance	52

TOWN OF CALLEN, LOUISIANA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 1998

- G. Interfund transactions Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues, expenditures or expenses. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed.

all other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. Nonrecurring or non-routine permanent transfers of equity are reported as residual equity transfers. All other interfund transfers are reported as operating transfers.

- F. Sales taxes The voters of the Town of Callen approved a 1% sales and use tax on January 20, 1970. The proposition approved by the voters specifies that the revenue may be used for any lawful corporate purpose. On November 23, 1987, the voters approved a 1/2% sales and use tax which specifies that the revenue may be used for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining the sewer system, waterworks, garbage collection and waste disposal facilities, fire department stations and related facilities, public parks and related facilities, and streets, alleys, sidewalks and bridges and for payment of salaries of non-elected municipal employees.

On April 19, 1995, the voters approved an additional 1% sales and use tax which specifies that revenue may be used for any lawful purpose for the town and authority to fund the tax proceeds from bonds to pay the costs of any lawful capital improvements for the town.

- G. Total columns on combined statements Total columns on the combined statements are captioned "Memorandum Only" to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present financial position, results of operations, or changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Whether such data comparable to a consolidation. Interfund eliminations have not been made in the aggregation of this data.

TOON OF CULLEN, LOUISIANA

STATE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 JUNE 30, 1994

2. Ad valorem taxes

For the year ended June 30, 1994, taxes of 7.18 mills were levied on property with assessed valuations totaling \$1,473,743 and were dedicated as follows:

General corporate purposes	7.18 mills
----------------------------	------------

Total taxes levied were \$104,884.

All ad valorem taxes attach as an enforceable lien on the valuation of property as of January 1, of each year. The Toon of Cullen bills and collects its property taxes using the assessed values determined by the tax assessor of Webster Parish.

3. Cash and cash equivalents At June 30, 1994, the Toon of Cullen had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$1,383,893 as follows:

Petty cash	\$ 488
Demand deposits	83,700
Certificates of deposit	1,299,705
Total	<u>\$1,383,893</u>

These deposits are stated at cash, which approximates market. Under state law, these deposits for the resulting bank balances must be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank. The market value of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent. These securities are held in the name of the pledging fiscal agent bank in a holding or custodial bank that is mutually acceptable to both parties. As June 30, 1994, the Toon of Cullen had \$1,241,913 in bank deposits. These deposits are secured from risk by \$183,893 of federal deposit insurance and \$108,500 of pledged securities held by the custodial bank in the name of the fiscal agent bank Ochs Ochsberg, N.A. Even though the pledged securities are considered uncollateralized (category II) under the provisions of OMBB Statement 3, Louisiana Revised Statute 50:1519 imposes a mandatory requirement on the custodial bank to advertise and sell the pledged securities within 30 days of being notified by the Toon that the fiscal agent has failed to pay deposited funds upon demand.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 1998

4. Restricted assets - proprietary fund type

Restricted assets were applicable to the following at June 30, 1998:

Customers' meter deposits	\$83,100
sewer revenue bonds	8,512
sewer contingency funds	<u>7,378</u>
Total	<u>\$98,990</u>

5. Changes in general fixed assets

A summary of changes in general fixed assets is presented below:

	Balance June 30, 1997	ADDITIONS	RETIREMENTS	Balance June 30, 1998
Land	\$ 38,593	-	-	38,593
Buildings	128,797	33,989	-	162,786
Improvements other than buildings	288,263	513,003	-	801,266
Equipment	<u>76,588</u>	<u>28,888</u>	<u>4,314</u>	<u>109,162</u>
Total general fixed assets	<u>\$ 494,241</u>	<u>375,780</u>	<u>4,314</u>	<u>874,711</u>

The retirements in equipment are due to adjusting of the general fixed asset records to the actual inventory taken during the year.

TOWN OF CULLEN, LOUISIANA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 1996

4. Proprietary fund type property, plant and equipment.

A summary of changes in the Water and Sewer System Funds property, plant and equipment is presented below:

Description	Balance			Balance June 30, 1996
	June 30, 1995	Additions	Retirements	
Land & easements	\$ 7,800	-	-	7,800
Water tank	20,210	-	-	20,210
Water wells/system	100,000	2,510	-	102,510
Water lines	201,040	-	-	201,040
Sewer system	1,400,812	-	-	1,400,812
Oxidation pond	22,958	-	-	22,958
Equipment	120,807	11,200	-	132,007
Buildings	3,740	-	-	3,740
Totals	\$ 2,827,267	13,710	-	2,840,977

5. Changes in long-term debt.

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 1996:

	Balance
Bonds payable, July 1, 1995	\$ 874,000
Bonds issued	-
Bonds retired	(110,207)
Bonds payable, June 30, 1996	\$ 763,793

Bonds at June 30, 1996, are comprised of the following individual issues:

Revenue bonds:

\$120,000 sewer revenue refunding bonds of 1992 dated January 15, 1992; due in monthly installments of \$1,000 through January 15, 2002; interest at 11.

\$ 120,000

TEAM OF CALLES, LOUISIANA.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 1936

The annual requirements to amortize general long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 1936, including interest payments of \$248,000 are presented below:

Year Ending	
June 30,	Revenue
1937	\$ 30,000
1938	30,000
1939	30,000
1940	30,000
1941	38,000
Thereafter	218,000

\$ 506,000

Management has been and plans to in the future pay an additional \$1,500 per bond on the outstanding debt. If these payments are made then the total requirements to amortize the debt will be \$661,000.

The following is a computation of legal debt margin at June 30, 1936:

Net assessed value	\$1,878,743
Debt limit - 18 PERCENT OF TOTAL ASSESSED VALUE	\$ 338,174

8. Sales and use tax

Effective July 1, 1935, an additional 1% sales and use tax was levied by the Town of Calles to be used for any lawful purpose for the Town. Sales taxes collected on the 2% sales and use tax totalled \$77,124 for the year ended June 30, 1936.

Sales taxes collected on the 1/2% sales and use tax totalled \$16,384 for the year ended June 30, 1936, and \$45,263 for the year ended June 30, 1935.

9. Flow of funds, restrictions on use - sewer system proceeds

Under the terms of the bond indenture for the outstanding Refunding Revenue Bonds of 1932, all income and revenues earned or derived from the operation of the sewer system are pledged and dedicated to the retirement of said bonds and are to be maintained and administered in the following order of priority and express purposes:

- (a) The payment of all reasonable and necessary expenses of administering, operating, and maintaining the system.

TOWN OF CELINA, LOUISIANA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 1998

- (b) The payment of said Revenue Refunding Bonds, including interest.
- (c) Monthly payments of \$130 are to be made to the bond reserve account until \$33,873 has been accumulated therein. Funds available in the bond reserve account may be used only for the payment of bond installments and interest when sufficient funds are not on deposit in the operating account.
- (d) Monthly payments of \$234 are to be made to the bond sinking-fund account. Funds in this account may be used for unions, additions, improvements, and replacements necessary to properly operate the system.

10. Contingent Liabilities

The Town is a party to several pending lawsuits. Litigators for the Town's Insurer, Risk Management, Inc., are handling the litigation. The Town Attorney estimates that the potential claims against the Town not covered by insurance resulting from litigation would not materially affect the financial statements of the Town.

11. Interfund receivables and payables

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other funds" or "due to other funds" on the balance sheet.

At June 30, 1998, such interfund receivables and payables were as follows:

	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables
General Fund	\$ 8,828	8,821
Enterprise Funds	12,476	12,897
Special Revenue Funds:		
1% Sales Tax Fund	2,122	-
1/2% Sales Tax Fund	-----	-----
	<u>\$23,546</u>	<u>\$21,718</u>

TOWN OF CALLEN, LOUISIANA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 1998

13. Pension System

Prior to the current fiscal year, the employees of the Town elected to terminate their participation in the Municipal Employee's Retirement System. The plan was terminated effective July 3, 1998, following the conclusion of the plan's prescribed waiting period. All funds on deposit with the system were subsequently distributed to the employees according to plan terms and conditions. Subsequent to July 3, 1998 employees are covered by the Federal Social Security system.

13. Net working capital

At June 30, 1998, net working capital for the enterprise fund of the Town of Callen was as follows:

Current assets	\$ 885,533
Current liabilities	70,833
Net working capital	\$ <u>814,700</u>

14. State Road Capital Contributions

The Town of Callen received a grant from the Governor's Office of Rural Development for the purchase of a power sander (New-Int). Any excess money is to be used for replacement of broken sewer lines. Included in the sewer fund, in addition to the asset purchased, was the grant received in the amount of \$ 18,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL, FIRM
AND ACCOUNT GROUPS

GENERAL FUND

To account for resources traditionally associated with governments which are not required to be accounted for in another fund.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
GENERAL FUND

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 1996 and 1995

ASSETS	1995	1996
Cash		
Cash - 401	\$ 25,700	14,029
Taxes and Fees receivable	87,400	73,566
Prepaid expenses	9,467	8,687
Due from other funds	100	100
Other receivables	1,558	71,787
Deposits	7,814	6,552
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Total assets	\$111,629	187,131
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable		
Due to other funds -	\$ 10,747	75,029
Sales tax	100	100
Water and sewer system fund	8,947	74,829
Total liabilities	<u>10,847</u>	<u>75,129</u>
Fund balance - unassigned		
Unassigned		
Total Fund Balance	<u>100,782</u>	<u>112,002</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$111,629	187,131

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 1994

- L. **Accumulated absences:** Employees are allowed to accrue ten days of sick leave each year. Employees can be paid sick leave only when sick. (Since the employees' accumulating rights to receive compensation for future absences are contingent upon the absences being caused by future illnesses and such amounts cannot be reasonably estimated, a liability for unused sick leave is not recorded in the financial statements.

Employees are granted annual leave as follows:

- 1 year of service 3 days (24 hours)
- 2-8 years of service 18 days (144 hours)
- 9 years of service 15 days (120 hours)

Annual leave is granted to each employee on their anniversary date of employment based on years of service. No carryover is allowed for annual leave. Upon termination of employment, an employee will be paid for unused vacation as of the termination date. Accumulated unpaid annual leave is accrued when incurred in the proprietary funds (using the accrual basis of accounting.) Such amounts are not accrued in governmental funds (using the modified accrual basis of accounting), however these amounts are recorded in the General Long Term Debt Account Group. At June 30, 1994, unrecorded general fund liabilities included approximately \$2,424 in accumulated unpaid vacation pay. This amount does not exceed a normal year's accumulation.

- M. **Long-term obligations:** Long-term obligations expected to be financed from proprietary fund operations are accounted for in these funds.
- N. **Fund equity**

Contributed Capital -

Contributed capital is recorded in the enterprise funds for capital grants restricted for the acquisition or construction of capital assets. Contributed capital is not amortized.

Reserves -

Reserves represent those portions of fund equity not appropriable for expenditures or legally segregated for a specific future use.

Designated Fund Balances -

Designated fund balances represent tentative plans for future use of financial resources.

TRUCK OF COLLIER, LOUISIANA
 COMPANY, INC.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES COMPARED TO BUDGET (GAAP BASIS) (CONTINUED)
 Year Ended June 30, 1990
 With Comparative Actual Amounts for Year Ended June 30, 1989

	1990			1989
	Budget	Actual	Variance - Favorable	
Highways and streets:				
Salaries	\$ 11,800	11,800	0	11,700
Payroll taxes	926	1,050	(124)	200
Materials	4,760	3,370	1,390	3,684
Expansible tools and supplies	900	787	113	89
Maintenance and upkeep of trucks	2,500	2,447	53	-
Maintenance and upkeep of equipment except trucks and trucks	8,400	7,788	612	8,890
Other	300	55	245	11
Total 1990	300,180	270,000	30,180	-
Total highways and streets	\$200,440	\$179,961	\$20,479	\$18,090
Other activities:				
Salaries	\$ 14,400	14,478	(78)	9,478
Payroll taxes	1,344	1,234	110	500
Insurance	1,300	1,207	93	1,470
Supplies	1,200	1,430	(230)	-
Maintenance and upkeep of trucks excepting activities	4,000	7,717	(3,717)	3,200
Making supplies	300	50	250	75
Other	1,000	-	1,000	25
Total activities	\$ 21,544	\$ 36,796	\$ (15,252)	\$ 16,268
Total expenditures:	\$222,024	\$216,757	\$5,267	\$34,358

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF COLLEEN, IOWA
GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES COMPARED TO BUDGET COMP BASIS
Year ended June 30, 1994
with comparative Actual Amounts for Year Ended June 30, 1993

	1994		Percent Variance - (Increase/Decrease)	1993 Actual
	Budget	Actual		
General Government				
Salaries	\$ 21,000	22,473	107%	17,428
Payroll taxes	1,171	2,228	190%	1,127
Insurance	1,000	2,200	220%	2,501
Advertising - legal and other	4,100	5,071	124%	1,790
Accounting and legal	4,100	5,121	125%	4,100
Utilities and telephone	3,000	7,121	237%	4,000
Office supplies and tax rolls	4,000	4,117	103%	3,200
Meetings and conferences	4,100	3,700	90%	4,100
Contracts and outside fees	4,000	7,887	197%	2,790
Books and subscriptions	2,000	2,000	100%	1,100
Maintenance of municipal building	2,000	1,447	72%	1,100
Office	71,000	6,167	9%	5,000
Capital outlay	1,500	1,500	100%	1,500
Total general government	\$ 117,171	129,473	110%	112,628
Public Safety				
Police :				
Salaries	\$ 48,375	50,288	104%	45,767
Payroll taxes	2,400	4,426	184%	2,476
Insurance	11,000	11,711	107%	10,700
Supplies	400	400	100%	371
Maintenance	300	400	133%	200
Office supplies	400	317	79%	375
Schools and training	400	300	75%	375
Public safety expense	8,000	7,417	93%	7,000
Uniforms	1,000	1,700	170%	600
Telephone and utilities	600	1,000	167%	377
Mail expense	2,100	1,800	86%	600
Other	2,500	4,417	177%	1,700
Capital outlay	20,000	20,000	100%	20,000
Total police	\$ 115,171	122,288	106%	107,628

Grand Total

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

STATE OF TEXAS, INCLUDING
 SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

OPERATING BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 1994

with comparison Totals for June 30, 1993

	For Year Ended June 30, 1994	For Year Ended June 30, 1993	Change 1994 Over 1993
ASSETS			
Cash	1,170	1,408	(238)
Receivables - other	18,178	27,400	(9,222)
Due from other funds	77	0	77
Total assets	<u>19,425</u>	<u>28,808</u>	(9,383)
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	1,400	1,400	0
Due to other funds	7,000	7,000	0
Total liabilities	<u>8,400</u>	<u>8,400</u>	0
Fund balances -			
Unassigned - unobligated	10,025	20,408	(10,383)
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>18,425</u>	<u>28,808</u>	(10,383)

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

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 SOCIAL SERVICE FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
 CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET YEAR 1970-71 AND ACTUAL
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1971
 WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1970

	For Period Ending 6/30/71	For Period Ending 6/30/70	Totals	
			1970-71	1970-71
REVENUES:				
Fees	6,171,028	7,142	7,183	7,183
Administrative, financing interest	1,729	2,421	4,150	4,150
Total revenues	<u>7,900,757</u>	<u>9,563</u>	<u>11,453</u>	<u>11,453</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
General government	1,204	104	1,308	1,308
Salaries and retirement	2,283	4,028	6,311	6,311
Total expenditures	<u>3,487</u>	<u>4,132</u>	<u>7,619</u>	<u>7,619</u>
Balance of revenues over expended funds	4,413,757	5,431	9,844	9,844
Other financing items:				
Operating transfers out	(3,811,111)	(11,255)	(3,822,366)	(3,822,366)
Balance of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	602,646	4,176	606,822	606,822
Fund balances, beginning of year	10,412,000	11,428	10,423,428	10,423,428
Fund balances, end of year	<u>11,015,292</u>	<u>15,604</u>	<u>11,030,896</u>	<u>11,030,896</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

JAMIESON, WISE & MARTIN

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FEDERAL
MEMBER SOCIETY OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Honorable Bobby E. Washington, Mayor
and Members of the Board of Aldermen
Town of Gallien, Louisiana

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Town of Gallien, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended June 30, 1996, and have issued our report thereon dated October 4, 1996. These general purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Gallien, Louisiana, 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-128, "Audits of State and Local Governments." These standards and OMB Circular A-128 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the general purpose financial statements are free of material misstatement. 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 Town of Gallien, 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 opinion, is fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the general purpose financial statements taken as a whole.

Monroe, Louisiana
October 4, 1996

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

TOWN OF EUREKA, LOUISIANA
STATEMENT OF GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT
 June 30, 2008
 With Comparative Totals for June 30, 2007

AMOUNTS AVAILABLE AND TO BE PROVIDED FOR RETIREMENT OF GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT	Accumulated Principal	Totals	
		2008	2007
Funds to be provided from -			
Interest Fund operations	\$ 1,628	1,628	1,188
Total available and to be provided	\$ 1,628	1,628	1,188
GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT (ACCUM.)			
Accumulated liquid improved mortgages	\$ 3,658	3,658	4,300
Total Long-term debt payable	\$ 3,658	3,658	4,300

These accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

GENERAL LONG-TERM DEBT
ACCOUNT GROUP

To account for accumulated unpaid compensated absences not accrued in governmental type funds.

FORM OF RECEIPT, LOTS 11442

STATEMENT OF PROCEEDS TO DONORS, FUND ACCOUNT
 Year ended 30th Dec, 1994

	Land	Buildings	Investments Other than Real Estate	Equipment	Total
General Fund assets at beginning of year	\$ 14,700	19,407	568,242	85,299	667,648
ADDITION	—	31,288	525,823	45,888	603,007
1994 Beginning balances and additions	14,700	50,695	1,094,065	131,187	1,380,647
DEDUCTIONS	—	—	—	4,225	4,225
General Fund assets at end of year	\$ 14,700	50,695	1,094,065	126,962	1,386,422

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

TOWN OF CULLEN, LOUISIANA

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GENERAL FIXED ASSETS
 June 30, 1999 and 1998

	1999	1998
General fixed assets, at cost:		
land	\$ 34,500	34,500
buildings	228,737	224,837
improvements other than buildings	781,267	248,243
equipment	<u>83,122</u>	<u>76,522</u>
total general fixed assets	<u>\$1,847,712</u>	<u>804,302</u>
Investment in general fixed assets:		
DEMOCON	\$ 25,488	5,888
General fund revenues	173,028	188,021
State tax fund revenues	25,881	25,881
Federal revenue sharing funds	98,484	99,824
HHS Community Development Block Grant	<u>611,282</u>	<u>288,821</u>
TOTAL INVESTMENT in general fixed assets	<u>\$2,042,712</u>	<u>488,282</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

GENERAL FIXED ASSETS ACCOUNT GROUP

To account for fixed assets not used in proprietary fund operations.

TOWN OF COLLIER, FLORIDA
 SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
 ONE-HALF CENT'S SALES TAX FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
 CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET COMPARE BUDGET AND ACTUAL
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1998
 WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1997

	1998		Variance - Favorable Unfavorable	1997 Actual
	Budget	Actual		
Revenues:				
Sales tax collected	\$ 18,300	19,381	981	21,760
Interest	3,175	3,138	(37)	3,056
Total revenues	21,475	22,519	1,044	24,816
Expenditures:				
General government				
Collection expense	325	288	(37)	189
Office expense and miscellaneous	300	-	300	-
Culture and recreation	4,000	4,000	-	3,300
Total expenditures	7,325	7,288	(37)	6,489
Excess of revenues over expenditures	14,150	15,231	1,081	18,327
Other financing items:				
Spending transfers to:				
General fund	(18,000)	(18,000)	2,769	(15,231)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures and other financing items	(3,850)	7,231	1,100	3,096
Fund balance, beginning of year	21,851	21,851	—	21,851
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 18,001	29,082	1,100	24,947

The accompanying notes constitute an integral part of these financial statements.

FORM OF COLLECT, CONTINUED
GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET (BASIC BALANCE) AND ACTUAL
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1990

With Comparative Budget Amounts For Year Ended June 30, 1989

	1990		Net Change - Favorable Disfavorable	1989 Actual
	Budget	Actual		
Revenues				
Taxes - ad valorem	\$ 10,700	10,700	-	10,181
Licenses and permits -				
Utility franchises from	20,700	20,700	1,000	21,100
Licenses and permits	18,800	41,001	22,100	24,100
Intergovernmental -				
Federal Grants	8,000	8,043	43	8,101
State Grants	8,000	7,000	(1,000)	8,100
Sales taxes	8,700	10,143	1,443	10,000
Other Grants, Grants and				
Special Grants	11,000	11,000	-	11,000
Grants revenue	18,000	21,043	3,043	20,100
Fines, Fees, and Court Costs	5,000	5,500	500	6,400
Interest	2,000	2,100	100	2,000
Other	5,000	10,100	5,100	5,000
Total revenues	108,100	186,327	78,227	106,781
Expenditures				
Current -				
General government	20,000	20,000	1,000	20,000
Public safety -				
Police	107,000	107,000	4,000	107,000
Highways and streets	107,000	107,000	10,000	107,000
Sanitation	40,000	38,000	(2,000)	38,000
Total expenditures	274,000	272,000	(2,000)	272,000
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(165,900)	(85,673)	79,227	(165,919)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Operating transfers from -				
Tax proceeds sales tax fund	10,000	10,000	1,000	10,000
One-half percent sales tax fund	10,000	10,000	(2,000)	10,000
Tour fund	100,000	81,000	(19,000)	-
Operating transfers to -				
Capital projects fund	-	(80,000)	(80,000)	-
Total other financing sources	120,000	21,000	(99,000)	20,000
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses	(45,900)	(64,673)	18,227	(145)
Fund balance, beginning of year	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 4,100	(14,673)	(18,773)	(14,673)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

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

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

Accounting Applications

Cash receipts	Cash disbursements
Purchasing	Payroll
Accounts payable	Property and equipment

General Requirements

Political activity	Davis-Bacon Act
Civil Rights	Cash management
Federal Financial Reporting	Allowable Costs/Cost principles
Drug-Free Workplace	Administrative Requirements
Relocation assistance & real property management	

Specific Requirements

Types of services allowed or unallowed
Reporting
Special tests and provisions -
Environmental review
OMB's approval before obligation of funds

Claims for advance and reimbursements

For all of the internal control 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 June 30, 1986, the Town of Calien, Louisiana, expended 100% of its total Federal financial assistance under major Federal financial assistance programs.

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Two Percent Sales Tax Fund - To account for the receipt and use of proceeds of the Town's 2% sales and use tax. The revenue from the tax may be used for any lawful corporate purpose.

One-half Percent Sales Tax Fund - To account for the receipt and use of proceeds of the Town's 1/2% sales and use tax. The revenues from the tax may be used for any lawful corporate purpose other than expenditures for police supplies and equipment.

TOWN OF COLLIER, FLORIDA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 1991

2. Short-term interfund receivables and payables During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between funds for goods or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as due from funds or due to funds on the balance sheet. Short-term interfund loans are classified as interfund receivables and payables.
3. Bad debts All receivables are considered fully collectible and, therefore, no allowance for uncollectible amounts is provided. If amounts become uncollectible, they are charged to operations when that determination is made.
4. Inventories Inventories of supplies in the proprietary funds are valued at cost (first-in, first-out).
5. Fixed assets Fixed assets of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures at the time they are purchased or constructed, and the related assets are capitalized (reported) in the SFAS. The Town has elected to capitalize public domain ("infrastructure") fixed assets consisting of certain improvements other than buildings, including roads, bridges, sidewalks, and drainage improvements. No depreciation has been provided on general fixed assets.

Fixed assets used in the proprietary fund operations are included on the balance sheet of the funds net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation of all depreciable fixed assets used by proprietary fund operations is charged as an expense against operations.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method with the following useful lives:

<u>Water Utility -</u>	
Wells	30 years
Storage tanks	30 years
Lines	30 years
Equipment	5-10 years
<u>Sewerage Utility -</u>	
Pump stations	30 years
Lines	30 years
Equipment	5-10 years

All fixed assets are stated at historical cost. Donated fixed assets are stated at their estimated fair value on the date donated.

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NO. 10000 (REVISED, FEB. 1994)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Melby E. Washington, Mayor,
and the Members of the Board of Aldermen
Town of Caliver, Louisiana

We have audited the accompanying general purpose financial statements of the Town of Caliver, Louisiana, as of June 30, 1994, and for the year then ended, as listed in the table of contents. These general purpose financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Caliver, Louisiana, 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, *Rules 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 general purpose financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the general purpose financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Town of Caliver, Louisiana, as of June 30, 1994, and the results of its operations and the cash flows of its proprietary fund type for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated October 4, 1994 on our consideration of the Town of Caliver's internal control structure and a report dated October 4, 1994 on its compliance with laws and regulations.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the general purpose financial statements taken as a whole. The combining and individual fund and account group financial statements and schedules listed in the table

STATE OF LOUISIANA
TABLE OF CONTENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	1
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE BASED ON AN AUDIT OF GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT-RELATED STANDARDS	3
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE BASED ON AN AUDIT OF GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT-RELATED STANDARDS	5
MANAGEMENT LETTER	6
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE USED IN ADMINISTERING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	9
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE GENERAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	10
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO MAJOR FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS	11
GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) STATEMENTS - OVERVIEW	
Combined balance sheet - all fund types and account groups	14
Combined statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - all governmental fund types	18
Combined statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances - budget (GASB) basis and actual - general and special revenue fund types	19
Combined balance sheet - proprietary fund types	20
Combined statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in retained earnings - all proprietary fund types	23
Combined statements of each class - enterprise funds	28
Notes to financial statements	35

STATE OF TEXAS, 1958
 SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
 TWO MONTHS' SALES TAX FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
 BALANCE IN THIS FUND - MONTHLY (YEAR ENDING) AND ANNUAL
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1958
 With Comparative Annual Accounts for Year Ending June 30, 1957

	1958		Variance Increase (Decrease)	1957 Actual
	Budget	Actual		
Revenues:				
State tax collected	\$ 75,000	77,126	2,126	66,320
Interest and other	1,000	1,726	726	1,000
Total revenues	<u>76,000</u>	<u>78,852</u>	<u>2,852</u>	<u>67,320</u>
Expenditures:				
General government				576
Education expense	500	726	226	-
of this expense and administration	1,000	1,000	0	-
Total expenditures	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,752</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>576</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures	74,500	77,100	2,600	66,744
Other financing items:				
Operating transfers to general fund	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	0	(1,000,000)
Excess of revenues over expenditures and other financing items	73,500	76,100	2,600	66,744
Fund balance, beginning of year	200,000	181,000	-	99,800
Fund balance, end of year	<u>273,500</u>	<u>257,100</u>	<u>16,400</u>	<u>166,544</u>

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

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

The Honorable Bobby K. Washington, Mayor,
and the Members of the Board of Aldermen
Town of Colton, Louisiana

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Town of Colton, Louisiana, for the year ended June 30, 1996, and have issued our report thereon dated October 4, 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. These 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 Town of Colton, Louisiana, is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure. In fulfilling this design, planning, 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 our audit of the general purpose financial statements of the Town of Colton, Louisiana, for the year ended June 30, 1996, 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.

Our consideration of the internal control structure would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control structure that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a 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. We noted no matters involving the internal control structure and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

However, we noted certain matters involving the internal control structure and its operation that we have reported to the management of the Town of Calien, Louisiana, in a separate letter dated October 4, 1984.

This report is intended for the information of management and the legislative bodies of the State of Louisiana. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.



Shreve, Louisiana
October 4, 1984

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

The Honorable Bobby L. Washington, Mayor
and the Members of the Board of Aldermen
Town of Calica, Louisiana

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Town of Calica, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended June 30, 1996, and have issued our report thereon dated October 4, 1996. We have also audited the compliance of the Town of Calica, Louisiana, with requirements applicable to major federal financial assistance programs and have issued our report thereon dated October 4, 1996.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and Section 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 and about whether the Town of Calica, Louisiana, complied with laws and regulations, noncompliance with which would be material to a major federal financial assistance program.

In planning and performing our audit for the year ended June 30, 1996, we considered the internal control structure of the Town of Calica, Louisiana, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the general purpose financial statements of the Town of Calica, Louisiana, and on the compliance of the Town of Calica, Louisiana, with requirements applicable to major programs 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 October 4, 1996.

The management of the Town of Calica, 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

We performed tests of controls, as required by OMB Circular A-119, 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 each of the Towns of Calien, Louisiana's major Federal financial assistance programs, which are identified in the accompanying Schedule of Federal Financial Assistance. 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.

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 constitute material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a 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. We noted no matters involving the internal control structure and its operations that we considered to be material weaknesses as defined above.

This report is intended for the information of management, the Office of Community Development, and the Legislative Auditor of the State of Louisiana. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.



Monroe, Louisiana
October 4, 1998

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

To the Honorable Bobby E. Washington, Mayor
and the Members of the Board of Aldermen
Town of Colton, Louisiana

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Town of Colton, Louisiana, as of and for the year June 30, 1986, and have issued our report thereon dated October 4, 1986.

We have applied procedures to test the Town of Colton, 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 June 30, 1986: political activities, Davis-Bacon Act, civil rights, cash management, federal financial reports, allowable costs/cost principles, Drug-Free Workplace Act, minimum wage legislation and real property management, and administrative requirements.

Our procedures were limited to the applicable procedures described in the Office of Management and Budget's "Compliance Supplement for Single Entities 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 Town of Colton, 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 Town of Colton, Louisiana, had not complied, in all material respects, with those requirements.

This report is intended for the information of management, the Office of Community Development, and the Legislative Council of the State of Louisiana. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Winnem, Louisiana
October 4, 1986

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO MAJOR FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

To the Honorable Bobby E. Washington, Mayor
and the Members of the Board of Aldermen
Town of Colton, Louisiana

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Town of Colton, Louisiana, as of and for the year June 30, 1996, and have issued our report thereon dated October 4, 1996.

We have also audited the Town of Colton, Louisiana's compliance with the requirements governing types of services allowed or unallowed; reporting; claims for reimbursements; and special tests and provisions that are applicable to each of its major Federal financial assistance programs, which are identified in the accompanying Schedule of Federal Financial Assistance, for the year ended June 30, 1996. The management of the Town of Colton, Louisiana, is responsible for the Town of Colton, Louisiana's compliance with these requirements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance with these requirements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance with these requirements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards; Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) 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 material noncompliance with the requirements referred to above occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Town of Colton, Louisiana's compliance with these requirements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The results of our audit procedures did not disclose any immaterial instances of noncompliance with the requirements referred to above.

In our opinion, the Town of Colton, Louisiana, complied, in all material respects, with the requirements governing types of services allowed or unallowed; reporting; claims for reimbursements; and special tests and

provisions that are applicable to each of its major federal financial assistance programs for the year ended June 30, 1996.

This report is intended for the information of management, the Office of Community Development, and the Legislative Auditor of the State of Louisiana. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.



Shreve, Louisiana
October 4, 1996

TOWN OF COLLIER, LOUISIANA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 1984

5. Summary of significant accounting policies

The Town of Collier was incorporated June 14, 1880, under the provisions of the Louisiana Act and is located in northern St. Louis Parish. The Town operates under a Mayor-Board of Aldermen form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: general administrative services, public safety (police and fire), highways and streets, sanitation, health and social services, multi-recreation, public improvements, and planning and zoning. The Board of Aldermen is made up of five members who are elected by the citizens of Collier to serve four year terms. They are compensated for their services.

The accounting and reporting policies of the Town of Collier conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments. Such accounting and reporting procedures also conform to the requirements of the Louisiana Municipal Audit and Accounting Guide and to the industry audit guide, Audits of State and Local Governmental Units.

The following is a summary of certain significant accounting policies:

- A. Basis of presentation The accompanying financial statements of the Town of Collier conform with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.
- B. Reporting entity GASB Statement No. 14 established criteria for determining the governmental reporting entity. For financial reporting purposes, in conformance with GASB 14, the Town of Collier includes all funds, account groups, or others, that are within the financial accountability of the Town. Certain units of local government over which the Town exercises no financial accountability are excluded from the accompanying financial statements. These units of government are considered separate reporting entities and issue financial statements separate from those of the Town of Collier.
- C. Fund accounting The Town of Collier uses funds and account groups to report on its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions relating to certain governmental functions or activities.

TOWN OF CULLEN, LOUISIANA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 1996

8. Budgetary and budgetary accounting The Town follows the following budget practices:
- a) The Town 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.
 - b) The public is notified that the proposed budget is available for public inspection. At the same time, a public hearing is called.
 - c) A public hearing is held on the proposed budget, at least ten days after publication of the call for the hearing.
 - d) After the holding of the public hearing and completion of all action necessary to finalize and implement the budget, the budget is adopted through passage of an ordinance prior to the commencement of the fiscal year for which the budget is being adopted.
 - e) Budgetary amendments involving the transfer of funds from one department, program or function to another or imposing increases or decreases in expenditures resulting from revenues exceeding or falling to meet amounts estimated require the approval of the Board of Aldermen.
 - f) All budgetary appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.
 - g) Budgets for the General and Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Budgeted amounts, as originally adopted, are amended from time to time by the Board of Aldermen.
9. Encumbrances The Town of Cullen does not employ the use of ENCUMBRANCE accounting in its governmental funds.
10. Cash and cash equivalents Cash includes amounts in demand deposits and certificates of deposits. UNDER STATE LAW, the Town may deposit funds in demand deposits, interest bearing demand deposits, money market accounts or time deposits with state banks certified under Louisiana law and national banks having their principal offices in Louisiana.

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

The Honorable Bobby E. Washington, Mayor
and the Members of the Board of Aldermen
Town of Colton, Louisiana

We have audited the general purpose financial statements of the Town of Colton, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended June 30, 1996, and have issued our report thereon dated October 4, 1996.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

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

We noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance that we have reported to the management of the Town of Colton, Louisiana in a separate letter dated October 4, 1996.

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

Jameson, Wise & Martin

Monroe, Louisiana
October 4, 1996

TEEN OF OULAIN, LOUISIANA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 1994

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

Funds of the Teen of Oulain are classified into two categories: governmental and proprietary. Each category, in turn, is divided in separate fund types. The fund classifications and a description of each existing fund type follows:

Governmental Funds -

Governmental funds account for all or most of the Teen of Oulain's general activities, including the collection and disbursement of specific or legally restricted monies, the acquisition or construction of general fixed assets, and the servicing of general long-term obligations. Governmental funds include:

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

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

Capital Projects funds - account for financial resources received and used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities not reported on other governmental funds.

Proprietary Funds -

Proprietary funds account for activities similar to those found in the private sector, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful in sound financial administration. Proprietary funds differ from governmental funds in that their focus is on income measurement, which, together with the maintenance of equity, is an important financial indicator. Proprietary funds include enterprise funds and internal service funds. Proprietary funds include:

Enterprise Funds - account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered

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BOARD OF TAXERS, LOUISIANA
ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
JUNE 30, 1946

RECEIVED
JUN 29 1946
STATE OF LOUISIANA
OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR

Under provisions of state law, this report is a public document. A copy of the report shall be transmitted to the Governor, the Senate, and every court and every other public officials. This report is available for public inspection at the Baton Rouge office of the Legislative Auditor and, where appropriate, at the office of the parish clerk of court.

Release Date DEC 18 1946

UNIT OF MOUNTAIN, INCORPORATED
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 Year Ended June 30, 1994

	1994 Total	1993 Total	Total Operations Only	
			1994	1993
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from customers	\$ 26,864	20,174	207,884	217,457
Cash payments for supplies and services	(21,764)	(20,184)	(716,284)	(721,224)
Cash payments for salaries	(20,000)	(20,000)	(38,880)	(37,420)
Cash payment for interest	-	(20,000)	(20,000)	(21,123)
Other operating revenues	2,188	100	2,136	1,387
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>598</u>	<u>20,090</u>	<u>26,756</u>	<u>21,177</u>
Cash flows from nonoperating financing activities:				
Net income (in net equity)	179	-	179	1,387
Decrease in due (within other funds)	(20,000)	(20,114)	(20,000)	(21,179)
Net cash used for nonoperating financing activities	(19,821)	(20,114)	(19,821)	(21,792)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Proceeds from grants	-	20,000	20,000	18,750
Amortize of notes	(2,004)	(20,114)	(20,000)	(18,621)
Reimburse payments on long-term debt	-	(20,114)	(20,114)	(18,621)
Net cash provided (used) for capital and related financing activities	(2,004)	(20,228)	(20,114)	(18,492)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Interest	2,188	20,114	20,007	20,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(1,804)</u>	<u>(1,114)</u>	<u>(1,114)</u>	<u>11,215</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	20,114	21,228	22,121	23,027
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 18,310	20,114	21,007	21,212
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Operating loss	\$ (20,188)	(20,004)	(20,188)	(20,180)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	20,000	17,770	18,100	17,170
(Decrease) increase in accounts receivable	(100)	(17,770)	(20,000)	1,000
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable - other	100	1700	1700	1,000
(Increase) decrease in inventory	1,000	-	1,000	100
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(1,714)	(1,500)	(1,500)	1,500
Increase (decrease) in interest payable	-	(1,134)	(1,134)	1,000
	<u>18,310</u>	<u>20,114</u>	<u>21,007</u>	<u>21,212</u>

TOWN OF GUILFORD, VERMONT
 COMBINED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGE IN
 RETAINED EARNINGS - ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES
 Year Ended June 30, 1998

	1997 Total	1998 Total	Totals Percentage Change	
			1998	1997
Operating revenues:				
Charges for services:				
Water sales	\$ 79,754	-	79,754	81,486
sewer service charges	-	188,499	188,499	162,892
sewerage charges	1,771	-	1,771	2,794
Gas in charges	374	374	748	335
delinquent charges and penalties	-	9,998	9,998	11,477
Miscellaneous income	124	432	556	50
Total operating revenues	78,023	286,303	261,255	257,500
Operating expenses:				
Utilities	21,368	21,368	48,848	21,479
Payroll taxes	1,107	3,038	4,145	1,774
Contract labor	-	-	-	177
Insurance	11,180	10,181	21,361	18,514
Repairs and maintenance	4,889	14,318	19,207	20,188
Fuel oil	7,175	3,889	10,664	3,186
Utilities	11,243	11,243	21,770	20,188
Depreciation	-	109	109	109
Depreciation	26,877	117,254	144,131	137,126
Utility expenses	1,287	1,394	3,085	2,864
Accounting and legal	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,100
Printing and mailing	441	773	788	787
Printing and mailing	-	1,134	3,274	4,175
Fuel oil	-	-	-	4,244
Interest	-	17,140	17,140	24,104
Miscellaneous	1,264	681	2,625	3,254
Total operating expenses	101,111	256,381	243,626	257,500
Operating income (loss)	(23,088)	129,922	117,629	(8,000)
Non-operating revenues (expenses)				
Interest	7,136	21,241	28,377	26,898
Income (loss) before operating transfers	(15,952)	151,163	146,006	18,898
Operating transfers out:				
Capital projects fund	150	-	150	-
Retained fund	-	117,000	117,000	-
Total operating transfers out	150	117,000	117,150	-
Net income (loss)	121,702	159,863	128,856	18,898
Retained earnings - beginning of year	26,132	262,626	262,626	262,132
Retained earnings - end of year	147,834	422,489	391,482	281,030

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY	Year 1971	Year 1972	1973	
			December 31, 1973	1973
Current Liabilities:				
Payable from current assets -				
Accounts payable	\$ 1,514	4,700	7,849	10,199
Accounts receivable	-	1,607	1,847	1,188
Current portion bonds payable	-	31,070	37,375	38,884
Due to other funds	1,183	10,884	10,377	14,171
Payable from restricted assets				
Customers' water deposits	<u>21,131</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,302</u>	<u>21,302</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>23,728</u>	<u>47,261</u>	<u>78,353</u>	<u>85,644</u>
Long-term Liabilities:				
Bonds payable	<u>20,188</u>	<u>428,852</u>	<u>428,852</u>	<u>498,548</u>
Total liabilities	<u>43,916</u>	<u>476,113</u>	<u>497,205</u>	<u>584,192</u>
Fund Equity:				
Non-restricted capital -				
Fund equity	127,828	141,348	250,747	254,747
Federal reserve checking in aid of construction	48,170	-	48,170	48,170
Federal grants and state grants	<u>84,558</u>	<u>1,384,788</u>	<u>1,384,788</u>	<u>1,384,788</u>
Total contributed capital	<u>260,556</u>	<u>1,526,136</u>	<u>1,683,705</u>	<u>1,687,705</u>
Retained earnings	<u>10,000</u>	<u>31,770</u>	<u>128,470</u>	<u>202,542</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Equity	\$ 694,474	1,002,249	1,625,670	1,671,897

GENERAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(COMBINED STATEMENTS - OVERVIEW)

Special Revenue Fund

Actual	Actual	Variance - Favorable (Unfavorable)
91,508	91,485	2,023
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
4,175	4,161	144
<u>95,683</u>	<u>95,646</u>	<u>3,037</u>
4,433	4,498	1,065
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
<u>4,433</u>	<u>4,498</u>	<u>(665)</u>
<u>99,116</u>	<u>99,144</u>	<u>(228)</u>
128,000	128,000	-
128,000	128,000	-
10,588	10,746	1,444
205,895	205,895	-
<u>204,363</u>	<u>204,363</u>	<u>2,444</u>

Proprietary Fund Types	Regional Councils		Canada	
	General Fund	General Long Term Funds	Governmental Funds	
	\$MM	\$MM	1994	1995
6,716	-	-	41,033	51,440
13,270	-	-	28,547	14,133
21,210	-	-	21,210	21,280
440,050	-	-	688,333	674,409
-	-	1,620	1,620	6,285
581,036	-	1,620	751,503	758,547
1,421,002	-	-	2,425,043	2,495,389
-	1,047,712	-	1,047,712	681,287
130,838	-	-	130,838	200,412
-	-	-	201,181	211,628
2,182,732	1,047,712	-	3,795,854	3,692,546
2,182,732	1,047,712	1,620	3,697,437	3,707,608

Fiscal Year/	Account Groups		Totals			
	General	General	(Revised/Actual Dollars)			
			Fixed	Long-Term	2006	2005
Local Funds	Assets	Liabilities				
					81,805	42,729
					1,084,262	1,058,281
					8,487	8,507
					41,000	38,811
					8,378	8,891
					33,297	36,209
					500	1,600
					500	500
					10	10
					3,708	2,547
					34,892	33,440
					3,348,797	3,404,876
					34,388	34,388
					188,727	184,827
					391,257	388,242
					91,028	76,888
					1,626	6,585
					3,522	2,756
					<u>1,031,882</u>	<u>1,021,688</u>
					<u>1,031,732</u>	<u>1,021,688</u>

TOWN OF CULLEN, LOUISIANA

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 1999

primarily through user fees; or (3) where the governing body has decided that the periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

- B. Basis of accounting The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present revenues and decreases in net current assets. The modified accrual basis of accounting is used by all governmental funds. The governmental funds use the following practices in recording revenues and expenditures:

Revenues - generally recognized when they become measurable and available as net current assets.

Expenditures - generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred, except that accumulated unpaid vacation and sick pay are not accrued and principal and interest on general long-term debt is recognized when due. Purchases of various operating supplies are regarded as expenditures at the time purchased.

Other financing sources - transfers between funds that are not expected to be repaid are accounted for as other financing sources (inflows). These other financing sources (inflows) are recognized at the time the underlying events occur.

All proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus and a determination of net income and capital maintenance. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. The proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized at the time the liabilities are incurred.