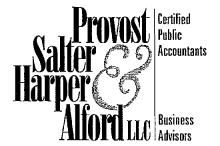
# A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA

## FINANCIAL REPORT

**December 31, 2016** 



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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable William T. Kleinpeter City Court of Port Allen, Louisiana

## Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City Court of Port Allen, Louisiana, a component unit of the City of Port Allen as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City Court of Port Allen's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

## Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The City Court of Port Allen's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the

financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

## **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City Court of Port Allen, Louisiana as of December 31, 2016, and the changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Matters

## Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, the schedule of employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability, and the schedule of employer's pension contributions on pages 4 through 9 and Schedules I through III, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City Court of Port Allen's basic financial statements. The schedule of compensation, benefits and other payments to agency head on Schedule IV is presented to comply with the requirements issued by the State of Louisiana, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of compensation, benefits and other payments to agency head is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of compensation, benefits and other payments to agency head are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

## Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have issued our report dated June 28, 2017 on our consideration of the City Court of Port Allen's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the City Court of Port Allen's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

PROVOST, SALTER, HARPER & ALFORD, LLC

Onvos!, Salta, Hayn + ay-O, LLC Baton Rouge, Louisiana

June 28, 2017

## Management's Discussion and Analysis

## December 31, 2016

Our discussion and analysis of the City Court of Port Allen, Louisiana (Court) provides an overview of the Court's activities for the year ended December 31, 2016. Please read it in conjunction with the Court's financial statements.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for the 2016 fiscal year include the following:

- The Court's net position increased due to current period operations by \$31,783.
- Program revenues of the Court were \$366,314.
- The total expenditures/expenses of the Court were \$337,791.

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Court's basic financial statements. The Court's basic financial statements include three components: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the financial statements. These components are described below:

#### BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The basic financial statements include two kinds of financial statements that present different views of the Court – the Government-wide Financial Statements and Fund Financial Statements. These financial statements also include the Notes to Financial Statements that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide additional detail.

### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements provide a broad view of the Court's operations in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The statements provide both short-term and long-term information about the Court's financial position, which assists users in assessing the Court's economic condition at the end of the year. These statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting similar to methods used by most businesses. These statements report all revenues and expenditures connected with the year even if cash has not been received or paid. The Court's financial statements contain only governmental activities. The government-wide financial statements include two statements.

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

## December 31, 2016

- The **Statement of Net Position** presents all of the Court's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as "net position". Over time, increases or decreases in the Court's net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Court is improving or deteriorating.
- The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the Court's net position changed during the most recent year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Therefore, some revenues and some expenses that are reported in this statement will not result in cash flows until future years.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Court, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The funds of the Court are divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

• Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, the governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources at the end of the year. This approach is known as using the flow of financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. These statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Court's finances and assists in determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of the Court.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statement. By doing so, users may better understand the long-term impact of the Court's near-term financing decisions.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis

## December 31, 2016

• Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The only funds accounted for in this category by the Court are agency funds. The agency funds account for assets held by the Court as an agent for litigants pending court action. These funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Consequently, the agency funds have no measurement focus, but use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The Court has one governmental fund and two fiduciary funds.

The funds financial statements can be found immediately following the government-wide financial statements.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

The notes to financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to financial statements can be found immediately following the fund financial statements.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis

## **December 31, 2016**

## Financial Analysis of Government-Wide Activities

### **Net Position**

Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Court's financial position. The Court's assets exceed liabilities by \$588,002 and \$556,219 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

	Governmental Activities				
		2016		2015	
Assets	\$	780,731	\$	824,636	
Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		192,729		268,417	
Total Net Position	\$	588,002	\$	556,219	

## **Change in Net Position**

The Court's net position increased by \$31,783 (6%) during the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to a decrease of \$11,941 (2%) during the prior year. The percentage of the Court's total revenues derived from program revenue during the current year increased by \$2,867 (1%). Expenses decreased \$31,309 (8%).

	Governmental Activities				
		2016	2015		
Revenues					
Program Revenues:					
General government-Judiciary	\$	366,314	\$	363,447	
General Revenues:					
Investment Income		3,260		891	
Gain (Loss) on disposal of assets		-		(7,179)	
Total Revenues		369,574		357,159	
Total Expenses - Judiciary		337,791		369,100	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	\$_	31,783	\$	(11,941)	

## Management's Discussion and Analysis

## December 31, 2016

## Financial Analysis of The Court's Individual Funds

As noted earlier, the Court uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

The focus of the Court's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of resources that are available for spending. Such information is useful in assessing the Court's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the year.

As a measure of the Court's liquidity, it may be useful to compare fund balance to total expenditures. Fund balance represents 171% of total fund expenditures.

The fund balance of the Court decreased by \$4,847 during the current year.

## **Budgetary Highlights**

The Court received \$12,526 less than budgeted revenues, with the majority of this deficiency generated by an unfavorable variance in court fees and fines. Total expenditures were \$15,679 less than the budget, largely due to office expense and maintenance costs, personnel expenses, and capital outlay being less than anticipated.

## Management's Discussion and Analysis

### **December 31, 2016**

## **Capital Assets**

The Court's investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2016, amounts to \$105,769 (net of accumulated depreciation of \$80,890). This investment in capital assets includes leasehold improvements and office furniture and equipment. The total decrease in the Court's investment in capital assets for 2016 was \$27,725 (21%).

# COURT'S CAPITAL ASSETS (net of accumulated depreciation)

Name of the state	etanti di Sanaanjaa	2016	2015		
Equipment	\$	96,728	\$	123,719	
Furniture & Fixtures		3,573		4,056	
Leasehold Improvements		5,468		5,719	
Total Net Assets	\$	105,769	\$	133,494	

### **Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget**

Management is unable to predict revenue as it is dependent on the level of tickets issued and the civil proceedings filed with the Court. Therefore, the budget for the year ending December 31, 2016 is set based on the actual revenue and expenditures of the previous year.

### Contacting The Court's Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Court's finances and to demonstrate the Court's accountability for the money it receives. Any questions about this report or requests for additional information may be directed to William Kleinpeter, Judge, City Court of Port Allen, Louisiana at 330 S. Alexander Avenue, Port Allen, LA 70767.

Basic Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

Government-Wide Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

Statement of Net Position	December 31, 2016
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash	\$ 467,479
Certificates of Deposit	147,141
Investments	41,949
Due from other funds	18,393
Total current assets	674,962
Non-Current Assets	
Capital assets, net	105,769
Total Assets	780,731
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilties	
Due to other governments	29,048
Accrued expenses	5,468
Current portion of long-term liabilities	24,000
Total current liabilities	58,516
Non-Current Liabilities	48,000
Deferred Inflows of Resources	86,213
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	192,729
NET POSITION	
Investment in capital assets	33,769
Net position unrestricted, undesignated	554,233
Total Net Position	\$ 588,002

Statement of Activities		For the Year Ended December 31, 20							
	Expenses		Program Revenues Charges for Services, Fines, and Forfeitures		•				
Functions/programs		Apenses	anu	Torrestures	111 1	et i ostava			
General government-Judiciary	\$	337,791	\$	366,314	\$	28,523			
General revenues: Investment income						3,260			
Change in net position						31,783			
Net position - beginning, as restated						556,219			
Net position - ending					\$	588,002			

Fund Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

Balance Sheet-Governmental Fund	Decembe	r 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$	467,479
Certificates of Deposit		147,141
Investments		41,949
Due from other funds		18,393
Total Assets	\$	674,962
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Current Liabilities		
Due to other governments	\$	29,048
Accrued expenses		5,468
Total Liabilities		34,516
Fund Balance		
Unassigned, reported in general fund		640,446
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	674,962

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## CITY COURT OF PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA December 31, 2016 Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position Total fund balance for the governmental fund at December 31, 2016 \$ 640,446 Total net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because: Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the fund. Those assets consist of: Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation of \$80,890 105,769 Deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds (86,213)Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds Long-Term Debt (72,000)

588,002

\$

Total net position of governmental activities at December 31, 2016

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

personal control of the control of t	and the section of the section of the property of the property of the section of the section of the section of
REVENUES	
Court fees	\$ 209,749
Intergovernmental	156,565
Investment income	3,260
Total revenues	369,574
EXPENDITURES	
Current	
General and administration	57,917
Travel	17,412
Dues and Subscriptions	650
Office expense and maintenance	18,821
Personnel expenses	255,621
Debt Service	24,000
Total expenditures	374,421
Net change in fund balance	(4,847)
Fund balance, beginning	645,293
Fund balance, ending	\$ 640,446

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Total net change in fund balance at December 31, 2016 per statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance

\$ (4,847)

The change in net position reported for the governmental activities in the statement of activities is different because:

Depreciation expense

\$ (27,725)

(27,725)

Pension expenses are reported in the statement of activities and do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Changes in pension expenses

40,355

The issuance of long term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long term debt consumes the current financial resources of government funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets.

Principal payments

\$ 24,000

24,000

Total net change in net position of governmental activities at December 31, 2016

\$ 31,783

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

December 31, 2016

		s, Fees and ourt Cost	Civil		Total
Assets		ing kalang merenja, minim	 i enigni zakon - enigni interior		<u> Santan Karangan dan Santan S</u>
Cash		94,624	\$ 32,323	\$	126,947
Liabilities					
Held for others pending court action		22,156	29,224		51,380
Due to other funds		16,134	2,272		18,406
Due to other governments		56,334	 827	······································	57,161
Total liabilities	Anger	94,624	32,323		126,947
Net Position	\$	-	\$ -	\$	_

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	•	Fees and t Cost	Civil		Total
Additions					
Deposits	\$ 9	945,169	\$ 56,410	\$	1,001,579
Deductions					
Deposits settled to:					
Intergovernmental	,	726,861	2,653		729,514
Refunds of deposits		8,559	3,341		11,900
Personnel services		-	48,754		48,754
General and administration		_	857		857
Postage			805		805
Transfer to general fund		209,749	 		209,749
Total deductions		945,169	 56,410		1,001,579
Change in net position		_	ner .		-
Net position at beginning of year			 <u>.</u>	_	-
Net position at end of year	_\$	**	\$ pen.	\$	-

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2016

### INTRODUCTION

The City Court of Port Allen, Louisiana (the "Court") was established by the State of Louisiana. It has jurisdiction over all of Ward III in West Baton Rouge Parish. The Court is governed by one Judge. The Court maintains a courtroom and offices in Port Allen, Louisiana. Revenues for the Court include court costs assessed on civil and criminal cases handled by the Court and other revenues. Major expenditures of the Court include personnel services and other expenditures.

## 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation. The accompanying basic financial statements of the City Court of Port Allen, Louisiana have been prepared in conformity with governmental accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The accompanying basic financial statements have been prepared in conformity with GASB Codification Sec. 2600, Reporting Entity and Component Unit Presentation and Disclosure.

**Reporting Entity.** The Court Judge is an independently elected official. However, the Court is fiscally dependent on the City of Port Allen, Louisiana (City) for office space, courtrooms, and related utility costs, as well as partial funding of salary costs. Because the Court is fiscally dependent on the City, the Court was determined to be a component unit of the City of Port Allen, Louisiana, the financial reporting entity.

The accompanying financial statements present information only on the funds maintained by the Court and do not present information on the City of Port Allen, Louisiana, the general government services provided by that governmental unit, or the other governmental units that comprise the financial reporting entity.

<u>Fund Accounting.</u> The Court uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain court functions and activities. A fund is defined as a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

## Equity Classifications.

### Government-Wide Financial Statements.

In the government-wide financial statements, equity is classified as net position and displayed in three components:

- a. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net assets Consists of net assets with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. There were no restricted net assets at December 31, 2016.
- c. Unrestricted net assets All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt".

#### Fund Financial Statements.

In the fund financial statements governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as follows.

The Court adopted the provisions of GASB Codification Sec. 1300, Fund Accounting in the year ended December 31, 2011. As such, fund balances of the governmental fund are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – amount that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

Committed – amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal decision of the Judge. The Judge, as the highest level of decision-making authority, can establish, modify or rescind a fund balance commitment. For assigned fund balance the Judge authorizes management to assign amounts for a specific purpose.

Assigned – amounts that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed but that are intended to be used for specific purposes.

Unassigned – all other spendable amounts.

It is the Court's policy to spend unrestricted fund balances first when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available. It is the Court's policy to spend committed or assigned fund balances first when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used. The Court does not have any policy regarding minimum fund balance amounts.

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds account for all or most of the Court's general activities. These funds focus on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the governmental fund according to the purposes for which they may be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between a governmental fund's assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. In general, fund balance represents the accumulated expendable resources, which may be used to finance future period programs or operations of the Court. The following is the Court's governmental fund:

General Fund. The general fund is the primary operating fund of the court and it accounts for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in other funds. The general fund is available for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred in accordance with state and federal laws and according to court policy.

Fiduciary Fund. Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The only funds accounted for in this category by the Court are agency funds. The agency funds account for assets held by the court as an agent for litigants pending court action. These funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Consequently, the agency funds have no measurement focus, but use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

## Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting.

Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS). The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the Court's office as a whole. These statements include all the financial activities of the Court's office. Information contained in these statements reflects the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange or exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange occurs (regardless of when cash is received or disbursed). Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from nonexchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Codification Sec. N50, Nonexchange Transactions.

**Program Revenues.** Program revenues included in the Statement of Activities are derived directly from users as a fee for services and other governments; program revenues reduce the cost of the function to be financed from the Court's office general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements (FFS). The amounts reflected in the Governmental Fund Statements 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. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach is then reconciled, through adjustment, to a government-wide view of the Court's office operations.

The amounts reflected in the Governmental Fund Statements use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. The governmental funds use the following practices in recording revenues and expenditures:

**Revenues.** Revenues are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related asset becomes both measurable and available.

**Expenditures.** Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

**Reconciliation.** A reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position is provided on page 16. A reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities is provided on page 18.

**Budgets.** The proposed budget for the 2016 fiscal year was made available for public inspection at the Court's office on December 14, 2015. The budget is legally adopted and amended, as necessary, by the Court Judge. Budget amounts included in the accompanying financial statements include the original adopted budget and all subsequent amendments, if applicable.

The budget for the General Fund is prepared on a basis that is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). However, the Court does not budget on-behalf payments (see Note 7); therefore, adjustments were made on Schedule I to remove on-behalf payments from the actual amounts for comparison purposes to the budgeted amounts.

<u>Cash and Cash Equivalents</u>. Cash includes amounts in demand deposits. Cash equivalents would include amounts in time deposits and those investments with original maturities of 90 days or less. Under state law, the Court may deposit funds in demand deposits, interest-bearing demand deposits, or time deposits with state banks organized under Louisiana law or any other state of the United States, or under the laws of the United States.

<u>Investments.</u> Investments are limited by Louisiana Revised Statute (R.S.) 33:2955 and include Louisiana Asset Management Pool which is authorized under Louisiana Revised Statute 33:1321. If the original maturities of investments exceed 90 days, they are classified as investments; however, if the original maturities are 90 days or less, they are classified as cash equivalents. Investments are reported at market value. Interest is accrued as earned.

<u>Capital Assets.</u> Capital assets are capitalized at historical cost or estimated cost. The Court maintains a threshold level of \$2,500 or more for capitalizing capital assets.

Capital assets are recorded in the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities. Since surplus assets are sold for an immaterial amount when declared as no longer needed for public purposes, no salvage value is taken into consideration for depreciation purposes. All capital assets, other than land, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives.

Description	Estimated Lives
Leasehold improvements	39
Furniture and fixtures	10
Equipment	5

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

<u>Risk Management.</u> The Court is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The Court is covered by insurance provided by the City of Port Allen, Louisiana at levels which management believes is adequate to protect the Court. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded the commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

<u>Use of Estimates.</u> The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

<u>Pensions.</u> For purposes of measuring Net Pension Liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS) and additions to/deductions from LASERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by LASERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

<u>Subsequent Events.</u> Subsequent events have been evaluated through June 28, 2017, which is the date the financial statements were issued.

### 2. Deposits

At December 31, 2016, the City Court of Port Allen has cash in demand deposit accounts with a book balance of \$574,149 including \$100,403 attributable to fiduciary funds, which is not presented in the statement of net position. The City Court of Port Allen also has certificates of deposit accounts with a book balance of \$146,758.

These deposits are stated at cost, which approximates market. Under state law, these deposits (or 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.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

At December 31, 2016, the Court has \$719,367 in deposits (collective bank balances). These deposits are secured from risk by \$396,757 of federal deposit insurance and \$322,610 of pledged securities.

#### 3. Investments

As of December 31, 2016, the change in the Court's investments is reported as follows:

	Change in Investments			
	Amortized Cost		Fair Velue	
Balance December 31, 2015	\$	41,757	\$	41,757
Add: Investment purchases	<del></del>	192		192
Balance December 31, 2016	\$	41,949	\$	41,949

Investments held at the Court of \$41,757 are invested in the Louisiana Asset Management Pool (LAMP), a local government investment pool. In accordance with GASB Codification Section 150.165, these investments are not categorized above because they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

LAMP, a local government investment pool, is administered by LAMP, Inc., a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, which was formed by an initiative of the State Treasurer in 1993. While LAMP is not required to be a registered investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, its investment policies are similar to those established by Rule 2a7, which governs registered money market funds. The primary objective of LAMP is to provide a safe environment for the placement of public funds in short-term, highquality investments. LAMP is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. The LAMP portfolio includes only securities and other obligations in which local governments in Louisiana are authorized to invest. Accordingly, LAMP investments are restricted to securities issued, guaranteed, or backed by the U.S. Treasury, the U.S. Government, or one of its agencies, enterprises, or instrumentalities, as well as repurchase agreements collateralized by those securities. The dollar weighted average portfolio maturity of LAMP assets is restricted to not more than 60 days, and consists of no securities with a maturity in excess of 397 days. The fair value of investments is determined on a weekly basis to monitor any variances between amortized cost and fair value. For purposes of determining participants' shares, investments are valued at amortized cost. The fair value of the participant's position is the same as the value of the pool shares. LAMP is designed to be highly liquid to give its participants immediate access to their account balances.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

## 4. Capital Assets

Capital assets and depreciation activity as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 are as follows:

	Balance					Balance
	January 1,	•			Dec	ember 31,
Governmental Activities	2016	Additions	Delet	ions		2016
Equipment	\$155,188	\$ -	\$	_	\$	155,188
Furniture and fixtures	23,477	_				23,477
Leasehold improvements	7,994	-		-		7,994
Total	186,659	_		-	-	186,659
Less accumulated depreciation:						
Equipment	31,468	26,991				58,459
Furniture and fixtures	19,421	483		-		19,904
Leasehold improvements	2,276	251			<del></del>	2,527
Total	53,165	27,725		H		80,890
Capital assets, net	\$133,494	\$ (27,725)	\$	<del>-</del>	\$	105,769

### 5. Retirement Commitments

## Plan Description

The Court's Judge is provided with pension through a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan administered by the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System (LASERS). Section 401 of Title 11 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes (La. R.S. 11:401) grants to LASERS Board of Trustees and the Louisiana Legislature the authority to review administration, benefit terms, investments, and funding of the plan. LASERS issues a publicly available financial report that can be obtained at <a href="https://www.lasersonline.org">www.lasersonline.org</a>.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

## Benefits Provided

The following is a description of the plan and its benefits and is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to the appropriate statutes for more complete information.

#### Retirement

The age and years of creditable service required in order for a member to retire with full benefits are established by statute, and vary depending on the member's hire date, employer, and job classification. Our rank and file members hired prior to July 1, 2006, may either retire with full benefits at any age upon completing 30 years of creditable service or at age 60 upon completing ten years of creditable service depending on their plan. Those members hired between July 1, 2016 and June 30, 2015, may retire at age 60 upon completing five years of creditable service and those hired on or after July 1, 2015 may retired at age 62 upon completing five years of creditable service. The basic annual retirement benefit for members is equal to 2.5% to 3.5% of average compensation multiplied by the number of years of creditable service. Additionally, members may choose to retire with 20 years of service at any age, with an actuarially reduced benefit.

Average compensation is defined as the member's average annual earned compensation for the highest 36 consecutive months of employment for members employed prior to July 1, 2006. For members hired July 1, 2006 or later, average compensation is based on the member's average annual earned compensation for the highest 60 consecutive months of employment. The maximum annual retirement benefit cannot exceed the lesser of 100% of average compensation or a certain specified dollar amount of actuarially determined monetary limits, which vary depending upon the member's age at retirement. Judges, court officers, and certain elected officials receive an additional annual retirement benefit equal to 1.0% of average compensation multiplied by the number of years of creditable service in their respective capacity. As an alternative to the basic retirement benefits, a member may elect to receive their retirement under throughout their life, with certain benefits being paid to their designated beneficiary after their death.

Act 992 of the 2010 Louisiana Regular Legislative Session, changed the benefit structure for LASERS members hired on or after January 1, 2011. This resulted in three new plans: regular, hazardous duty, and judges. The new regular plan includes regular members and those members who were formerly eligible to participate in specialty plans, excluding hazardous duty and judges. Regular members and judges are eligible to retire at age 60 after five years of creditable service and, may also retire at any age, with a reduced benefit, after 20 years of creditable service. Hazardous duty members are eligible to retire with twelve years of creditable service at age 55, 25 years of creditable service at any age or with a reduced benefit after 20 years of

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

creditable service. Average compensation will be based on the member's average annual earned compensation for the highest 60 consecutive months of employment for all three new plans. Members in the regular plan will receive a 2.5% accrual rate, hazardous duty plan a 3.33% accrual rate, and judges a 3.5% accrual rate. The extra 1.0% accrual rate for each year of service for court officers, the governor, lieutenant governor, legislators, House clerk, sergeants at arms, or Senate secretary, employed after January 1, 2011, was eliminated by Act 992. Specialty plan and regular members, hired prior to January 1, 2011, who are hazardous duty employees have the option to transition to the new hazardous duty plan.

Act 226 of the 2014 Louisiana Regular Legislative Session established new retirement eligibility for members of LASERS hired on or after July 1, 2015, excluding hazardous duty plan members. Regular members and judges under the new plan are eligible to retire at age 62 after five years of creditable service and, may also retire at any age, with a reduced benefit, after 20 years of creditable service. Average compensation will be based on the member's average annual earned compensation for the highest 60 consecutive months of employment. Members in the regular plan will receive a 2.5 % accrual rate, and judges a 3.5% accrual rate, with the extra 1.0% accrual rate based on all years of service as a judge.

A member leaving employment before attaining minimum retirement age, but after completing certain minimum service requirements, becomes eligible for a benefit provided the member lives to the minimum service retirement age, and does not withdraw their accumulated contributions. The minimum service requirement for benefits varies depending upon the member's employer and service classification.

## **Deferred Retirement Benefits**

The State Legislature authorized LASERS to establish a Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP). When a member enters DROP, their status changes from active member to retiree even though they continue to work and draw their salary for a period of up to three years. The election is irrevocable once participation begins. During DROP participation, accumulated retirement benefits that would have been paid to each retiree are separately tracked. For members who entered DROP prior to January 1, 2004, interest at a rate of one-half percent less than the System's realized return on its portfolio (not to be less than zero) will be credited to the retiree after participation ends. At that time, the member must choose among available alternatives for the distribution of benefits that have accumulated in the DROP account. Members who enter DROP on or after January 1, 2004, are required to participate in LASERS Self-Directed Plan (SDP) which is administered by a third-party provider. The SDP allows DROP participants to choose from a menu of investment options for the allocation of their DROP balances. Participants may diversify their investments by choosing from an approved list of mutual funds with different holdings, management styles, and risk factors.

### Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

Members eligible to retire and who do not choose to participate in DROP may elect to receive at the time of retirement an initial benefit option (IBO) in an amount up to 36 months of benefits, with an actuarial reduction of their future benefits. For members who selected the IBO option prior to January 1, 2004, such amount may be withdrawn or remain in the IBO account earning interest at a rate of one-half percent less than the System's realized return on its portfolio (not to be less than zero). Those members who select the IBO on or after January 1, 2004, are required to enter the SDP as described above.

## Disability Benefits

Generally, active members with ten or more years of credited service who become disabled may receive a maximum disability retirement benefit equivalent to the regular retirement formula without reduction by reason of age.

Upon reaching age 60, the disability retiree may receive a regular retirement benefit by making application to the Board of Trustees.

For injuries sustained in the line of duty, hazardous duty personnel in the Hazardous Duty Services Plan will receive a disability benefit equal to 75% of final average compensation.

### Survivor's Benefits

Certain eligible surviving dependents receive benefits based on the deceased member's compensation and their relationship to the deceased. The deceased member hired before January 1, 2011 who was in state service at the time of death must have a minimum of five years of service credit, at least two of which were earned immediately prior to death, or who had a minimum of twenty years of service credit regardless of when earned in order for a benefit to be paid to a minor or handicapped child. Benefits are payable to an unmarried child until age 18, or age 23 if the child remains a full-time student. The aforementioned minimum service credit requirement is ten years of surviving spouse with no minor children, and benefits are to be paid for life to the spouse or qualified handicapped child.

The deceased regular member hired on or after January 1, 2011, must have a minimum of five years of service credit regardless of when earned in order for a benefit to be paid to a minor child. The aforementioned minimum service credit requirements for a surviving spouse are 10 years, 2 years being earned immediately prior to death, and active state service at the time of death, or a minimum of 20 years of service credit regardless of when earned. A deceased member's spouse must have been married for at least one year before death.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

## Permanent Benefit Increases/Cost-of-Living Adjustments

As fully described in Title 11 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes, the System allows for the payment of permanent benefit increases, also known as cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs), that are funded through investment earnings when recommended by the Board of Trustees and approved by the State Legislature.

#### Contributions

Contribution requirements of active employees are governed by Section 401 of Title 11 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes (La. R.S. 11:401) and may be amended by the Louisiana Legislature. Employee and employer contributions are deducted from a member's salary and remitted to LASERS by participating employers. The rates in effect during the year ended December 31, 2016 for the plan follows:

		Employee	Employer
		Contribution	Contribution
Plan	Plan Status	Rate	Rate
Judges hired before 1/1/2011	Closed	11.5%	38.0%

The Court's contractually required composite contribution rate for the year ended December 31, 2016 was 38.0% of annual payroll, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Court were \$0 for the year ended December 31, 2016, as its only employee chose to participate in DROP.

## Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At December 31, 2016, the Employer reported a liability of \$0 for its proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability. The Net Pension Liability was measured as of June 30, 2015 and the total pension liability used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Court's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on a projection of the Court's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2015, the Court's proportion was .0%, which was a decrease of .00208% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2015.

## Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Court recognized pension expense of \$0 plus employer's amortization of change in proportionate share and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions (\$40,355).

At December 31, 2016, the Court reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	<b>.</b>	\$	-
Changes of assumptions		-		-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on				
pension plan investments		-		-
Changes in proportion and differences between Court				
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		_		86,213
Board contributions subsequent to the measurement date		-		-
Total	\$	_	\$	86,213

\$0 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Court's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2017. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	LASERS		
2016	\$ (40,734)		
2017	(45,479)		
2018	-		
2019	-		

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

## **Actuarial Assumptions**

A summary of the actuarial methods and assumptions used in determining the total pension liability as of June 30, 2015, and 2014 are as follows:

Valuation Date

**Actuarial Cost Method** 

**Actuarial Assumptions:** 

**Expected Remaining** 

Service Lives

**Investment Rate of Return** 

**Inflation Rate** 

Mortality

June 30, 2016

Entry Age Normal

3 years

7.75% per annum, net of investment expenses\*

3.0% per annum

**Non-disabled members** - Mortality rates based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table with mortality improvement projected to 2015.

**Disabled members** – Mortality rates based on the RP-2000 Disabled Retiree Mortality Table, with no projection for mortality improvement.

Termination, Disability, and Retirement

Termination, disability, and retirement assumptions were projected based on a five-year (2009-2013) experience study of the System's members

**Salary Increases** 

Salary increases were projected based on a 2009-2013 experience study of the System's members. The salary increase ranges for specific types of members are:

Member Type	Lower Range	Upper Range
Regular	4.0%	13.0%
Judge	3.0%	5.5%
Corrections	3.6%	14.5%
Hazardous Duty	3.6%	14.5%
Wildlife	3.6%	14.5%

<sup>\*</sup>The Investment rate of return used in the actuarial valuation for funding purposes was 8.15%, recognizing an additional 25 basis points for gain—sharing and 15 basis points to offset administrative expenses.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

Cost of Living Adjustments

The present value of future retirement benefits is based on benefits currently being paid by the System and includes previously granted cost of living increases. The projected benefit payments do not include provisions for potential future increases not yet authorized by the Board of Trustees as they were deemed not to be substantively automatic.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation of 3.25% and an adjustment the effect rebalancing/diversification. The resulting expected long-term rate of return is 8.72% for 2016. Best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2016 are summarized in the following table:

	Long-Term Expected Rea	al Rate of Return
Asset Class	Target Allocation	2016
Cash	0.00%	-0.24%
Domestic equity	25.00%	4.31%
International equity	32.00%	5.48%
Domestic Fixed Income	8.00%	1.63%
International Fixed Income	6.00%	2.47%
Alternative Investments	22.00%	7.42%
Global Tactical Asset Allocation	7.00%	2.92%
Total Fund	100.00%	5.30%

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from participating employers will be made at the actuarially determined rates approved by PRSAC taking into consideration the recommendation of the pension plan's actuary. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments

#### Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

## Sensitivity of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability using the discount rate of 7.75%, as well as what the Employer's proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage-point lower or one percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	Current					
	1% Decrease (6.75%)		Discount Rate (7.75%)		1% Increase (8.75%)	
Court's proportionate share of						
the net pension liability	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-

#### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued LASERS 2016 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report at www.lasersonline.org.

#### 6. Related Party Transactions

The City of Port Allen, Louisiana incurs expenditures on behalf of the Court. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the City paid the expenditures for other services and supplies in the amount of \$18,188 on behalf of the Court, which are not included in the accompanying financial statements.

The Court distributes a portion of all fines collected to the City. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the portion of fines collected by the Court, which were available for distribution to the City, totaled \$73,901.

#### 7. On-Behalf Payments for Fringe Benefits and Salaries

In accordance with GASB Codification N50, Non-exchange Transactions, Sec. 129 on-behalf payments for fringe benefits and salaries are recognized as revenues and expenditures in these financial statements. The following on-behalf payments are shown as intergovernmental revenue

#### Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

in these financial statements. An equal amount has been included as expenditures in the personal services category.

City of Port Allen	\$ 88,537	=
State of Louisiana	47,417	
West Baton Rouge Parish	9,146	
	\$ 145,100	

#### 8. Prior Period Adjustments

Prior period adjustments were made to the net position balance to correct error in capital assets, debt, and accumulated depreciation accounts as of December 31, 2015. The Court acquired capital assets through debt in the amount of \$96,000 which had not been recorded, in addition to the accumulated depreciation of the asset as of December 31, 2015 in the amount of \$3,200.

lnve	estment in					
Capital Assets		Ur	restricted	<b>Net Position</b>		
\$	40,694	\$	518,725	\$	559,419	
	96,000		-		96,000	
	(96,000)		-		(96,000)	
	(3,200)		_		(3,200)	
\$	37,494	\$	518,725	\$	556,219	
	Capi	\$ 40,694 96,000 (96,000) (3,200)	Capital Assets Un \$ 40,694 \$ 96,000 (96,000) (3,200)	Capital Assets       Unrestricted         \$ 40,694       \$ 518,725         96,000       -         (96,000)       -         (3,200)       -	Capital Assets       Unrestricted       New York         \$ 40,694       \$ 518,725       \$ 96,000         -       (96,000)       -         (3,200)       -       -	

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

December 31, 2016

#### 9. Non-Current Accounts Payable

During 2015 the Court acquired software by incurring a total payable of \$96,000. The following is a summary of the Court's non-current accounts payable transactions for the year ended December 31, 2016:

							Amount due
]	Balance at		Ва	lance at	within One		
Dece	mber 31, 2015				Decem	ber 31, 2016	Year
-		<u>ن نیونگ ده جوم</u>		- 19-20-0 at 6 x 3 4 5 5 6 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		The second secon	
\$	96,000	\$	- \$	24,000	\$	72,000	\$ 24,000

The annual requirements to amortize the non-current accounts payable as of December 31, 2016 are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	P	rincipal
2017	\$	24,000
2018		24,000
2019		24,000
		<b>72.00</b> 0
	<u>\$</u>	72,000

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Budgetary Basis) - Governmental Fund Type - General Fund

			Variance			
	Actual	Adjustment to (Budgetary		Bu	Favorable	
	Basis	Budget Basis	Basis)	Original	Final	(Unfavorable)
Revenues						
Court fees, fines, and cost	\$ 209,749	\$ -	\$ 209,749	\$ 220,000	\$ 220,000	\$ (10,251)
Intergovernmental	156,565	(145,100) (1)	) 11,465	16,000	16,000	(4,535)
Interest	3,260	-	3,260	1,000	1,000	2,260
Total revenues	369,574	(145,100)	224,474	237,000	237,000	(12,526)
Expenditures						
Current						
General and administration	57,917	-	57,917	75,000	75,000	17,083
Travel	17,412	-	17,412	15,000	15,000	(2,412)
Dues and subscriptions	650	-	650	1,000	1,000	350
Office expense and maintenance	18,821	-	18,821	35,000	35,000	16,179
Personnel expenses	255,621	(145,100) (1)		115,000	115,000	4,479
Debt Service	24,000		24,000	-		(24,000)
Total current expenditures	374,421	(145,100)	229,321	241,000	241,000	11,679
Capital outlays	4	<u>.                                      </u>		4,000	4,000	4,000
Total expenditures	374,421	(145,100)	229,321	245,000	245,000	15,679
Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(4,847)	<u>s - </u>	\$ (4,847)	\$ (8,000)	\$ (8,000)	\$ 3,153
Fund Balance						
Beginning	645,293	~ <del>-</del>				
Ending	\$ 640,446	=				

#### Explanation of differences:

<sup>(1)</sup> On-behalf payments are reflected as revenue and an expenditure in the Court's financial statement as required by GASB Codification Section N50, Section 129, Nonexhange Transactions. Actual amounts are reconciled on a non-GAAP basis for comparison to budget

Schedule of Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Contributions

Year Ended December 31, 2016 \*

Employer's

	Fiscal Year*	Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Pro Sha	mployer's oportionate re of the Net sion Liability (Asset)	-	yer's Covered- loyee Payroll	Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a % of its Covered- Employee Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a % of the Total Pension Liability
LASERS:								
	2016	0.0000%	\$	-	\$	-	0.00%	57.7%
	2015	0.0021%	\$	141,403	\$	35,655	396.59%	62.7%

The schedule is intended to report information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

<sup>\*</sup> The amounts presented have a measurement date of June 30.

Schedule III

## CITY COURT OF PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA

Schedule of Employer's Pension Contributions

Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Fiscal Year	Contractually Required Contribution	ontributions in Relation to Contracually Required Contribution	 Contribution Deficiency (Excess)		Employer's Covered- Employee Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered' Employee Payroll	
LASERS:								
	2016	\$ _	\$ <del>-</del>	\$	_	\$ -	0.00%	
	2015	\$ 12,354	\$ 12,354	\$	-	\$ 31,132	39.68%	
	2014	\$ 14,323	\$ 14,323	\$		\$ 36,975	38.74%	
	2013	\$ 13,294	\$ 13,294	\$	-	\$ 37,244	35.69%	
	2012	\$ 13,486	\$ 13,486	\$	-	\$ 44,094	30.58%	
	2011	\$ 11,265	\$ 11,265	\$	_	\$ 40,803	27.61%	
	2010	\$ 7,918	\$ 7,918	\$	_	\$ 32,347	24.48%	
	2009	\$ 6,455	\$ 6,455	\$	_	\$ 33,297	19.39%	
	2008	\$ 3,689	\$ 3,689	\$	-	\$ 28,297	13.04%	
	2007	\$ 3,048	\$ 3,048	\$	-	\$ 23,454	13.00%	

Notes to Required Supplementary Schedules Schedule of Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Schedule of Employer's Pension Contributions December 31, 2016

#### **LASERS**

#### Changes of Benefit Terms include:

- A 1.5% COLA, effective July 1, 2016, provided by Act 93 and 512 of the 2016 Louisiana Regular Legislative Session, and,
- Added benefits for members of the Harbor Police Retirement System which was merged with LASERS effective July 1, 2015 by Act 648 of 2014.

#### Changes of Assumptions

There were no changes of benefit assumptions for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Schedule IV

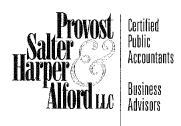
## CITY COURT OF PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA

Schedule of Compensation, Benefits and Other Payments to Agency Head

Year Ended December 31, 2016

Agency Head Name: William T. Kleinpeter

Purpose	
Salary	\$ 119,946
Benefits-insurance	15,761
Benefits-retirement	1,090
Per diem	826
Dues	500
Conferences	2,242
Conference travel	575
Continuing professional education fees	 1,525
	\$ 142,465



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

To the Honorable William T. Kleinpeter City Court of Port Allen, Louisiana

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City Court of Port Allen, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City Court of Port Allen's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 28, 2017.

#### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City Court of Port Allen's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City Court of Port Allen's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of City Court of Port Allen's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements

will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be material weaknesses. (2016-001, 2016-002, 2016-003).

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

#### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City Court of Port Allen's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### City Court of Port Allen's Response to Findings

The City Court of Port Allen's response to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The City Court of Port Allen's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

#### Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance, and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

PROVOST, SALTER, HARPER & ALFORD, LLC

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

June 28, 2017

Schedule V

## CITY COURT OF PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA

Schedule of Findings and Responses

December 31, 2016

#### Internal Control Findings

#### Finding 2016-001

# Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting-Preparation of Financial Statements

Criteria: Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Condition: The City Court of Port Allen does not have a certified public accountant on staff with the technical expertise to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accounting principles.

Context: Management is unable to prepare financial statements without outside assistance.

Potential Effect: Material misstatements in the financial statements could go undetected.

Cause: Management has concluded that it is not cost effective to hire a certified public accountant with the technical expertise to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

This is a repeat finding.

Recommendation: Resolution of the finding would not be cost effective, however, management should continue to evaluate the cost and related benefit of retaining a certified public accountant with technical expertise sufficient to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

View of Responsible Official: The size of the office's accounting and administrative staff does not warrant retaining personnel with such specialized expertise. The judge believes that his staff is fully competent to perform their assigned duties and has determined it is most cost effective to request that the auditor assist with preparing adjustments necessary for the financial statements to be presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. We will continue to monitor this issue on an annual basis.

Schedule of Findings and Responses, continued

December 31, 2016

#### Finding 2016-002

Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting-Inadequate Segregation of Duties

*Criteria:* No one person should be assigned duties that would allow that person to commit an error or perpetrate fraud and to conceal the error or fraud. For example, the same person should not be responsible for any two of the following functions:

- 1) Authorization of a transaction;
- 2) Recording of the transaction; and
- 3) Custody of assets involved in the transaction.

Condition: The entity does not employ enough personnel to achieve an optimum level of segregation of duties.

Context: We observed inadequate segregation of duties by observing the billing and cash payment functions during fieldwork, and through interviews of personnel and management. Cash payments and cash receipts represent the cash flow of the entity.

Potential Effect: Errors could occur which could affect the entity's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements.

Cause: The size of the entity and its limited accounting staff preclude an adequate segregation of duties and other features of an adequate system of internal control.

Recommendation: The resolution of this finding is not under the control of the Court as it may not be cost effective, however the management should monitor the assignment of duties to insure as much segregation of duties as possible.

View of Responsible Official: It is not cost effective to totally correct this weakness but we do segregate duties as much as possible.

Schedule V

## CITY COURT OF PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA

Schedule of Findings and Responses, continued

December 31, 2016

#### Finding 2016-003

Material Weakness in Internal Control on Financial Reporting-Failure to Recognize Long-Term Liabilities in Statement of Net Position

Criteria: Controls should be in place to ensure that all transactions are recorded in the statement of net position and in the fund balance sheet.

Condition: Generally accepted accounting principles require that commitments to pay over time be recorded as a liability in the statement of net position.

Context: During the year's audit, we noted that the Court had committed for the purchase of computer software through annual installment payments.

Potential Effect: Although the Court properly recorded the payments and capital outlay on the fund financial statements, management failed to record the fixed asset and liability on the statement of net position.

Cause: Court management did not have procedures in place to identify transactions requiring restatement.

Recommendation: Management should evaluate all significant transactions to ensure proper recordation.

View of Responsible Official: The judge believes that his staff is fully competent to perform their assigned duties and has determined it is most cost effective to request that the auditor assist with preparing adjustments necessary for the financial statements to be presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. We will continue to monitor this issue on an annual basis.

Schedule VI

## CITY COURT OF PORT ALLEN, LOUISIANA

Schedule of Prior Year Findings

December 31, 2016

Ref No.	Fiscal Year Finding Initially Occurred	Description of Finding	Status of the Finding	Current Year Finding Ref No.
2015-001	2014	Financial statements are required to be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principals	Unresolved	2016-001