## SIXTEENTH (16th) JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT - DISTRICT JUDGE

New Iberia, Louisiana

Financial Report

Year Ended December 31, 2016

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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> To the Honorable Judges of the Sixteenth Judicial District Court-District Judge Parishes of Iberia, St. Martin and St. Mary, Louisiana New Iberia, Louisiana

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Sixteenth Judicial District Court-District Judge (District Court Judge) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District Court Judge's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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 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 District Court Judge, as of December 31, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position thereof 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 on pages 3 through 11 and the budgetary comparison information, schedule of funding progress, schedule of employer's share of net pension liability, and schedule of employer contributions on pages 41 through 47 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 opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District Court Judge's basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison schedules on pages 49 through 51 are presented for the purpose of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

These schedules have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated June 26, 2017 on our consideration of the District Court Judge'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 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 District Court Judge's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Kolder, Champagne, Slaven & Company, LLC Certified Public Accountants

New Iberia, Louisiana June 26, 2017

### **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

This section of the Sixteenth Judicial District Court – District Judges (District Court) financial report is a discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the District Court during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016. The District Court's financial performance is discussed and analyzed within the context of the basic financial statements and the accompanying notes to the financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the financial report as a whole.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Total revenues were \$1,396,870 for 2016, an increase of \$76,062 or 6% over the previous year due to an increase in fees and fines collected and local grants.

Revenues for the current year exceeded expenditures by \$152,320.

The total cost of all judicial programs and services was \$1,498,041 a decrease of \$425,050 or 28% from the previous year.

Governmental activities reported a net change in net position of \$87,185.

#### **OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The basic financial statements of District Court consist of the following components: (1) Government-Wide Financial Statements, (2) Fund Financial Statements, (3) Notes to the financial statements, and (4) Other supplementary information to accompany the basic financial statements.

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

The government-wide financial statements provide a broad overview of the District Court's financial position and results of operations in a manner similar to a private sector business. The *Statement of Net Position* and *Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of the District Court as a whole and present a long-term view of finances.

The Statement of Net Position presents information of the District Court's assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting. The difference between the assets and liabilities is reported as net position. Net position provides a way to measure the financial liabilities or financial position of the District Court. Increases or decreases in net position, over time, may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District Court as a whole is improving or declining.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the net position changed during the current fiscal year. The design of this statement shows the financial reliance of governmental activities or functions on revenues.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities report only one type of activity governmental activities. The governmental activities of the District Court include basic judicial services and are primarily funded by court costs and fees. Governmental activities provide for personnel, office supplies, office equipment, and other costs related to the proper administration of the District Court. General revenues are those available to the District Court to pay for the governmental activities described above.

### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements present information on the individual funds in more detail. The District Court funds are grouped into two categories, one General Fund and various Special Revenue Funds. Each fund is used to account for and maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District Court uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds are used to account for the District Court's basic services. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the general governmental operations of the District Court and the basic services it provides. The fund statements show how services are financed short-term and the amount of financial resources available in the near future to finance programs. The focus is narrower than the government-wide financial statements with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide statements. Funds are reported using a modified accrual accounting method, which measures only cash and other financial resources that can readily be converted to cash.

The District Court maintains one General Fund and various Special Revenue Funds. Funds are established by state law or by the District Court to help control and manage money for particular or restricted purposes and to ensure that the District Court is in compliance with the legal regulations and responsibilities governing these funds. The General Fund is unrestricted and provides funding for the general day-to-day operations of the District Court. The Special Revenue Funds are subject to legal restrictions and fund specific programs or objectives of the District Court. The fund financial statements focus on the use of spendable resources and balances of the spendable resources at the end of the fiscal year. These statements are useful in evaluating the annual financing requirements of governmental programs and the commitment of spendable resources. Surplus fund balances may be retained for unforeseen future emergencies such as natural disasters, decreases in economic conditions, emergency capital outlay requirements, and other similar conditions.

The Balance Sheet presents information of the District Court's assets and liabilities using the modified accrual basis of accounting. This statement differs from the governmental-wide Statement of Net Position in that the information is presented for the General Fund and for the Special Revenue Funds (combined).

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance presents information showing the direct relationship between revenues and expenditures for the current year, and the resulting surplus or deficit which increases or decreases the fund balances. The fund balance shows the financial resources readily available to fund the programs and services of the District Court.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

### Government-Wide Financial Statement Analysis

The net position of the District Court at the end of the current year is \$636,913. The following table provides a summary of net position for the current and previous year.

Table 1 Summary of Net Position				
	2016	2015	Amount	Percent
Assets:				
Current Assets	\$ 2,003,429	\$ 2,084,707	\$ (81,278)	-4%
Capital Assets	28,509	36,282	(7,773)	-21%
Total Assets	2,031,938	2,120,989	(89,051)	-4%
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions	721,581	270,026	451,555	167%
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities	130,407	364,005	(233,598)	-64%
Long-term Liabilities	_1,905,574	1,279,068	626,506	49%
Total Liabilities	2,035,981	1,643,073	392,908	24%
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions	80,625	23,844	56,781	238%
Net Position:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	28,509	36,282	(7,773)	-21%
Unrestricted	608,404	687,816	(79,412)	-12%
Total Net Position	\$ 636,913	\$ 724,098	\$ (87,185)	-12%

The District Court's net position decreased by \$87,185, from \$724,098 to \$636,913. The District Court reports unrestricted net position of \$608,404 and net investment in capital assets of \$28,509. This represents a decrease in unrestricted net position in the amount of \$79,412 and a decrease in net investment in capital assets in the amount of \$7,773 from the previous year.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

A portion of the District Court's net position, approximately 4%, reflects its net investment in capital assets such as office furniture and fixtures, computer and related equipment, other office equipment, court reporting equipment, and court security equipment. The District Court uses these assets to provide judicial services to citizens.

The balance of net position represents accumulated results of all past years' operations. If the District Court were to pay all bills or outstanding debt obligations, this amount represents the assets that would remain. Unrestricted net position can be used to finance the day-to-day operations of the District Court without constraints.

C.	Table 2	Nat Bosition		
<u>50</u>	ımmary of Changes in	Net Position	Increase (D	ecrease)
	2016	2015	Amount	Percent
Revenues:				
Program-				
Fees and Fines	\$1,274,036	\$1,182,712	\$91,324	.08%
Operating Grants and				
Contributions	74,076	134,151	(60,075)	-45%
General:				
Interest	998	1,204	(206)	-17%
Other	61,746	16,240	45,506	279%
Total Revenues	1,410,856_	1,334,307	76,549	6%
Expenditures:				
Program-				
District Court	545,238	794,709	(249,471)	-31%
Hearing Officer	948,215	1,072,589	(124,374)	-12%
St. Mary Drug Court				
Testing	4,588	55,793	(51,205)	-92%
Total Expenditures	1,498,041	1,923,091	(425,050)	-22%
Change in Net Position	(87,185)	(588,784)	(501,599)	
Beginning Net Position	724,098	1,312,882	(588,784)	-45%
Ending Net Position	\$636,913	\$724,098	\$(87,185)	-12%

Table 2 provides a summary of the changes in net position for the current and previous years. The District Court's ending net position decreased by \$87,185 from \$724,098 in the previous year to \$636,913 in the current year. Total revenues decreased in the amount of \$75,689 from the previous year. Fines and Fees increased in the amount of \$91,324, Operating Grants and Contributions decreased in the amount of \$60,075 and interest revenues decreased in the amount of \$206. Total Expenditures decreased in the amount of \$425,050 from the prior year. District Court expenditures decreased in the amount of \$249,471 and Hearing Officer expenditures decreased in the amount of \$124,374.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

### **Fund Financial Statement Analysis**

The fund financial statements focus on the use of spendable resources and balances of the spendable resources at the end of the fiscal year. These statements are useful in evaluating the annual financing requirements of governmental programs and the commitment of spendable resources. Surplus fund balances may be retained for unforeseen future emergencies, such as natural disasters, decreases in economic conditions, emergency capital outlay requirements, and other similar conditions.

The following table presents a summary of the general and special revenues and expenditures of the District Court for the current and prior years.

Table 3				
Summary of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance				
			Increase (D	Decrease)
	2016	2015	Amount	Percent
Revenues	\$1,396,870	\$1,320,808	\$76,062	6%
Expenditures	1,244,550	1,735,225	(490,675)	-28%
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	152,320	(414,417)	566,737	137%
Other Financial Sources Operating Transfers In			<u> </u>	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(152,320)	(414,417)	566,737	137%
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1,720,702	2,135,119	(414,417)	-19%
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$1,873,022	\$1,720,702	\$152,320	-9%

The District Court's fund balance decreased by \$152,320 from the prior year to \$1,873,022 in the current year. The reserve fund balance indicates that those funds are available for future spending.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

### **BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

The District Court's General and Special Revenue Fund budgets were amended during the year to more accurately project anticipated revenues and expenditures. The total revenues budgeted were increased by \$94,125 due to a increase in anticipated fines and fees collected. The interest earnings budgeted amount was decreased by \$480 due to a decrease in interest rates. The total amount of expenditures budgeted was increased by \$29,775.

Due to an anticipated deficit in the Sixteenth Judicial District Criminal Court Fund, the District Court budget included \$21,631 to provide for a portion of that deficit. This amount was increased by \$66,269.

### CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

### **Capital Assets**

The District Court had a total of \$36,282 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, for the year ended December 31, 2015. Capital assets include furniture and fixtures, computer and related equipment, court reporting equipment, other office equipment, as well as security and drug testing equipment. A net total of \$6,693 was invested in capital assets during 2016, primarily in furniture, fixtures, computer and related equipment. This amount, less accumulated depreciation and net deletions in the total amount of \$14,466 resulted in a decrease in net capital assets in the amount of \$7,773 and a total ending assets in the amount of \$28,509 for 2016.

Table 4			
Summary of Capital Assets	8		
	<u>2016</u>		
Beginning Net Capital Assets	\$36,282		
Increase in Net Capital Assets	6,693		
Decrease in Net Capital Assets	(14,466)		
Ending Net Capital Assets	<u>\$28,509</u>		

### **Long-Term Debt Activity**

The District Court reports long-term debt activity during this reporting period in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) 45 which requires government employers to perform valuations to determine costs relating to Other (than pension) Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) and to report those costs in their annual financial statements. The District Court provides medical benefits to retirees and their dependents; therefore, a valuation was obtained and the OPEB long-term liability costs related to those benefits are included in this report.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

The OPEB liability is recognized during the employee's entire career; therefore, the present value is based on the Actuarial Accrued Liability attributed to past years of service, the Normal Cost for the portion of the future benefit being earned in the current year, and the Future Service Liability based on that part of the benefit which will be earned in future years.

The District Court reports an Annual Required Contribution (ARC) in the amount of \$199,034, actual contributions in the amount of \$25,574, and an increase in Net OPEB Obligation of \$173,460 for the year being reported. The Actuarial Accrued Liability reported is \$2,475,797 and is currently unfunded.

The following table represents a summary of the annual OPEB for the current and prior year.

Table 5
Summary of Annual Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

			Increase (1	Decrease)
	2016	2015	Amount	Percent
Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	\$196,048	\$221,862	\$(25,814)	-12%
Interest on Net OPEB Obligation	2,986	3,379	(393)	-12%
Adjustment To Annual Required Contribution				
Annual OPEB Cost (Expense)	199,034	225,241	(26,207)	-12%
Contributions Made	(25,574)	(26,722)	1,148	4%
Increase In Net OPEB Obligation	173,460	198,519	(25,059)	-13%
Net OPEB At Beginning of Year	1,226,157	1,027,638	198,519	19%
Net OPEB At End of Year	\$1,399,617	\$1,226,157	\$173,460	14%

The District Court's OPEB balance increased by \$173,460, from \$1,226,157 in the prior year to \$1,399,617 in the current year. This balance will grow annually in the amount directly proportional to the current year net OPEB obligation. The total actuarial accrued liability of the OPEB plan decreased by \$176,246, from \$2,652,043 in 2014 to \$2,475,797 in 2016.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

### **OVERALL FINANCIAL POSITION ANALYSIS**

The overall financial position of the District Court Judge was stable during this reporting period, however slightly declined from the previous year. The ending net position decreased by \$87,185 from the prior year from \$724,098 in 2014 to \$636,913 in 2016.

Table 6 Change in Net Position					
	2016	2015	Variance		
Net Position:					
Change in Net Position	\$(87,185)	\$(588,784)	\$501,599		
Beginning Net Position	724,098	1,312,882	(588,784)		
Ending Net Position	\$636,913	\$724,098	\$(87,185)		

Table 7 Change in Capital Assets					
Net Position:	2016	2015	Variance		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$28,509	\$36,282	\$(7,773)		
Unrestricted	608,404	687,816	(79,412)		
Total Net Position	\$636,913	\$724,098	\$(87,185)		

The net investment in capital assets decreased by \$7,773 from \$36,282 to \$28,509 in the current year. Capital assets represent the physical fixtures and equipment that the District Court uses to provide judicial services to citizens. Unrestricted net position decreased by \$79,412 below the prior year, from \$687,816 to \$608,404. Unrestricted net position represents the ability of the District Court to finance its day-to-day operations and meet its long term obligations.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

### ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The District Court is dependent primarily upon the collection of fines and fees which fund 94% of the District Court's annual revenues. There were no factors present to indicate that revenue increases should be expected during 2017 when that budget was adopted. Expenditures were budgeted with an overall decrease in the amount of \$58,582 or a 4% decrease. The 2017 budgeted expenditures include an anticipated increase in employee group insurance premiums but do not include a cost of living increase for employees for the third consecutive year. Appropriations were needed to offset Criminal Court Fund deficits in the prior years since 2004; the District Court budgeted funds for 2017 appropriations in the amount of \$12,351 based on information provided to the District Court relating to an anticipated deficit for 2017 which includes anticipated appropriations from the parish governments.

The 2017 projected budget reflects an overall surplus of \$123,064. he Judges of the District Court have elected at this time to maintain the same level of services traditionally offered, they recognize that continued measures are necessary to ensure the future financial stability of the court, and continue to take steps toward that goal.

### CONTACTING THE COURT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This report is designed to provide the citizens and taxpayers with a general overview of the finances of the Sixteenth Judicial District Court and to show the Court's accountability for the revenues it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report, or requests for additional information, may be addressed to: Court Administrator, 300 Iberia Street, Suite 350, New Iberia, Louisiana 70560.

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (GWFS)

## Statement of Net Position December 31, 2016

ASSETS  Current assets:  Cash and interest-bearing deposits Investments Due from other governments Total current assets:  Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation TOTAL ASSETS  DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred outflows related to pensions  LIABILITIES  Current liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued liabilities 16,702 Due to other governments Total current liabilities:  Noncurrent liabilities:  OPEB liability Noncurrent liabilities: OPEB liability Total noncurrent liabilities 1,399,617 Net pension liabilities 1,905,574  TOTAL LIABILITIES  2,035,981
Current assets:       \$1,468,941         Investments       62,947         Due from other governments       471,541         Total current assets       2,003,429         Noncurrent assets:
Cash and interest-bearing deposits         \$1,468,941           Investments         62,947           Due from other governments         471,541           Total current assets         2,003,429           Noncurrent assets:         2           Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation         28,509           TOTAL ASSETS         2,031,938           DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES           Deferred outflows related to pensions         721,581           LIABILITIES           Current liabilities:         40,074           Accounts payable         40,074           Accrued liabilities         16,702           Due to other governments         73,631           Total current liabilities:         130,407           Noncurrent liabilities:         1,399,617           Net pension liability         505,957           Total noncurrent liabilities         1,905,574
Investments         62,947           Due from other governments         471,541           Total current assets         2,003,429           Noncurrent assets:         28,509           Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation         28,509           TOTAL ASSETS         2,031,938           DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES         500           Deferred outflows related to pensions         721,581           LIABILITIES           Current liabilities:         40,074           Accounts payable         40,074           Accrued liabilities         16,702           Due to other governments         73,631           Total current liabilities:         130,407           Noncurrent liabilities:         1,399,617           Net pension liability         505,957           Total noncurrent liabilities         1,905,574
Due from other governments         471,541           Total current assets         2,003,429           Noncurrent assets:         28,509           TOTAL ASSETS         2,031,938           DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES         500           Deferred outflows related to pensions         721,581           LIABILITIES           Current liabilities:         40,074           Accounts payable         40,074           Accrued liabilities         16,702           Due to other governments         73,631           Total current liabilities:         130,407           Noncurrent liabilities:         1,399,617           Net pension liability         505,957           Total noncurrent liabilities         1,905,574
Total current assets         2,003,429           Noncurrent assets:         28,509           TOTAL ASSETS         2,031,938           DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES           Deferred outflows related to pensions         721,581           LIABILITIES           Current liabilities:           Accounts payable         40,074           Accrued liabilities         16,702           Due to other governments         73,631           Total current liabilities:         130,407           Noncurrent liabilities:         0PEB liability         1,399,617           Net pension liability         505,957           Total noncurrent liabilities         1,905,574
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TOTAL ASSETS  DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred outflows related to pensions  LIABILITIES  Current liabilities: Accounts payable 40,074 Accrued liabilities 16,702 Due to other governments 73,631 Total current liabilities:  Noncurrent liabilities: OPEB liability 1,399,617 Net pension liability 505,957 Total noncurrent liabilities 1,905,574
TOTAL ASSETS  DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred outflows related to pensions  LIABILITIES  Current liabilities: Accounts payable 40,074 Accrued liabilities 16,702 Due to other governments 73,631 Total current liabilities:  OPEB liability 1399,617 Net pension liability 505,957 Total noncurrent liabilities 1,905,574
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES Deferred outflows related to pensions  LIABILITIES  Current liabilities: Accounts payable 40,074 Accrued liabilities 16,702 Due to other governments 73,631 Total current liabilities 130,407  Noncurrent liabilities:  OPEB liability 1,399,617 Net pension liability 505,957 Total noncurrent liabilities 1,905,574
LIABILITIES  Current liabilities: Accounts payable 40,074 Accrued liabilities 16,702 Due to other governments 73,631 Total current liabilities:  OPEB liability 1,399,617 Net pension liability 505,957 Total noncurrent liabilities 1,905,574
LIABILITIES  Current liabilities: Accounts payable 40,074 Accrued liabilities 16,702 Due to other governments 73,631 Total current liabilities 130,407  Noncurrent liabilities: OPEB liability 1,399,617 Net pension liability 505,957 Total noncurrent liabilities 1,905,574
Current liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued liabilities Due to other governments Total current liabilities  Noncurrent liabilities: OPEB liability Net pension liability Total noncurrent liabilities  1,399,617 Total noncurrent liabilities  1,905,574
Accounts payable Accrued liabilities 16,702 Due to other governments 73,631 Total current liabilities  Noncurrent liabilities:  OPEB liability 1,399,617 Net pension liability 505,957 Total noncurrent liabilities 1,905,574
Accrued liabilities  Due to other governments  Total current liabilities  Noncurrent liabilities:  OPEB liability  Net pension liability  Total noncurrent liabilities  16,702  73,631  130,407  Noncurrent liabilities:  1,399,617  505,957  Total noncurrent liabilities  1,905,574
Due to other governments Total current liabilities  Noncurrent liabilities:  OPEB liability 1,399,617 Net pension liability 505,957 Total noncurrent liabilities 1,905,574
Total current liabilities  Noncurrent liabilities:  OPEB liability  Net pension liability  Total noncurrent liabilities  130,407  1,399,617  505,957  Total noncurrent liabilities  1,905,574
Noncurrent liabilities:  OPEB liability  Net pension liability  Total noncurrent liabilities  1,399,617  505,957  1,905,574
OPEB liability  Net pension liability  Total noncurrent liabilities  1,399,617  505,957  1,905,574
OPEB liability  Net pension liability  Total noncurrent liabilities  1,399,617  505,957  1,905,574
Net pension liability 505,957  Total noncurrent liabilities 1,905,574
Total noncurrent liabilities 1,905,574
TOTAL LIABILITIES 2.035.981
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES
Deferred inflows related to pensions 80,625
NET POSITION
Net investment in capital assets 28,509
Unrestricted 608,404
TOTAL NET POSITION \$ 636,913
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

## Statement of Activities Year Ended December 31, 2016

		D.,		Activities
		Program l		Net (Expense)
		Charges for	Operating	Revenue and
		Services and	Grants and	Change in
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Fines	Contributions	Net Position
Governmental activities:				
Public safety -				
•	⊕ <i>€4€</i> 000	e 557.001	<b>6.74.07</b> 6	e ec 720
District Court	\$ 545,238	\$ 557,901	\$ 74,076	\$ 86,739
Hearing Officer	948,215	708,185	-	(240,030)
St. Mary Drug Court Testing	4,588	7,950		3,362
Total governmental activities	\$ 1,498,041	\$1,274,036	\$ 74,076	(149,929)
	General revenue	es:		
	Interest incom	е		998
	Non-employer	contributions		13,986
	Miscellaneous			47,760
	Total ger	neral revenues		62,744
Change in net position			(87,185)	
	Net position, be	ginning		724,098
	Net position, en	ding		\$ 636,913

**FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

## Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2016

	General Fund	Hearing Officer Fund	St. Mary Drug Court Testing Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:				
Cash and interest-bearing deposits	\$ 497,950	\$ 943,036	\$ 27,955	\$1,468,941
Investments	24,657	15,374	22,916	62,947
Due from other governments	271,857	199,684	-	471,541
Due from other funds	552	149,176	<del>-</del>	149,728
Total assets	<u>\$ 795,016</u>	\$1,307,270	\$ 50,871	\$2,153,157
Liabilities and Fund Balances				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 30,117	\$ 9,957	\$ -	\$ 40,074
Accrued liabilities	3,022	13,680	-	16,702
Due to other governments	4	73,627	-	73,631
Due to other funds	149,176	552	<del>-</del>	149,728
Total liabilities	182,319	97,816	<del>-</del>	280,135
Fund balances:				
Committed for court costs	-	1,209,454	-	1,209,454
Committed for drug testing	-	-	50,871	50,871
Unassigned	612,697			612,697
Total fund balances	612,697	_1,209,454	50,871	1,873,022
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 795,016	\$1,307,270	\$ 50,871	\$2,153,157

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

### Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position December 31, 2016

Total fund balance for governmental funds at December 31, 2016 \$1,873,022 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 funds. Those assets consist of: Equipment and furniture, net of \$254,913 accumulated depreciation 28,509 The deferred outflows of expenditures for pensions are not a use of current resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. 721,581 Long-term liabilities at December 31, 2016: Net OPEB obligation \$(1,399,617) Net pension liability (505,957) (1,905,574)

(80,625)

\$ 636,913

The deferred inflows of contributions for pensions are not

Net position at December 31, 2016

available resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances-Governmental Funds Year Ended December 31, 2016

	General Fund	Hearing Officer Fund	St. Mary Drug Court Testing Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:				
Fees and fines	\$ 557,901	\$ 708,185	\$ 7,950	\$1,274,036
State grants	74,076	-	-	74,076
Local grants	- -	-	-	-
Interest	355	530	113	998
Other	47,760	-	-	47,760
Total revenues	680,092	708,715	8,063	1,396,870
Expenditures:				
Current -				
Public safety:				
Salaries and related benefits	189,229	597,819	-	787,048
Operating services	44,424	11,561	-	55,985
Professional fees	97,134	61,302	-	158,436
Materials and supplies	69,884	17,422	-	87,306
Travel and other charges	57,139	13,934	4,382	75,455
Appropriations	-	73,627	-	73,627
Capital outlay	1,052	5,641		6,693
Total expenditures	458,862	<u>781,306</u>	4,382	1,244,550
Excess (deficiency) of revenues				
over expenditures	221,230	(72,591)	3,681	152,320
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in (out)	(26,946)	26,946		
Net change in fund balances	194,284	(45,645)	3,681	152,320
Fund balances, beginning	418,413	_1,255,099	47,190	1,720,702
Fund balances, ending	\$ 612,697	\$ 1,209,454	\$ 50,871	\$1,873,022

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Total net changes in fund balances for the year ended December 31, 2016 per Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances		\$ 152,320
The change in net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.  Capital outlay which is considered expenditures on Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	\$ 6,693	(7, 772)
Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2016  Because some revenues are not considered measurable at year end, they are not considered "available" revenues in the governmental funds.	(14,466)	(7,773)
Non-employer contributions		13,986
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		
Pension expense		(72,258)
Increase in net OPEB obligation at December 31, 2016 not requiring the use of current economic resources and, therefore, not recorded as a fund expenditure		(173,460)
Total changes in net position for the year ended December 31, 2016 per Statement of Activities		<b>\$</b> (87,185)

### Notes to Basic Financial Statements

### INTRODUCTION

The Sixteenth Judicial District Court-District Judge (District Court Judge) is comprised of three parishes within the State of Louisiana: Iberia, St. Mary and St. Martin. The courthouses of the Sixteenth Judicial District are located in the three parish seats of New Iberia (Iberia Parish), Franklin (St. Mary Parish) and St. Martinville (St. Martin Parish). The caseload of the Sixteenth Judicial District Court is handled by eight judges, six are elected at-large and two are elected from sub-districts within the entire district. These judges all have general trial jurisdiction throughout the district and preside over individual divisions designated by the letters A through H as follows:

Division A	Honorable Anthony Thibodeaux
Division B	Honorable Paul J. deMahy
Division C	Honorable Vincent J. Borne
Division D	Honorable Lewis H. Pitman, Jr.
Division E	Honorable Keith R. J. Comeaux
Division F	Honorable Gregory P. Aucoin
Division G	Honorable Curtis Sigur
Division H	Honorable Lori A. Landry

The District Court Judge was created by Louisiana Revised Statute (R.S.) 13:996.37, which provides for the creation of the Judicial Expense Fund (general fund) for the Sixteenth Judicial District. The District Court Judge previously had two general funds, the Judicial Expense Fund and the Criminal Court Fund, which were managed by the Iberia Parish Government. Effective April 1, 1994, an intergovernmental agreement was entered into allowing the said court funds to be administered by the office of the Sixteenth Judicial District Attorney in order to avoid the expense of staff and equipment necessary to administer the court funds. Effective in 1997, the Judicial Expense Fund began to be administered by the Sixteenth Judicial District Court and is accounted for separately in this report. The Criminal Court Fund is accounted for as a special revenue fund in the District Attorney's financial statements.

### (1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, in conformance with Section 2100 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (GASB Codification), the Sixteenth Judicial District Court-District Judge herein referred to as the District Court Judge, includes all funds and activities, et cetera, that are controlled by the District Court Judge, comprised of independently elected parish officials. As independently elected parish officials, the District Court Judge is solely responsible for the operations of its office, which includes the hiring or retention of employees, authority over budgeting, responsibility for deficits, and the receipt and disbursement of funds. Other than certain operating expenditures of the District Court Judge that are paid for or provided by the Iberia, St. Mary and St. Martin parish governments, such as maintenance and operation of the parish courthouses in which the District Court Judge's offices are located and funds for equipment and furniture of the District Court Judge, the District Court Judge is financially independent.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Codification section 2100 established the following criteria for determining if a governmental entity is primary government or a component unit of a primary government.

- a. It has a separately elected governing body.
- b. It is legally separate.
- c. It is fiscally independent of other governments.

Because it meets the above criteria the District Court Judge is not considered a component unit of any other governmental entity, nor is it considered a primary government for any other governmental entities. Accordingly, the District Court Judge is a separate governmental reporting entity. The activities of the parish government, the general government services provided by that governmental unit or the other governmental units that comprise the financial reporting entity are not included within the accompanying financial statements as they are considered autonomous governments. These units of government issue financial statements separate from those of the District Court Judge.

### B. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements of the District Court Judge 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 the GASB codification.

### Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. They include all funds of the reporting entity. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the District Court Judge's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines, and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

### Fund Financial Statements (FFS)

The District Court Judge uses funds 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 government functions or activities.

A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the restrictions, if any, on the spending activities.

#### Governmental Funds -

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the District Court Judge. It is used to account for all financial resources relative to judicial expense funds. R.S. 13:996.37 provides for the collection of a \$35 court fee on every civil suit and a \$15 court fee on every criminal case over which the District Court Judge has jurisdiction and the defendant is convicted. These monies can be used to pay personnel, maintain the law library, purchase equipment, and supplies or other items necessary to efficiently operate the court.

### Special Revenue Funds -

IV-D Hearing Officer Fund – This fund was established by R.S. 46:236.5 to provide for the court to implement an expedited process for the establishment of enforcement of support. Such court may assess and collect a fee of not more than five percent of all existing and future support obligations to fund the administrative costs of the system for expedited process.

The St. Mary Parish Drug Court Testing Fund – This fund was established to collect fines and forfeitures, which are collected by the District Attorney Misdemeanor Probation Officers. Such monies will be deposited into this fund and will be administered through the Court Administrator's office for the purpose of supplementing the cost of drug testing.

### C. Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "which" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" transactions are recorded regardless of the measurement focus applied. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources resulting from non-exchange transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Measurement focus - The government-wide financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net position, and financial position. All assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) associated with their activities are reported. All governmental funds utilize a current financial resources measurement focus in the fund financial statements. Only current financial assets and liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.

Basis of accounting - The government-wide financial statements are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the exchange takes place. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when "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. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

### D. <u>Interfund Receivables and Payables</u>

During the course of operations, transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Those related to goods and service type transactions are classified as "due to and from other funds." Interfund receivables and payables are eliminated in the Statement of Net Position. Details of interfund receivables and payables at year-end are found in Note (4).

### E. Cash and Investments

Cash and interest-bearing deposits include amounts in demand deposits, interest-bearing demand deposits, and time deposits. Under state law, the District Court Judge may deposit funds in demand deposits, interest-bearing demand deposits, money market accounts, or time deposits with state banks organized under Louisiana law or any state of the United States, or under the laws of the United States. Investments are limited by R.S. 33:2955 and the District Court Judge's investment policy. At December 31, 2016, the investments of the District Court Judge consisted of investments in the Louisiana Asset Management Pool (LAMP). Investments in LAMP are stated at fair value.

### F. Capital Assets

All capital assets are capitalized at historical cost, or estimated costs for assets where actual cost is not available. The District Court Judge maintains a threshold of \$1,000 or more for capitalizing capital assets. Capital assets are recorded in the government-wide financial statements, but are not reported in the fund financial statements. All capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Useful lives vary from 5 to 7 years.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

### G. Compensated Absences

The District Court Judge does not have a uniform policy relating to vacation and sick leave for each judge's personal staff. Each judge grants vacation and sick leave at his or her discretion for their own employees. There is, however, a uniform leave policy for general court employees, which include court administrator, hearing officers and staff and the juvenile docket coordinator. These employees earn ten days of sick leave per year and a set amount of annual vacation leave depending on years of service. However, vacation and sick leave are not allowed to be accumulated and carried over from one calendar year to the next, therefore, no provision for compensated absences has been made in the financial statements.

### H. Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

In some instances, the GASB requires a government to delay recognition of decreases in net position as expenditures until a future period. In other instances governments are required to delay recognition of increases in net position as revenues until a future period. In these circumstances, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources result from the delayed recognition of expenditures or revenues, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, District Court Judge's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are attributable to the pension plan.

### I. Equity Classifications

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

- a. Net investment in capital assets This component consists of net capital assets reduced by the outstanding balances of any related debt obligations and deferred inflows of resources attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets and increased by balances of deferred outflows of resources related to those assets.
- b. Unrestricted net position Net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that are not included in either of the other two categories of net position.
- c. Restricted Consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Constraints may be 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.

The District Court Judge has no restricted net position at December 31, 2016.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balances of governmental funds are classified as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

- a. Nonspendable amounts that cannot be spent either because they are in nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- b. 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.
- c. Committed amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal decision of the District Court Judge which is the highest level of decision-making authority for the District Court Judge.
- d. 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. Under the District Court Judges' policy, only the District Court Judge may assign amounts for specific purposes.
- e. Unassigned all other spendable amounts.

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

### J. <u>Interfund Transactions</u>

Quasi-external transactions are accounted for as revenues or expenditures. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures initially made from that fund, which are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures in the reimbursing fund. All other interfund transactions, except quasi-external transactions and reimbursements, are reported as transfer. For the purpose of the statement of activities, all interfund transfers between individual governmental funds have been eliminated.

### K. Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

### (2) Cash, Interest-Bearing Deposits and Investments

### A. Cash and Interest-bearing Deposits

Under state law, the District Court Judge may deposit funds within a fiscal agent bank organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana, the laws of any other state in the Union, or the laws of the United States. The District Court Judge may invest in certificates and time deposits of the state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having principal offices in Louisiana. At December 31, 2016, the District Court Judge had cash and interest-bearing deposits (book balances) totaling \$1,468,941 as follows:

Interest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 126,448
Time deposits	1,342,493
Total	<b>\$1,468,941</b>

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the District Court Judge's deposits may not be recovered or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. These deposits are stated at cost, which approximates market. Under state law, these deposits, (or the resulting bank balances) must be secured by federal deposit insurance or similar federal security or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank. The market value of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent bank. These securities are held in the name of the District Court Judge or the pledging fiscal agent bank by a holding or custodial bank that is mutually acceptable to both parties. Deposit balances (bank balances) at December 31, 2016, are secured as follows:

Bank balances	\$1,511,310
Federal deposit insurance	250,000
Pledged securities	1,261,310
Total	\$1,511,310

Pledged securities in the amount of \$1,261,310 were exposed to custodial credit risk. These securities include uninsured or unregistered investments for which the securities are held by the bank, or by its trust department or agent, but not in the District Court Judge's name. Even though the pledged securities are considered uncollateralized, Louisiana Revised Statute 39:1229 imposes a statutory requirement on the custodial bank to advertise and sell the pledged securities within 10 days of being notified by the District Court Judge that the fiscal agent has failed to pay deposited funds upon demand. The District Court Judge does not have a policy for custodial credit risk.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

### B. <u>Investments</u>

Investments held at December 31, 2016 consist of \$62,947 in the Louisiana Asset Management Pool (LAMP). In accordance with GASB Codification Section I50.128, the investment in LAMP is not exposed to custodial credit risk because the investment is in the pool of funds and, therefore, not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

LAMP is administered by LAMP, Inc., a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of Louisiana. Only local governments having contracted to participate in LAMP have an investment interest in its pool of assets. The primary objective of LAMP is to provide a safe environment for the placement of public funds in short-term, high quality investments. The LAMP portfolio includes only securities and other obligations in which local governments in Louisiana are authorized to invest in accordance with LSA-R.S. 33:2955. 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.

Effective August 1, 2001, LAMP's investment guidelines were amended to permit the investment in government-only money market funds. In its 2001 Regular Session, the Louisiana Legislature (Senate Bill No. 512, Act 701) enacted LSA R.S. 33:2955 (A) (1)(h) which allows all municipalities, parishes, school boards, and any other political subdivisions of the State to invest in "Investment grade (A-1/P-1) commercial paper of domestic United States corporations." Effective October 1, 2001, LAMP's investment guidelines were amended to allow the limited investment in A-1 or A-1+ commercial paper.

The dollar weighted average portfolio maturity of LAMP assets is restricted to not more than 90 days, and consists of no securities with a maturity in excess of 397 days. LAMP is designed to be highly liquid to give its participants immediate access to their account balances. The investments in LAMP are stated at fair value based on quoted market rates. The fair market value of investments is determined on a weekly basis by LAMP and the value of the District Court's position in the external investment pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

LAMP, Inc. is subject to regulatory oversight of the state treasurer and the board of directors. LAMP is not registered with the SEC as an investment company.

### (3) Due from Other Governments

Amounts due from other governments consisted of the following at December 31, 2016:

District Attorney: Criminal Court Fund	\$397,423
State of LA: Support Enforcement	55,936
State of Louisiana: FINS	6,173
Iberia Parish Government	7,908
St. Martin Parish Sheriff	2,439
St. Mary Parish Sheriff	1,662
Total due from other governments	\$471,541

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

### (4) Interfund Receivables and Payables

	Interfund Receivables	Interfund Payables
General Fund Hearing Officer Fund	\$ 552 	\$149,176 552
	\$ 149,72 <u>8</u>	\$149,728

These receivables and payables reverse in the normal course of operations. All remaining balances resulted from time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payment between the funds are made.

### (5) Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2016, is as follows:

	Balance 1/1/16	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/16
Furniture and fixtures				
Less accumulated depreciation	\$337,505 (301,223)	\$ 6,693 (14,466)	\$ (60,776) 60,776	\$283,422 (254,913)
Capital assets, net of				
accumulated depreciation	\$ 36,282	\$ (7,773)	<u> </u>	\$ 28,509

Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2016, was charged to governmental activities of the District Court Judge as follows:

District Court	\$ 11,624
Hearing Officer Fund	2,636
Drug Court Fund	206
Total depreciation expense	\$14,466

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

### (6) <u>Post-Retirement Health Care Benefits</u>

Plan Description: In accordance with the Sixteenth Judicial District Court Group Health Plan established in April 2007, the District Court Judge provides certain continuing health care benefits for its retired employees. The plan is a single-employer defined benefit health care plan administered by the District Court Judge. The District Court Judge has the authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions of the plan. The plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Funding Policy: Prior to January 1, 2009, the District Court Judge recognized the cost of providing post-employment medical (the District Court Judge's portion of the retiree medical benefit premiums) as an expense when the benefit premiums were due and thus financed the cost of the post-employment benefits on a pay-as you go basis. Effective January 1, 2009, the District Court Judge implemented Codification Section P50, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post Employment Benefits Other than Pensions (Codification Section P50). For the fiscal year ending December 31, 2016, the District Court Judge's portion of health care funding cost for retired employees totaled \$25,574. This amount was applied toward the Net OPEB Obligation as shown in the following table. The District Court Judge pays 100 percent of the monthly premiums for these benefits for retirees and similar benefits for active employees.

Annual OPEB Cost: The District Court Judge's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC). The District Court Judge has elected to calculate the ARC and related information using the alternative measurement method permitted by Codification Section P50 for employers with plans fewer than 100 total members. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed thirty years. The District Court Judge utilizes the level percentage of payroll amortization method to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

The following table shows the components of the District Court Judge's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the District Court Judge's net OPEB obligation:

Annual required contribution	\$ 196,048
Interest on net OPEB obligation	2,986
Annual OPEB cost	199,034
Contributions made	(25,574)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	173,460
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	1,226,157
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	\$1,399,617

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

The District Court Judge's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2014, 2015 and 2016 follows:

Fiscal	Percentage of		
Year	OPEB	Annual OPEB	Net OPEB
Ended	Cost	Cost Contributed	Obligation
12/31/2014	\$ 262,647	2.96%	\$ 1,027,638
12/31/2015	\$ 225,241	11.86%	\$ 1,226,157
12/31/2016	\$ 199,034	12.13%	\$ 1,399,617

Funded Status and Funding Progress: During the fiscal year ending December 31, 2016, the District Court Judge made no contributions to its post employment benefit plan. The plan was not funded, has no assets, and hence has a funded ratio of zero. Based on the January 1, 2016 actuarial valuation, the most recent valuation, the Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) at the end of December 31, 2016 was \$2,475,797, which is defined as that portion, as determined by a particular actuarial cost method (the District Court Judge used the entry age actuarial cost method), of the actuarial present value of post employment plan benefits and expenses which is not provided by normal costs. The funded status of the plan as of December 31, 2016, was as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 2,475,797
Actuarial valuation of plan assets	
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	<u>\$2,475,797</u>
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets/AAL)	0%
Covered payroll	\$ 1,193,979
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	207%

Actuarial valuations for an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continuous revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates about the future are formulated. Although the valuation results are based on values which the District Court Judge's actuarial consultant believes are reasonable assumptions, the valuation results reflect a long-term perspective and, as such, are merely an estimate of what future costs may actually be. Deviations in any of several factors, such as future interest rates, medical cost inflation, Medicare coverage, and changes in marital status, could result in actual costs being less or greater than estimated.

The schedule of funding progress included in required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements presents multi-year trend information that shows whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

### Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions: Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the January 1, 2016 actuarial valuation the entry age actuarial cost method was used. The significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuation of the plan are as follows:

- 1. Investment return of 1.5% per annum, compounded annually.
- 2. 88% of employees who elect coverage while in active employment and who are eligible for retiree benefits are assumed to elect continued medical coverage in retirement.

### 3. Medical Inflation

Year	Health	Pharmacy	Dental	Vision
2017	7.0%	7.0%	3.0%	3.0%
2018	6.0%	6.0%	3.0%	3.0%
2019	5.5%	5.5%	3.0%	3.0%
2020	5.3%	5.3%	3.0%	3.0%
2021	5.2%	5.2%	3.0%	3.0%
2022	5.2%	5.2%	3.0%	3.0%
2023	5.2%	5.2%	3.0%	3.0%
2024	5.2%	5.2%	3.0%	3.0%
2025+	4.7%	4.7%	3.0%	3.0%

### (7) <u>Employee Retirement System</u>

The District Court Judge participates in a cost-sharing defined benefit plan, the Parochial Employees' Retirement Systems (PERS), which is administered by a separate public employee retirement system. Article X, Section 29(F) of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions of all plans administered by this public employee retirement system to the State Legislature. This plan is not closed to new entrants. Substantially all District Court Judge's employees participate in the system.

### Plan Description:

PERS provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to eligible employees and their beneficiaries as defined in LRS 11:1901 and 11:1941. The District Court Judge participates in Plan A.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

PERS' financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employer and employee contributions are recognized in the period in which the employee is compensated for services performed. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Interest income is recognized when earned.

A brief summary of eligibility and benefits of the plan are provided in the following table:

	PERS
Final average salary	Final average compensation
Years of service required and/or age eligible for benefits	30 years of any age 25 years age 55 <sup>1</sup> 10 years age 60 <sup>1</sup> 7 years age 65 <sup>1</sup>
Benefit percent per years of service	3.00%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Employees hired after January 1, 2007: 30 years age 55, 10 years age 62, 7 years age 67

### **Contributions**

Article X, Section 29(E)(2)(a) of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 assigns the Legislature the authority to determine employee contributions. Employer contributions are actuarially determined using statutorily established methods on an annual basis and are constitutionally required to cover the employer's portion of the normal cost and provide for the amortization of the unfunded accrued liability. Employer contributions are adopted by the Legislature annually upon recommendation of the Public Retirement Systems' Actuarial Committee. In addition, PERS receives a percentage of ad valorem taxes collected by parishes. These entities are not participating employers in the pension system and are considered to be non-employer contributing entities. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the contribution percentages for employees and employers were 9.5% and 13%, respectively. The amounts contributed from non-employer contributing entities and from the District Court Judge for the year ended December 31, 2016 were \$13,986 and \$145,712, respectively.

### **Net Pension Liability**

The District Court Judge's net pension liability at December 31, 2016 of \$505,957 is comprised of its proportionate share of the net pension liability relating to the cost-sharing plan. The net pension liability for the plan was measured as of the plan's measurement date, December 31, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The District Court Judge's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the plan was based on the District Court Judge's required contributions in proportion to total required contributions for all employers.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

As of the most recent measurement date, the District Court Judge's proportion for the plan was 0.192212% and the change in proportion from the prior measurement date was a decrease of 0.001311%.

Since the measurement date of the net pension liability was December 31, 2015 for PERS, the net pension liability is based upon fiduciary net position for the plan as of that date. Detailed information about the plan's assets, deferred outflows, deferred inflows, and fiduciary net position that was used in the measurement of the District Court Judge's net pension liability is available in the separately issued plan financial report, which may be accessed on their website at <a href="http://www.persla.org">http://www.persla.org</a>.

### **Actuarial Assumptions**

Date of experience study on which 1/1/2006 -

The following table provides information concerning actuarial assumptions used in the determination of the total pension liability for PERS.

significant assumptions are based	12/31/2010
Expected remaining service lives	4
Inflation Rate	2.50%
Projected salary increases	2.75%
Projected benefit changes	None
including COLAs	
Source of mortality assumptions	RP-2000 Employee Table for active members set back 2 years for males and females
	RP-2000 Disabled Lives Mortality Table for disabled annuitants set back 5 years for males and 3 years for females
	RP-2000 Combined Healthy with Blue Collar Adjustment Sex

using Scale AA

Distinct Table Projected to 2029 for makes using Scale AA and set back 1 year and Projected to 2029 for females

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

#### **Cost of Living Adjustments**

PERS has the authority to grant cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs) on an ad hoc basis. Pursuant to LRS 11:242(B), the power of the Board of Trustees of the PERS to grant a COLA is effective in calendar years that the legislature fails to grant a COLA, unless in the legislation granting a COLA, the legislature authorizes the Board of Trustees to provide an additional COLA. The authority to grant a COLA by the Board is subject to the funded status and interest earnings. The effects of the benefit changes made as a result of the COLAs is included in the measurement of the total pension liability as of the measurement date at which the ad hoc COLA was granted and the amount is known and reasonably estimable.

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to measure the District Court Judge's total pension liability for the plan and the significant assumptions used in the determination of the discount rate for the plan are as follows:

Discount rate	7.00%
Change in discount rate from prior valuation	-0.25%
Plan cash flow assumptions	(1)
Rates incorporated in the Discount Rate: Long-term Rate of Return	7.00%
Periods applied	All
Municipal Bond Rate	N/A

<sup>\*</sup>Plan Cash Flow Assumptions:

1) Plan member contributions will be made at the current contributions rates and sponsor contributions will be made at the actuarially determined rates.

The discount rate used to measure the District Court Judge's pension liability for the plan is equal to the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments that are expected to be used to finance the payment of benefits. For PERS, the long-term expected rate of return for the plan 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 expenses 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 and an adjustment for the effect of rebalancing/diversification.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized for the plan in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	34%	1.06%
Equities	51%	3.56%
Alternative Investments	12%	0.74%
Real Assets	3%	0.19%
Total	100%	

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

Changes in the net pension liability may either be reported in pension expense in the year the change occurred or recognized as a deferred outflow of resources or a deferred inflow of resources in the year the change occurred and amortized into pension expense over a number of years. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the District Court Judge recognized \$217,970 in pension expense related to the defined benefit plan in which it participates.

At December 31, 2016, the District Court Judge 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	\$ -	\$ 80,410	
Changes of assumptions	112,735	-	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	462,965	-	
Change in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	169	215	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	145,712	<u>-</u>	
Total	\$ 721,581	\$ 80,625	

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

Deferred outflows of resources of \$145,712 resulting from the employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability during the year ending December 31, 2017. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions to be recognized in pension expense are as follows:

	Net Amount
Year Ended	Recognized in
December 31	Pension Expense
2017	\$ 130,689
2018	130,689
2019	138,584
2020	95,282
	<u>\$495,244</u>

# Sensitivity of the District Court Judge's Proportional Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate:

The following presents the District Court Judge's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the plan, calculated using the discount rate, as well as what the District Court Judge's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if they were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

		Current		
	1%	1%		
	Decrease	Rate 7.00%	Increase 8.00%	
Net Pension Liability	\$1,267,607	\$505,957	\$ (137,728)	

#### Payables to Pension Plan

At December 31, 2016, the District Court Judge had no outstanding payables to PERS.

#### (8) Court Fees Revenue

The District Court Judge collected court fees during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2016 as follows:

Criminal Bail Bond Fund	\$ 116,740
Law library	10
Iberia Parish	168,479
St. Martin Parish	166,913
St. Mary Parish	113,709
State of Louisiana	708,185
Total	\$1,274,036

#### Notes to Required Supplementary Information

### (9) Risk Management

The District Court Judge is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions and natural disasters. The District Court Judge has purchased a commercial crime policy for coverage of loss of funds, but has decided to retain the risk of liability exposure for all other risks mentioned above, and presently, does not have any funds appropriated for these potential liability exposures.

#### (10) Concentrations of Credit Risk

Intergovernmental receivables represent amounts due from other St. Mary, St. Martin, and Iberia Parishes governmental agencies. Payment of these amounts is partly dependent upon the economic and financial conditions within these parishes.

### (11) Expenditures of the District Court Judge not Included in the Accompanying Financial Statements:

The District Court Judge's offices are located in the courthouses of Iberia, St. Martin, and St. Mary Parishes. The respective parish governments pay for the upkeep and maintenance of the courthouses. The accompanying financial statements do not include certain expenditures of the District Court Judge paid out of the funds of the parish governing bodies or directly by the state.

### (12) <u>Interfund Transfers</u>

	TransfersIn	Transfers Out	Transfers In (Out), Net
General Fund Hearing Officer Fund	\$ - _26,946	\$ (26,946) 	\$ (26,946) 26,946
	\$ 26,946	\$ (26,946)	<u> </u>

Transfers are used to move unrestricted revenues collected in the special revenue funds to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

### (13) Appropriation to Criminal Court Fund

The Criminal Court Fund is established by LA.R.S. 15:571.11. This fund received revenues from criminal court costs, fines and forfeitures. The Criminal Court Fund provides employee salaries and related benefits, and court reporter transcript fees in accordance with an agreement adopted by the District Judges and the District Attorney on January 9, 2001. The District Attorney's Office receives all funds for deposit and disbursements are made upon the signature of the Chief Judge and the District Attorney. The Criminal Court Fund reimburses the Judges and the District Attorney monthly for employee salary and related benefits expenses, and the Judges for court reporter transcript fees. Any deficit in the fund at year end is shared by the District Attorney's Office and the District Court Judge on a pro-rated basis according to the percentage of total expenditures by each. At December 31, 2016 the District Court Judge's share of the Criminal Court Fund's deficit was \$73,631. This amount is shown as "Due to other governments" on the balance sheet.

### Notes to Required Supplementary Information

### (14) Compensation, Benefits, and Other Payments to Agency Head

Payments from all sources to Gregory Aucoin, District Court Chief Judge from January 1, 2016 through September 30, 2016, and Anthony Thibodeaux, District Court Chief Judge from October 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016 follows:

	Gregory Aucoin	Anthony Thibodeaux
Reimbursements - office supplies	\$ 2,463	\$ 833
Reimbursements - mileage/meals	4,076	429
Dues	423	410
	\$ 6,962	\$ 1,672

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Fees and fines	\$ 427,100	\$ 540,500	\$ 557,901	\$ 17,401
State grants	74,076	74,076	74,076	-
Local grants	-	77,302	-	(77,302)
Interest	206	190	355	165
Other	20	2,498	47,760	45,262
Total revenues	501,402	694,566	680,092	(14,474)
Expenditures:				
Current -				
Public safety:				
Salaries and related benefits	128,545	203,662	189,229	14,433
Operating services	53,598	58,943	44,424	14,519
Professional fees	106,516	98,424	97,134	1,290
Materials and supplies	61,999	70,961	69,884	1,077
Travel and other charges	69,404	71,623	57,139	14,484
Appropriation to Criminal Court Fund	21,631	-	-	-
Capital outlay	29,100	25,300	1,052	24,248
Total expenditures	470,793	528,913	458,862	<u>70,051</u>
Excess of revenues				
over expenditures	30,609	165,653	221,230	55,577
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	1,000	475	-	(475)
Transfers out	(22,874)	(13,800)	(26,946)	_(13,146)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(21,874)	(13,325)	(26,946)	(13,621)
Net change in fund balance	8,735	152,328	194,284	41,956
Fund balance, beginning	418,413	418,413	418,413	
Fund balance, ending	\$ 427,148	\$ 570,741	\$ 612,697	<u>\$ 41,956</u>

## Budgetary Comparison Schedule Hearing Officer Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Fees and fines	\$ 802,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 708,185	\$ 8,185
Interest	1,000	<u>475</u>	530	55
Total revenues	803,000	700,475	708,715	8,240
Expenditures:				
Current -				
Public safety:				
Salaries and related benefits	768,891	589,695	597,819	(8,124)
Operating services	15,786	15,903	11,561	4,342
Professional fees	62,210	62,432	61,302	1,130
Materials and supplies	15,970	16,200	17,422	(1,222)
Travel and other charges	19,010	18,260	13,934	4,326
Appropriation to Criminal Court Fund	-	87,900	73,627	14,273
Capital outlay	9,300	8,500	5,641	2,859
Total expenditures	891,167	798,890	781,306	17,584
Deficiency of revenues				
over expenditures	(88,167)	(98,415)	(72,591)	25,824
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfer in	22,874	13,800	26,946	13,146
Transfers out	(1,000)	(475)		475
Total other financing sources (uses)	21,874	13,325	26,946	13,621
Net change in fund balance	(66,293)	(85,090)	(45,645)	39,445
Fund balance, beginning	1,255,099	1,255,099	1,255,099	
Fund balance, ending	<u>\$1,188,806</u>	\$1,170,009	\$1,209,454	\$ 39,445

## Budgetary Comparison Schedule St. Mary Parish Drug Court Testing Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance - Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Fees and fines	\$ 3,775	\$ 7,200	\$ 7,950	\$ 750
Interest	30	91	113	22
Total revenues	3,805	7,291	8,063	772
Expenditures: Current - Public safety:				
Travel		4,382	4,382	
Net change in fund balance	3,805	2,909	3,681	772
Fund balance, beginning	47,190	47,190	47,190	
Fund balance, ending	\$ 50,995	\$ 50,099	\$ 50,871	<u>\$ 772</u>

# Schedule of Funding Progress For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Accrued		Actuarial Accrued Liabilities (AAL)	ccrued Accrued abilities Liabilities		Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
January 1, 2014	\$	-	\$ 2,868,481	\$ 2,868,481	0.0%	\$1,268,130	226%
January 1, 2015		-	2,652,043	2,652,043	0.0%	1,229,295	216%
January 1, 2016		-	2,475,797	2,475,797	0.0%	1,193,979	207%

### Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

 Plan Fiscal Year	Plan	Employer Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Pro Sha Ne	imployer portionate are of the et Pension Liability (Asset)	Employer's Covered Employee Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered Employee Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
12/31/2015	PERS	0.192212%	\$	505,957	\$1,102,069	45.9%	92.23%
12/31/2014	PERS	0.193523%		52,911	1,092,125	4.80%	99.15%

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

## Schedule of Employer Contributions For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

For the year ended December 31,	Plan	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Employer's Covered Employee Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Employee Payroll	
2016	PERS	\$145,712	\$145,712	\$ -	\$ 1,120,862	13.00%	
2015	PERS	159,800	159,800	-	1,102,069	14.50%	

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

### Notes to Required Supplementary Information

### (1) Budgets

The District Court Judge prepares and adopts a budget in accordance with R.S. 39:1301 et seq. The proposed budget for the year ended December 31, 2016 was made available for public inspection for a two-week period prior to the public hearing (and also at the public hearing) held at the St. Martin Parish Courthouse on December 19, 2016. The proposed budget was formally adopted by the District Court Judge at this time. All appropriations lapse at year-end. The budget is prepared on a modified accrual basis; consistent with the basis of accounting, for comparability of budget and actual revenues and expenditures. Formal budgetary accounts are integrated into the accounting system during the year as a management control device. The District Court Judge is authorized to transfer amounts between line items within each fund. When actual revenues within the General Fund are failing to meet estimated annual budgeted revenues by five percent or more and/or actual expenditures within the General Fund are failing to meet estimated annual budgeted revenues by five percent or more, a budget amendment to reflect such change is adopted by the District Court Judge. Budgeted amounts included in the accompanying financial statements include the original budget amounts and all subsequent amendments.

### (2) Pension Plan

Changes of assumptions about future economic or demographic factors or of other outputs were recognized in pension expense using the straight-line amortization method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that were provided with pensions through the pension plan. These assumptions include the rate of investment return, mortality of plan members, rate of salary increase, rates of retirement, rates of termination, rates of disability, and various other factors that have an impact on the cost of the plan.

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund

# For the Year Ended December 31, 2016 With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015

				Variance -	
	Original	Final		Positive	2015
	Budget	Budget	Actual	(Negative)	Actual
Revenues:	<b>.</b>				<b>.</b>
Fees and fines	\$ 427,100	\$ 540,500	\$ 557,901	\$ 17,401	\$ 381,652
State grants	74,076	74,076	74,076	-	62,889
Local grants	-	77,302	-	(77,302)	71,262
Interest	206	190	355	165	248
Other	20	2,498	47,760	45,262	2,741
Total revenues	501,402	694,566	680,092	(14,474)	518,792
Expenditures:					
Current -					
Public safety:					
Salaries and related benefits	128,545	203,662	189,229	14,433	196,964
Operating services	53,598	58,943	44,424	14,519	37,268
Professional fees	106,516	98,424	97,134	1,290	82,266
Materials and supplies	61,999	70,961	69,884	1,077	62,418
Travel and other charges	69,404	71,623	57,139	14,484	50,005
Appropriation to Criminal Court Fund	21,631	-	-	-	323,176
Capital outlay	29,100	25,300	1,052	<u>24,248</u>	7,814
Total expenditures	470,793	528,913	458,862	70,051	759,911
Excess of revenues					
over expenditures	30,609	165,653	221,230	55,577	(241,119)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	1,000	475	-	(475)	946
Transfers out	(22,874)	(13,800)	(26,946)	(13,146)	(20,898)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(21,874)	(13,325)	(26,946)	(13,621)	(19,952)
Net change in fund balance	8,735	152,328	194,284	41,956	(261,071)
Fund balance, beginning	418,413	418,413	418,413		679,484
Fund balance, ending	\$ 427,148	\$ 570,741	\$ 612,697	\$ 41,956	\$ 418,413

## Budgetary Comparison Schedule Hearing Officer Fund

## For the Year Ended December 31, 2016 With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance - Positive (Negative)	2015 Actual
Revenues:					
Fees and fines	\$ 802,000	\$ 700,000	\$ 708,185	\$ 8,185	\$ 796,745
Interest	1,000	475	530	55	916
Total revenues	803,000	700,475	708,715	8,240	<u>797,661</u>
Expenditures:					
Current -					
Public safety:					
Salaries and related benefits	768,891	589,695	597,819	(8,124)	818,102
Operating services	15,786	15,903	11,561	4,342	11,419
Professional fees	62,210	62,432	61,302	1,130	56,661
Materials and supplies	15,970	16,200	17,422	(1,222)	16,954
Travel and other charges	19,010	18,260	13,934	4,326	16,385
Appropriation to Criminal Court Fund	-	87,900	73,627	14,273	-
Capital outlay	9,300	8,500	5,641	2,859	_
Total expenditures	891,167	798,890	781,306	17,584	919,521
Deficiency of revenues					
over expenditures	(88,167)	(98,415)	(72,591)	25,824	(121,860)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfer in	22,874	13,800	26,946	13,146	20,898
Transfers out	(1,000)	(475)	<u>-</u>	475	(946)
Total other financing sources (uses)	21,874	13,325	26,946	13,621	19,952
Net change in fund balance	(66,293)	(85,090)	(45,645)	39,445	(101,908)
Fund balance, beginning	1,255,099	1,255,099	1,255,099		1,357,007
Fund balance, ending	\$1,188,806	\$1,170,009	\$1,209,454	\$ 39,445	\$1,255,099

## Budgetary Comparison Schedule St. Mary Parish Drug Court Testing Fund

## For the Year Ended December 31, 2016 With Comparative Actual Amounts for the Year Ended December 31, 2015

	2016				
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance - Positive (Negative)	2015 Actual
Revenues:			<b>.</b>		
Fees and fines	\$ 3,775	\$ 7,200	\$ 7,950	\$ 750	\$ 4,315
Interest	30	91	113	22	40
Total revenues	3,805	<u>7,291</u>	8,063	<u>772</u>	4,355
Expenditures: Current -					
Public safety:					
Appropriation	-	-	-	-	53,500
Travel		4,382	4,382		2,293
Total expenditures		4,382	4,382		55,793
Net change in fund balance	3,805	2,909	3,681	772	(51,438)
Fund balance, beginning	47,190	47,190	47,190		98,628
Fund balance, ending	\$ 50,995	\$ 50,099	\$ 50,871	<u>\$ 772</u>	\$ 47,190

INTERNAL CONTROL, COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS

## KOLDER, CHAMPAGNE, SLAVEN & COMPANY, LLC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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 OFFICES

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Retired:

Conrad O. Chapman, CPA\* 2006

To the Honorable Judges of the Sixteenth Judicial District Court-District Judge Parishes of Iberia, St. Martin and St. Mary, Louisiana New Iberia, 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 Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Sixteenth Judicial District Court-District Judge (District Court Judge) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District Court Judge's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 26, 2017.

#### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying summary schedule of current and prior year audit findings and management's corrective action plan as item 2016-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District Court Judge'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.

#### **District Court Judge's Response to Findings**

The District Court Judge's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying summary schedule of current and prior year audit findings and management's corrective action plan. The District Court Judge'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 results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Kolder, Champagne, Slaven & Company, LLC
Certified Public Accountants

New Iberia, Louisiana June 26, 2017

## Summary Schedule of Current and Prior Year Audit Findings and Management's Corrective Action Plan Year Ended December 31, 2016

Ref. No.	Fiscal Year Finding Initially Occurred CAR (12/31/16	Description of finding	Corrective Action Taken	Corrective Action Planned	Name of Contact Person	Anticipated Completion Date
2016-001	2007	The Sixteenth Judicial District Court District Judge does not have a staff person who has the qualifications and training to apply generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in preparing its financial statements, including the related notes.	No	The Sixteenth Judicial District Court District Judge has evaluated the cost vs. benefit of establishing internal controls over the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and determined that it is in the best interests of the government to outsource this task to its independent auditors, and to carefully review the draft financial statements and notes prior to approving them and accepting responsibility for their contents and presentation.	Stephanie Richardson, Court Admin.	N/A
PRIOR YEAR 2015-001	2007	The Sixteenth Judicial District Court District Judge does not have a staff person who has the qualifications and training to apply generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in preparing its financial statements, including the related notes.	No	The Sixteenth Judicial District Court District Judge has evaluated the cost vs. benefit of establishing internal controls over the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and determined that it is in the best interests of the government to outsource this task to its independent auditors, and to carefully review the draft financial statements and notes prior to approving them and accepting responsibility for their contents and presentation.	Stephanie Richardson, Court Admin.	N/A