Springhill City Court Springhill, Louisiana A Component Unit of the City of Springhill, Louisiana Annual Financial Statements

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As of June 30, 2014

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#### Independent Auditors' Report

John B. Slattery Springhill City Court Judge Springhill City Court

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Springhill City Court, a component unit of the City of Springhill, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Springhill City Court'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 from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

# Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Springhill City Court as of June 30, 2014, 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 budgetary comparison information listed as Required Supplementary Information and shown on pages 18-21, 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.

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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 the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated January 5, 2015, on our consideration of Springhill City Court'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 Springhill City Court's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Cook & Morehart Certified Public Accountants January 5, 2015

# Springhill City Court A Component Unit of the City of Springhill, Louisiana Statement of Net Position Governmental Activities June 30, 2014

# ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$ 45,487 8,500
Receivables	130
Prepaid expenses	261
Net investment in capital assets	1,480
Total assets	 55,858
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	612
Accrued expenses	1,626
Total liabilities	 2,238
NET POSITION	
Net investment in captial assets	1,480
Restricted for:	·
Witness fees	27,922
Probation	18,208
Juvenile probation	3,931
Unrestricted	2,079
Total net position	\$ 53,620

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

# Springhill City Court A Component Unit of the City of Springhill, Louisiana Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

		Functions / Programs							
	Total		Judicial Witness		Probation		Juv Probation Pro		
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES Expenses:									
Salaries	\$ 237,825	\$	237,825	\$		\$		\$	
Employee benefits	19, <b>04</b> 9		19,049						
Office expense	13,007		12,729				266		12
Travel and other charges	17,069		17,069						
Professional fees	13,616		13,616						
Other	592		522						70
Witness fees	2,700				2,700				
Depreciation expense	 766		766						
Total expenses	 304,624		301,576		2,700		266		82
Program revenues:									
Charges for services -									
fines and fees	154,652		101,081		4,227	4	4,099		5,245
Operating grants and contributions	144,297		144,297						
Net program revenue (expenses)	 (5,675)		(56,198)		1,527	4	3,833		5,163
General revenues:									
Interest income	69								
Miscellaneous	 5,000								
Total general revenues	 5,069								
Change in net position	(606)								
Net position - beginning	 54,226								
Net position - ending	\$ 53,620								

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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# Springhill City Court A Component Unit of the City of Springhill, Louisiana Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2014

	Major Funds			Non - Major <u>Fund</u>						
	General Fund				Probation Fund		Juvenile Probation Fund		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents investments	\$	4,453	\$	19,045 8,500	\$	18,091	\$	3,898	\$	45,487 8,500
Receivables Due from other funds		130		377		117		33		130 527
Due nom due natios		<del></del>			·					
Total assets	\$	4,583	\$	27,922	\$	18,208	\$	3,931	\$	54,644
Liabilities										
Accounts payable Accrued expenses Due to other funds	\$	612 1,626 527	\$		\$		\$		\$	612 1,626 527
Total liabilities		2,765	_							2,765
Fund Balance										
Restricted Unassigned		1,818		27,922		18,208	. <u> </u>	3,931		50,061 1,818
Total fund balances		1,818		27,922		18,208		3,931	\$	51,879
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	4,583	\$	27,922	\$	18,208	\$	3,931	r	
Amounts reported for governmental a are different because:	ctivitie	s in the st	atem	ent of net	positi	ion				
Capital assets used in governmen resources and therefore are n										1,480
The nonallocation method of accorrection in the fund statements, since the fund statements and the fund statements are the fun			•							
expendable financial resources	•			•						261

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Net Position of Governmental Activities

\$

53,620

#### Springhill City Court A Component Unit of the City of Springhill, Louisiana Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

	Major Funds		Non - Major Fund		_					
	G	eneral Fund	۷	Vitness Fund	P	robation Fund	Juvenile Probation Fund		Total Governmenta Funds	
Revenues:										
Fines	\$	49,507	\$	4,227	\$	44,099	\$	5,245	\$	103,078
Court costs		48,914								48,914
Other fees		2,660								2,660
Intergovernmental										
On-behalf payments		144,297								144,297
Other		5,000								5,000
Interest income		39		30						69
Total revenues		250,417		4,257		44,099		5,245		304,018
Expenditures:										
Current:										
General government										
Salaries ·		93,528								93,528
Employee benefits		19,049								19,049
On-behalf payments		144,297								144,297
Office expense		12,458				266		12		12,736
Travel and other charges		17,069								17,069
Professional fees		13,616								13,616
Witness fees				2,700						2,700
Other		783		_,				70		853
Total expenditures		300,800		2,700		266		82		303,848
Excess (deficiency) of revenues										
over expenditures		(50,383)		1,557		43,833		5,163		170
Other financing sources (uses):										
Transfers in		50,983								50,983
Transfers out						(49,183)		(1,800)		(50,983)
Total other financing sources (uses)		50,983				(49,183)		(1,800)	_	
Net change in fund balances		600		1,557		(5,350)		3,363		170
Fund balances at beginning of year		1,218		26,365		23,558		568		
Fund balances at end of year	\$	1,818	\$	_27,922	\$	18,208	\$	3,931		
Governmental funds report capital outlays	s as e	expenditure	es. H	lowever,						

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. This is the amount by which depreciation expense (\$766) exceeds capital outlay (\$0).

The nonallocation method of accounting for prepayments is used in the fund statements, since the prepayment does not provide expendable financial resources.

Change in net position of governmental activities

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

(766)

(10)

(606)

\$

# Springhill City Court A Component Unit of the City of Springhill, Louisiana Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities Agency Funds June 30, 2014

# Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 37,131
Total assets	\$ 37,131
Liabilities	
Unsettled deposits	\$ 37,131
Total liabilities	\$ 37,131

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

## INTRODUCTION

The Springhill City Court (the Court) was created under the authority of Louisiana Revised Statute 13:1872. Its jurisdiction extends throughout all of Ward Two of Webster Parish. Court expenses such as payroll and related costs, maintenance, utilities, etc., are paid through the General Fund of the City of Springhill (the City). There are certain funds collected by the Court, pursuant to state statute, which are under the control of the Court and are reported in the accompanying financial statements. The Court pays supplemental salaries to its employees from these funds. These financial statements account for all activities of the Court not funded by the City.

#### (1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Court have been prepared in conformity with governmental accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The accompanying basic financial statements have been prepared in conformity with GASB 34, *Basic Financial Statements-and Management's Discussion and Analysis- for State and Local Governments*, issued in June 1999.

#### B. REPORTING ENTITY

The City Judge is an independently elected official; however, the Court is fiscally dependent on the City. The City maintains and operates the City courthouse in which the Court's office is located. Because the Court is fiscally dependent on the City, the Court was determined to be a component unit of the City, the financial reporting entity.

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

#### C. FUND ACCOUNTING

The Court uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions relating to certain government functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Funds of the Court are classified into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary (agency) funds. These funds are described as follows:

#### Governmental Funds

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

(Continued)

period programs or operations of the Court. For the year ended June 30, 2014, the City Court's major funds were the general fund, witness fund, and probation fund.

A description of the courts funds is as follows:

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Court. The Court's share of court costs assessed by City Court, collections of traffic fines, and collections of court-imposed fines remitted to City Court are all accounted for in this fund. General operating expenditures are paid from this fund.

Special Revenue Funds – These funds are established to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources, other than special assessments, expendable trusts, or major capital projects that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

*Witness Fund* – This fund is used to account for witness fees received that are legally restricted for the payment of witness fees.

*Probation Fund* – This fund is used to account for probation fees collected that are legally restricted for the administration and operation of the probation department.

*Juvenile Probation Fund* - This fund is used to account for juvenile probation fees and restitution collected that are legally restricted for the administration and operation of the juvenile probation department and the payment of restitution.

# Fiduciary Funds

The only funds accounted for in this category by the Court are agency funds. The Civil, Fines and Bonds, and Worthless Check agency funds account for assets held by the Court as an agent for others pending court action. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. Consequently, the agency funds have no measurement focus, but use the accrual basis of accounting.

# D. MEASUREMENT FOCUS/BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Fund Financial Statements (FFS)

The amounts reflected in the Governmental Funds are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach is then reconciled, through adjustment, to a government-wide view of the Court's operations.

The amounts reflected in the Governmental Funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they become both measurable and available). Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. The Court considers all revenues available if they are collected within 60 days after the fiscal year end.

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## Revenues

Recordings, cancellations, criminal costs, and other fees, charges and commissions for services are recorded in the year in which they are earned.

Interest income on time deposits is recorded when susceptible to accrual.

Substantially all other revenues are recorded when received by the Court.

Based on the above criteria, recordings, criminal costs, and other fees, charges, and commissions for service are treated as susceptible to accrual.

# Expenditures

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

Salaries and related payroll taxes and benefits are recorded when employee services are provided to the Court.

Other Financing Sources (Uses)

Transfers between funds that are not expected to be repaid are accounted as other financing sources (uses) and are recognized when the underlying events occur.

Government-wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the Court as a whole. These statements include all the non-fiduciary activities of the Court. Information contained in these columns reflects the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange or exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange occurs (regardless of when cash is received or disbursed).

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

# E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits and interest bearing demand deposits. Cash equivalents include amounts in time deposits and those investments with original maturities of ninety (90) days or less when purchased. Under state law, the Court may deposit funds in demand deposits, interest bearing demand deposits, or time deposits with state banks organized under Louisiana law or any other state of the United States, or under the laws of the United States.

#### F. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets purchased or acquired with an original cost of \$500 or more are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Computer equipment	5 – 7 years
Office equipment	5 – 7 years

#### G. INTERFUND ACTIVITY

Interfund activity is reported as loans, reimbursements, or transfers. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Reimbursements are when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. Transfers between governmental funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

#### H. PREPAID ITEMS

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the government-wide financial statements.

#### I. USE OF ESTIMATES

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

#### J. NET POSITION

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Unrestricted net position represents net position not appropriable for expenditures or legally segregated for a specific future use. Restricted net position represents external restrictions imposed by laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Court's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an expense is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

### K. FUND BALANCE

in the governmental fund financial statements, fund balances are classified as follows:

1. Nonspendable - amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in spendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

2. Restricted – amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes due to constraints placed on the use of resources that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

3. Committed - amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes as a result of constraints imposed by the judge (the court's highest level of decision making authority). Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the judge removes those constraints by taking the same type of action (i.e. legislation, resolution, ordinance).

4. Assigned - amounts that are constrained by the judges' intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.

5. Unassigned - all amounts not included in other spendable classifications

The Court's policy is to apply expenditures against restricted fund balance and then to other, less-restrictive classifications – committed and then assigned fund balances before using unassigned fund balances.

The calculation of fund balance amounts begins with the determination of nonspendable fund balances. Then restricted fund balances for specific purposes are determined (not including non-spendable amounts). Then any remaining fund balance amounts for the non-general funds are classified as restricted fund balance. It is possible for the non-general funds to have negative unassigned fund balance when non-spendable amounts plus the restricted fund balances for specific purpose amounts exceeds the positive fund balance for the non-general fund.

### L. DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. At this time, the Court has no transactions that meet the definition of deferred outflows of resources.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for *deferred inflows of resources*. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. At this time, the Court has no transactions that meet the definition of deferred inflows of resources.

(Continued)

### (2) NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARD

Effective July 1, 2013, The Court implemented GASB Statement No. 65, "*Items previously reported as assets and liabilities.*" This Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities."

### (3) BUDGET

The proposed budget for the year ended June 30, 2014 was adopted prior to the beginning of the fiscal year and was prepared on the cash basis of accounting which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). All appropriations lapse at year-end.

Formal budget integration is employed as a management control device during the year. Budget amounts included in the accompanying financial statements include the original and amended budgets. There were no amendments to the budget for the year ended June 30, 2014.

# (4) CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS

At June 30, 2014, the Court has cash, cash equivalents, and investments (book balances) totaling \$91,118 as follows:

A. Cash and cash equivalents:

Governmental Funds:	
General Fund	4,453
Witness Fee Fund	19,045
Probation Fund	18,091
Juvenile Probation Fund	3,898
Total Governmental Funds	45.487
Fiduciary (Agency) Funds:	
Civil Fund	30,958
Fines Fund	2,552
Worthless Check Fund	3,621
Total Fiduciary (Agency) Funds	37,131
Total – All Funds	\$ 82.618

These deposits with financial institutions are stated at cost, which approximates market value. At June 30, 2014, the carrying amount of the Court's deposits was \$82,618, and the collected bank balance was \$103,697. Under state law, these deposits (or resulting bank balances) must be secured by federal deposit insurance or the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank. The market value of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent bank. These securities are held in the name of the Court in a holding or custodial bank that is mutually acceptable to both parties.

# B. Investments

At June 30, 2014, the court held a certificate of deposit totaling \$8,500 in the Witness Fund that was classified as an investment since its maturity was in excess of ninety days subsequent to the initial purchase. The certificate of deposit is carried at cost which approximates market value and is secured by federal deposit insurance. Investments are limited by Louisiana Revised Statute (R. S.) 33:2955.

# C. Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the government will not be able to recover its deposits. At year end, bank balances of \$112,197 were protected by federal depository insurance.

Interest Rate Risk: The Court's certificates of deposit have maturities of two years or less which limits exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates.

*Credit Risk:* The Court's investments comply with Louisiana Statutes (LSA R.S. 33:2955). Under state law, the Court may deposit funds with a fiscal agent organized under the laws of Louisiana, the laws of any other state in the union, or the laws of the United States. The Court may invest in United States bonds, treasury notes and bills, government backed agency securities, or certificates and time deposits of state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having principal offices in Louisiana.

## (5) CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2014, was as follows:

	 iance at <u>( 1, 2013</u>	Add	itions	Deletions	 lance at 30, 2014
Governmental Activities:					
Computer equipment	\$ 18,260	\$		\$	\$ 18,260
Office equipment	17,565				17,565
Totals at historical cost	 35,825				 35,825
Less accumulated depreciation					
Computer equipment	(16,014)		(766)		(16,780)
Office equipment	(17,565)	_	•••		(17,565)
Total accumulated depreciation	 (33,579)		(766)	- <u></u>	 (34,345)
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 2,246	<u>\$</u>	(766)	<u>_\$</u>	\$ 1,480

# (6) LEASES

The Court leases a copier under an operating lease. Rental costs on the lease for the year ended June 30, 2014 were \$1,098. Commitments under this lease agreement having initial remaining terms in excess of one year are as follows:

For the Year Ending	
<u>    June 30.                                    </u>	
2015	<u>\$1,098</u>
Total minimum future rentals	<u>\$ 1,098</u>

# (7) INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2014 consisted of the following:

	Т 	ransfer <u>To</u>	Transfer <u>From</u>			
Governmental Funds:						
General	\$	50,983	\$			
Probation Fund				49,183		
Juvenile Probation Fund				1,800		
	<u>\$</u>	<u>50,983</u>	<u>\$</u>	50,983		

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statue or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statue or budget requires to expend them.

# (8) INTERFUND BALANCES

Interfund balances at June 30, 2014 consisted of the following:

	e To <u>r Fund</u>	Due From Other Fund		
Governmental Funds:				
General	\$ 527	\$	_	
Witness Fund	-		377	
Probation Fund	_		117	
Juvenile Probation Fund	 		33	
	\$ 527	\$	527	

# (9) CHANGES IN AGENCY FUND BALANCES

A summary of changes in agency fund unsettled deposits follows:

D. J. J. Market		Civil Fund		Fines Fund		Worthless Check Fund		Total	
Balance at June 30, 2013	\$	34,509	\$	9,311	\$	3,621	\$	47,441	
Additions Reductions	_(	125,500 129,051)	_(	200,551 207,310)		-	_(	326,051 <u>336,361</u> )	
Balance at June 30, 2014	<u>\$</u>	<u>30,958</u>	<u>\$</u>	2,552	<u>\$.</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$</u>	37,131	

# (10) RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Springhill City Judge is a member of the Louisiana State Employees Retirement System (LASERS), a single employer defined benefit pension plan. The System is a statewide public employee retirement system (PERS) for the benefit of state employees, which is administered and controlled by a separate board of trustees.

Certain elected officials and officials appointed by the governor may, at their option, become members of LASERS. Normal benefits vest with 10 years of service. Generally, retirement age employees are entitled to annual benefits equal to \$300 plus 2.5% of their highest consecutive 36 months' average salary multiplied by their years of credited service except for members eligible to begin participation in the Defined Benefit Plan (DBP) on or after July 1, 2006. Act 75 of the 2005 Regular Session changes retirement eligibility and final average compensation for members who are eligible to begin participation in the DBP beginning July 1, 2006. Retirement eligibility for these members is limited to age 60, or thereafter, upon attainment of ten years creditable service. Final average compensation will be based on the member's average annual earned compensation for the highest 60 consecutive months of employment.

Vested employees eligible to begin participation in the DBP before July 1, 2006, are entitled to a retirement benefit, payable monthly for life at (a) any age with 30 years of service, (b) age 55 with 25 years of service, or (c) age 60 with 10 years of service. In addition, these vested employees have the option of reduced benefits at any age with 20 years of service. Those hired on or after July 1, 2006 have only one single age option. They cannot retire until age 60 with a minimum of 10 years of service. The System also provides death and disability benefits and deferred benefit options, with qualifications and amounts defined by statute. Benefits are established or amended by state statute. The System issues an annual publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the System. For a full description of the LASERS defined benefit plan, please refer to the LASERS 2007 Financial Statements, specifically, footnotes A - Plan Description and C - Contributions. That report may be obtained by writing to the Louisiana State Employees Retirement System, Post Office Box 44213, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-4213, or by calling (225) 922-0608 or (800) 256-3000. The footnote to the Financial Statements contains additional details and is also available on-line at: http://www.lasers.state.la.us/PDFs/Publications andReports/FiscalDocuments/ComprehensiveFinancialReports/Comprehensive%20Financial%20Re ports 07.pdf

Judges hired before January 1, 2011 and after December 31, 2010, are required by state statute to contribute 11.5% and 13.0%, respectively, of gross salary, and the Court is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate as required by R.S. 11:102. The Court's contribution rates for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were 36.3%, 34.8% and 31.8%, respectively. The Court's contributions to LASERS for the years ended June 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$14,344, \$15,333, and \$13,231, respectively.

Information needed to record the net pension obligation / asset and to prepare additional disclosures, including required supplementary information, required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 50, *Pension Disclosures*, for a single employer defined benefit pension plan, as it relates to the Springhill City Court, was not available. Information was obtained on state-wide level, not specific to the Springhill City Court. Therefore, the net pension obligation / asset and additional disclosure information was not available for Springhill City Court.

# (11) EXPENDITURES OF THE COURT PAID BY THE CITY

The Court's administrative office is located in a building owned by the City. The costs of maintaining and operating the building, as required by statute, are paid by the City government and are not included in the accompanying financial statements.

### (12) ON-BEHALF PAYMENTS FOR SALARIES AND BENEFITS

The Court follows GASB Statement No. 24, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Grants and Other Financial Assistance." This standard requires the Court to report in the financial statement on-behalf salary and fringe benefit payments made by the City of Springhill, the Webster Parish Police Jury, and the State of Louisiana to the Court's employees. For the year ended June 30, 2014, the City of Springhill, Webster Parish Police Jury, and the State of Louisiana made supplementary salary and benefit payments totaling approximately \$144,297 to court employees.

Fringe benefits paid by the City of Springhill, Webster Parish Police Jury, and the State of Louisiana include pension plan contributions to the Louisiana State Employees' Retirement System and the Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Louisiana.

## (13) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated through January 5, 2015, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

# Springhill City Court A Component Unit of the City of Springhill, Louisiana Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

		ted Amounts al and Final	Actual etary Basis)	Variance- Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Revenues:					
Fines and court costs	\$	98,960	\$ 98,421	\$	(539)
Interest income		39	39		
Miscellaneous		6,600	 7,660	<del></del>	1,060
Total revenues		105,599	 106,120		521
Expenditures:					
General government:					
Accounting		13,611	13,611		
Dues		885	885		
Library		2,588	2,588		
Office expense		8,617	8,263		354
Retirement		14,370	14,343		27
Salaries		93,856	93,528		328
Taxes - payroll		4,744	4,705		39
Telephone		1,489	1,489		
Travel, seminars, and meetings		16,147	16,178		(31)
Miscellaneous		166	783		(617)
Total expenditures		156,473	 156,373		100
Excess of revenues		(50,874)	(50,253)		621
over expenditures		(50,674)	(50,255)		021
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in		50,983	 50,995		12
Total other financing sources (uses)	·	50,983	 50,995		12
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other s	ources				
over expenditures and other uses		109	742		633
Fund balance at beginning of year		2,054	 1,688		(366)
Fund balance at end of year	\$		\$ 2,430	<u>   \$                                 </u>	267

See accompanying note to the required supplementary schedule.

# Springhill City Court A Component Unit of the City of Springhill, Louisiana Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule Witness Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

	Budgeted Amounts Original and Final			etual etary Basis)	Variance- Favorable (Unfavorable)	
Revenues:						
Fines and court costs	\$	4,043	\$	4,227	\$	184
Interest						
Total revenues		4,073		4,257		184
Expenditures: General government: Witness fees Total expenditures		2,900		2,700		200
Excess of revenues over expenditures		1,173		1,557		384
Fund balance at beginning of year		14,250		26,365	- <u> </u>	12,115
Fund balance at end of year	\$	15,423	<u>\$</u>	27,922	\$	12,499

See accompanying note to the required supplementary schedule.

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# Springhill City Court A Component Unit of the City of Springhill, Louisiana Required Supplementary Information Budgetary Comparison Schedule Probation Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

					Va	riance-
	Budgete	ed Amounts	F	\ctual	Favorable	
	Original and Final		(Budgetary Basis)		(Unfavorable)	
Revenues:						
Other fees and restitution	\$	44,355	\$	44,099	\$	(256)
Total revenues		44,355		44,099	<b></b> .	(256)
Expenditures:						
General government:						
Office expense		2 <u>59</u>	<u> </u>	266		(7)
Total expenditures		259		266	<u>.</u>	(7)_
Excess of revenues						
over expenditures		44,096		43,833		(263)
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers out		(49,183)		(49,183)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u> </u>	(49,183)	·	(49,183)		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other						
sources over expenditures and other uses		(5,087)		(5,350)		(263)
Fund balance at beginning of year		27,209	<u> </u>	23,558		(3,651)
Fund balance at end of year	\$	22,122	<u>\$</u>	18,208	<u>\$</u>	<u>(3,914)</u>

See accompanying note to the required supplementary schedule.

### Springhill City Court A Component Unit of the City of Springhill, Louisiana Notes to Budgetary Comparison Schedules For the Year Ended June 30, 2014

Budget comparison statements included in the accompanying financial statements include the original and amended budgets. There were no amendments to the budget for the year ended June 30, 2014. The following schedule reconciles excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances (budget basis) with the amounts shown on the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances (GAAP basis):

	General Fund		Witness <u>Fund</u>		Probation <u>Fund</u>	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures and other uses (budgetary basis)	\$	742	\$	1,557	\$(	5,350)
Adjustments:						
Revenue accruals – net		-		-		
Expenditure accruals – net	(	_ 142)				
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other sources over expenditures					-	
and other uses (GAAP basis)	<u>\$</u>	<u>    600    </u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,557</u>	<u>\$ (</u>	<u>5,350)</u>

#### **COOK & MOREHART**

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## 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

Independent Auditors' Report

John B. Slattery Springhill City Court Judge Springhill City Court

We have audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Springhill City Court as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Springhill City Court's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 5, 2015.

#### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Springhill City Court'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 Springhill City Court's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Springhill City Court'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 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 Schedule of Current Year Audit Findings as item 2014-1, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

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

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Springhill City Court's financial statements are free from 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 is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

### Springhill City Court's Response to Findings

Springhill City Court's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of current year audit findings. Springhill City Court'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.

Cook & Morehart Certified Public Accountants January 5, 2015

## Springhill City Court Springhill, Louisiana Summary Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings For Louisiana Legislative Auditor June 30, 2014

There were three findings for the prior year audit ended June 30, 2013, as follows:

### Reference No.: 2013–1

*Material Weakness*: During our audit, we noted that controls over collections of juvenile probation fees were inadequate There was no monitoring of individuals placed on probation with amounts subsequently collected. In addition, there was no monitoring of amounts collected to amounts subsequently deposited and recorded in the general ledger.

*Recommendation*: We recommend that the individual collecting the probation fees deposit the funds and then provide an accounting of those funds to the Court. We also recommend that someone independent of the collection of the fees monitor the probation activity to ensure proper collection and remittance of the fees to the Court.

Current Status: Improvement noted. See significant deficiency in current year audit.

### Reference No.: 2013–2

*Finding:* The Court did not appropriately amend its budget for the Witness fund, in accordance with the Local Government Budget Act. Total expenditures and other financing uses for the Witness fund exceeded budgeted amounts by more than five percent for the year ended June 30, 2013.

*Recommendation:* We recommend that the Court monitor its budget throughout the year and appropriately amend the budget when actual plus projected expenditures and other financing uses exceed budgeted amounts by five percent or more.

Current Status: No finding in current year audit.

### Reference No.: 2013–3

*Significant Deficiency*: During our audit, we noted two deposits which were made to incorrect funds during the year. The deposit errors were not detected until during the audit.

*Recommendation:* We recommend that someone independent of making the deposits review deposit slips and general ledger postings to ensure funds are deposited to the correct accounts / funds.

Current Status: No finding in current year audit.

## Springhill City Court Springhill, Louisiana Schedule of Current Year Audit Findings For Louisiana Legislative Auditor June 30, 2014

There is one significant deficiency for the current year audit ended June 30, 2014, as follows:

# Reference No.: 2014-1

Significant Deficiency: During our audit, we noted that controls over collections of juvenile probation fees were inadequate. During the year, the Court began a process of monitoring of individuals placed on probation with amounts subsequently collected. However, there was no consistent monitoring of amounts collected to amounts subsequently deposited and recorded in the general ledger.

*Recommendation*: We recommend that the Court continue to improve its process for monitoring the collection of juvenile probation fees. We recommend that someone independent of the collection of the fees monitor the probation activity to ensure proper collection and remittance of the fees to the Court, including reconciling the subsidiary records to the general ledger on a routine basis.

*Corrective Action Planned*: We will continue to properly monitor the collection of juvenile probation fees. We will continue to have someone independent of the collection of the fees monitor the probation activity to ensure proper collection and remittance of the fees to the Court, including reconciling the subsidiary records to the general ledger on a routine basis.