EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH SHERIFF

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

FINANCIAL REPORT

June 30, 2009

Under provisions of state law, this report is a public document. Acopy of the report has been submitted to the entity and other appropriate public officials. The report is available for public inspection at the Baton Rouge office of the Legislative Auditor and, where appropriate, at the office of the parish clerk of court.

Release Date //21/10



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Sid J. Gautreaux, III Sheriff and Tax Collector East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff Baton Rouge, Louisiana

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the combined fiduciary funds of the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff (the "Sheriff") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the Sheriff's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Sheriff's management. 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 includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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 combined fiduciary funds of the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued a report dated December 28, 2009 on our consideration of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Management's Discussion and Analysis and the budgetary comparison information on pages 3 through 10, and pages 30 and 31 respectively, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Sheriff's basic financial statements. The supplemental schedules contained on pages 32 through 34 are the responsibility of the Sheriff's management, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Postlethweite + Netterville

Baton Rouge, Louisiana December 28, 2009

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's (the Sheriff's) annual financial report provides our narrative discussion and analysis of the financial activities of the Sheriff for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. The Sheriff's financial performance is discussed and analyzed within the context of the financial statements and disclosures, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- The Sheriff's assets exceeded its liabilities by \$26.2 million and \$28.1 million (net assets) for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.
- Total revenues of \$72.6 million were exceeded by total expenses of \$74.5 million, resulting in a deficit change in net assets of \$1.9 million for the year ended June 30, 2009. For the year ended June 30, 2008, total revenues of \$68.5 million exceeded total expenses of \$65.2 million, resulting in a positive change in net assets of \$3.3 million for that year.
- The Sheriff's governmental funds report total ending fund balances of \$22.6 million and \$23.7 million for the years ending June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. This represents a decrease of \$1.1 million and an increase of \$1.0 million in fund balance for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. For fiscal year 2010 the Sheriff's Office has budgeted a decrease in fund balance of \$1.1 million. This budgeted deficit for fiscal year 2010 includes anticipated increases in expenditures of \$3.6 million for non-reimbursable personnel services and benefits and an anticipated decrease in expenditures of \$2.8 million for operating services. The current fund balance is sufficient to absorb this projected deficit.
- Total net assets are comprised of the following:
 - (1) Capital assets of \$9.2 million and \$7.7 million for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, net of related debt of \$-0-. Capital assets include property and equipment net of accumulated depreciation.
 - (2) Restricted net assets of \$866,133 and \$756,103 for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.
 - (3) Unrestricted net assets of \$16.1 million and \$19.6 million for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Greater detail of these financial highlights is provided in the "financial analysis" section of this document.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Overview of the Financial Statements

Management's Discussion and Analysis introduces the Sheriff's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include: (1) government-wide financial statements, (2) fund financial statements, and (3) notes to the basic financial statements. The Sheriff also includes information in this report to supplement the basic financial statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Sheriff's annual report includes two government-wide financial statements. These statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the Sheriff's overall financial status. Financial reporting at this level uses a perspective similar to that found in the private sector with its basis in accrual accounting and elimination or reclassification of activities between funds.

The first of these government-wide statements is the Statement of Net Assets. This is the government-wide statement of position presenting information that includes all of the Sheriff's assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Sheriff as a whole is improving or deteriorating. Evaluation of the overall health of the Sheriff would extend to other non-financial factors such as diversification of the taxpayer base in addition to the financial information provided in this report.

The second government-wide statement is the Statement of Activities, which reports how the Sheriff's net assets changed during the current fiscal year. All current year revenues and expenses are included regardless of when cash is received or paid. An important purpose of the design of the statement of activities is to show the financial reliance of the Sheriff's distinct activities or functions on revenues provided by taxpayers.

The government-wide financial statements present governmental activities of the Sheriff that are principally supported by property taxes. The sole purpose of these governmental activities is public safety. The government-wide financial statements are presented on pages 11 and 12 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is an accountability unit used to maintain control over resources segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Sheriff uses funds to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related laws and regulations. Within the basic financial statements, fund financial statements focus on the Sheriff's most significant funds, rather than the Sheriff as a whole.

The Sheriff uses governmental funds and fiduciary funds as follows:

Governmental funds are reported in the fund financial statements and encompass the same function reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, the focus is different with fund statements providing a distinctive view of the Sheriff's governmental funds, including object classifications. These statements report short-term fiscal accountability focusing on the use of spendable resources and balances of spendable resources available at the end of the year. They are useful

Management's Discussion and Analysis

in evaluating annual financing requirements of governmental programs and the commitment of spendable resources for the near-term.

Since the government-wide focus includes the long-term view, comparisons between these two perspectives may provide insight into the long-term impact of short-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund operating statement provide a reconciliation to assist in understanding the differences between these two perspectives.

The basic governmental fund financial statements are presented on pages 13 through 16 of this report.

Fiduciary funds are reported in the fund financial statements and present taxes collected for other taxing bodies, deposits held pending court action and the individual prison inmate accounts. The only fiduciary funds presented by the Sheriff are agency funds.

The basic agency fund financial statement is presented on page 17 of this report.

Notes to the basic financial statements

The accompanying notes to the financial statements provide information essential to a full understanding of the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements begin on page 18 of this report.

Other information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information concerning the Sheriff's budget presentations. Budgetary comparison statements are included as "required supplementary information" for the general and special revenue fund. These schedules demonstrate compliance with the Sheriff's adopted and final revised budget. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 30 and 31 of this report.

Financial Analysis of the Sheriff as a Whole

The Sheriff's net assets are \$26,219,498 and \$28,086,712 at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The following table provides a summary of the Sheriff's net assets:

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Summary of Net Assets

	June 30, 2009		_ June 30	, 2008
	Governmental	Percentage	Governmental	Percentage
	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:				
Current assets	\$ 24,934,533	73%	\$ 26,325,973	77%
Capital assets	9,244,954	<u>27%</u>	7,719,602	<u>23%</u>
Total assets	34,179,487	<u>100%</u>	34,045,575	<u>100%</u>
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities	2,286,260	29%	2,665,103	45%
Long-term liabilities	5,673,729	71%	3,293,760	<u>55%</u>
Total liabilities	7,959,989	100%	<u>5,958,863</u>	100%
Net assets:				
Investment in capital assets	9,244,954		7,719,602	
Restricted	866,133		756,103	
Unrestricted	16,108,411		19,611,007	
Total net assets	<u>\$ 26,219,498</u>		\$ 28,086,712	

Net assets of \$26,219,498 and \$28,086,712 at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, were \$1,867,214 less than and \$3,253,869 more than net assets for the previous year. The Sheriff has \$9,244,954 and \$7,719,602 invested in capital assets at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Current assets exceed current liabilities by \$22,648,273 and \$23,660,870 at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Long-term liabilities were \$5,673,729 versus \$3,293,760 at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The increase of \$2,379,969 is largely attributable to the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post Employment Benefits Other than Pension.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following table provides a summary of the Sheriff's changes in net assets:

Summary of Changes in Net Assets

	June 30, 2009 Governmental Percentage Activities of Total		June 30, Governmental Activities	
Revenues:				
Program:				
Fees, charges and commissions for				
services	\$ 18,669,000		\$ 17,719,414	26%
Operating grants and contributions	2,091,632	2%	2,568,313	4%
General:				
Ad valorem taxes	47,232,615	64%	42,834,546	63%
Grants not restricted to specific programs	3,660,877	6%	3,651,778	5%
Interest income	307,214	.5%	937,737	1%
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets/				
gain on sale of fixed assets	156,287	.5%	65,627	0%
Miscellaneous	516,736	<u>1%</u>	640,547	<u>1%</u>
Total revenues	72,634,361	100%	68,417,962	<u>100%</u>
Program expenses:				
Public safety	74,501,575	100%	65,164,093	100%
Total expenses	74,501,575	<u>100%</u>	<u>65,164,093</u>	<u>100%</u>
Change in net assets	(1,867,214)		3,253,869	
Beginning net assets	28,086,712		24,832,843	•
Ending net assets	<u>\$ 26,219,498</u>		\$ 28,086,712	

Management's Discussion and Analysis

GOVERNMENTAL REVENUES

Taxpayers funded 72% and 70% of the Sheriff's operations in the form of property taxes, grants and the Sheriff's other general revenues for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Program revenues funded 28% and 30% of governmental operating expenses for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

The total function of the Sheriff's office is public safety activities. Depreciation of office equipment, vehicles, buildings and all other capital assets for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$2,116,829 (2.8% of total expenses) and \$1,822,995 (2.8% of total expenses), respectively

Financial Analysis of the Sheriff's Funds

Governmental funds

As discussed, governmental funds are reported in the fund statements with a short-term, inflow and outflow of spendable resources focus. This information is useful in assessing resources available at the end of the year in comparison with upcoming financing requirements. Governmental funds reported ending fund balances of \$22,648,273 and \$23,660,870 at June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The fund balance as of June 30, 2009 represents approximately 31% of annual expenditures. This level of fund balance will allow the Sheriff to sustain operations during periods of decreased revenues without obtaining significant outside borrowings.

The unreserved, undesignated fund balances decreased by \$1,012,597 and increased by \$955,109 from the previous year for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Major Governmental Funds

The General Fund is the Sheriff's primary operating fund. Total General Fund revenues increased by approximately \$4.5 million in the fiscal year 2009 from fiscal year 2008 and by approximately \$7.2 million in fiscal year 2008 from fiscal year 2007, with the most significant increase for fiscal year 2009 coming from a \$4.4 million increase in ad valorem taxes; the most significant increase for fiscal year 2008 was a \$3.4 million increase in ad valorem taxes and a \$2.6 million increase in intergovernmental revenues. Total expenditures in the General Fund increased from the previous fiscal year by \$6.2 million and by \$9.7 million in the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The most significant increases in expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2009 were in personnel services and related benefits (\$3.5 million) and in materials and supplies (\$1.9 million), and the most significant increases in expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2008 were in personnel services and related benefits (\$3.8 million), materials and supplies (\$1.8 million), and in capital outlay (\$2.9 million). Total revenues for the General Fund were exceeded by total expenditures by \$0.9 million for the year ended June 30, 2009, and total revenues exceeded total expenditures by \$0.7 million for the year ended June 30, 2008, resulting in ending fund balances of \$22.3 million and \$23.3 million, respectively.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Budgetary Highlights

The General Fund — The original budgets for the General Fund included anticipated revenues of approximately \$68.5 million and \$63.6 million for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, an increase of approximately \$4.9 million and \$3.3 million for these years from the prior year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the budget was amended to reflect increases in various revenue accounts totaling approximately \$1.4 million; however, the total actual revenues of \$72.0 million, as reported in the General Fund, exceeded the amended budget by approximately \$2.2 million.

The original budgets for the General Fund included anticipated expenditures of approximately \$71.6 million and \$62.8 million for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, an increase of approximately \$8.8 million and \$8.7 million for these years from the prior year. For the year ended June 30, 2009, the budget was amended to reflect an increase of approximately \$2.4 million in anticipated expenditures, most significantly in the areas of personnel services and related benefits; however, the total actual expenditures of \$73.1 million was approximately \$0.8 million less than total anticipated expenditures of \$73.9 million on the amended budget.

The Prison Canteen Special Revenue Fund — There were no significant differences between the original and final budget.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital assets

The Sheriff's investment in capital assets was \$9,244,954, net of accumulated depreciation of \$12,086,917 at June 30, 2009 and \$7,719,602, net of accumulated depreciation of \$12,370,945 at June 30, 2008. Under the Sheriff's capitalization policy, assets with a cost of \$5,000 or more are capitalized for purposes of financial reporting. All assets with a cost of \$500 or more, as well as certain assets with a cost of less than \$500, are inventoried and tracked. See Note 3 for additional information about changes in capital assets during the fiscal year and the balance at the end of the year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following table provides a summary of capital asset categories.

Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation, where applicable)

	<u>6/30/2009</u>		6/30/2008
Land	\$ 43,560	\$	43,560
Buildings	1,939,877		2,007,825
Vehicles	4,409,427		2,722,801
Office furniture & equipment	228,573		339,624
Law enforcement equipment	565,545		241,116
Telecommunications equipment	 2,057,972	_	2,364,676
Total capital assets	\$ 9,244,954	\$	7.719.602

At June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, the depreciable capital assets for governmental activities were 57% and 62% depreciated.

Long-term liabilities

The Sheriff had no long-term bonded debt or borrowings for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. However, long-term liabilities for post employment health benefits of \$1,615,511 and for compensated absences of \$4,058,218 have accrued to the Sheriff as of June 30, 2009. This represents an increase of \$2,379,969 on long-term liabilities as of June 30, 2008.

Contacting the Sheriff's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Sheriff's finances, comply with laws and regulations related to finance, and demonstrate the Sheriff's commitment to public accountability. If you have questions about this report or would like to request additional information, contact the Sheriff's Office, Stephen Hymel, Chief Civil Deputy, at (225) 389-4929 or email at shymel@ebrso.org.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS June 30, 2009

<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash	\$	18,532,301
Cash restricted		1,472,314
Receivables		1,641,368
Due from other funds		1,457,921
Due from other governments		1,807,391
Other		23,238
Capital assets:		
Land		43,560
Depreciable assets, net		9,201,394
Total assets		34,179,487
	_	
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		1,032,022
Payroll taxes payable and withholdings		321,375
Due to others		924,163
Reserve deputy - equipment deposits		8,700
Long-term liabilities:		
Net post employment benefit obligation		1,615,511
Compensated absences payable		4,058,218
Total liabilities		7,959,989
NET ASSETS		
Invested in capital assets		9,244,954
Restricted		866,133
Unrestricted		16,108,411
Total net assets	\$	26,219,498

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH SHERIFF

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2009

		Program :	Revenues	_
Governmental Activities	<u>Expenses</u>	Fees, Fines, and Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenues and Changes in Net Assets
Public Safety	\$ 74,501,575	18,669,000	2.091,632	\$ (53,740,943)
General revenues:				
Ad valorem taxes				47,232,615
State funds not restricted to s	pecific programs			3,660,877
Interest income				307,214
Gain on sale of fixed assets				156,287
Miscellaneous				516,736
Total general revenues				51,873,729
Change in net assets				(1,867,214)
Net assets - beginning				28,086,712
Net assets - ending				\$ 26,219,498

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2009

	General Fund	Canteen Fund	Total
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Cash	\$ 18,304,861	\$ 227,440	\$ 18,532,301
Cash restricted	1,472,314	~	1,472,314
Receivables	1,641,368	-	1,641,368
Due from other funds	1,465,306	52,550	1,517,856
Due from other governments	1,807,391	,	1,807,391
Other	5,506	17,732	23,238
Total assets	24,696,746	297,722	24,994,468
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,018,776	20,631	1,039,407
Payroll taxes payable and withholdings	321,375	· •	321,375
Due to others	924,163	_	924,163
Due to other funds	52,550	-	52,550
Reserve deputy - equipment deposits	8,700		8,700
Total liabilties	2,325,564	20,631	2,346,195
FUND BALANCE			
Unreserved-undesignated	22,371,182	277,091	22,648,273
Total fund balances	22,371,182	277,091	22,648,273
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 24,696,746	\$ 297,722	\$ 24,994,468

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH SHERIFF

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS' BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2009

Total Fund Balances for governmental funds at June 30, 2009	\$ 22,648,273
Total Net Assets reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets is different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and	
therefore, are not reported in the funds. Total capitalized cost net of	
\$12,086,917 accumulated depreciation.	9,244,954
Long-term liabilities at June 30, 2009:	
Net post employment benefits obligation recorded in accordance with GASB 45	(1,615,511)
Compensated absences payable	 (4,058,218)
Total Net Assets of governmental activities at June 30, 2009	\$ 26,219,498

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

		Canteen	
REVENUES	General Fund	Fund	Total
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 47,232,615	s -	\$ 47,232,615
Intergovernmental revenues:			, ,
Federal grants	1,367,051	-	1,367,051
State grants	70,806	_	70,806
State supplemental pay	2,950,387	-	2,950,387
State revenue sharing	710,490	_	710,490
Fees, charges, and commissions for services:	,		•
Civil and criminal fees	5,605,885	_	5,605,885
Court attendance	146,268	-	146,268
Transporting prisoners	244,146	_	244,146
Feeding and keeping prisoners	7,658,065		7,658,065
Sales of merchandise	-	93,811	93,811
Fines and forfeitures	233,575	-	233,575
Narcotics seizures	885,825	-	885,825
Other	3,440,963	360,462	3,801,425
Interest income	303,650	3,564	307,214
Donations	653,775	-,	653,775
Miscellaneous	516,602	134	516,736
Total Revenues	72,020,103	457,971	72,478,074
EXPENDITURES			
Public safety:			
Personnel services and related benefits	49,384,824	_	49,384,824
Operating services	7,383,418	458,148	7,841,566
Materials and supplies	10,985,593	68,921	11,054,514
Transporting and other charges	1,305,125	36,669	1,341,794
Capital outlay	4,054,692	· <u>-</u>	4,054,692
Total Expenditures	73,113,652	563,738	73,677,390
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER REVENUES	(1,093,549)	(105,767)	(1,199,316)
Other financing sources:			
Sale of fixed assets	186,719	-	186,719
Total other financing sources	186,719		186,719
Net change in fund balance	(906,830)	(105,767)	(1,012,597)
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	23,278,012	382,858	23,660,870
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	\$ 22,371,182	\$ 277,091	\$ 22,648,273

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

Total Net Changes in Fund Balance for year ended June 30, 2009, per Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

\$ (1,012,597)

The change in net assets 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 Depreciation expense	3,672,613 (2,116,829) 1,555,784
Excess of compensated absences earned over compensated absences used	(764,458)
Net post employment benefits expense recorded in accordance with GASB 45	(1,615,511)
Net book value of fixed assets disposed	(30,432)
Total changes in Net Assets for year ended June 30, 2009, per Statement of Activities	\$ (1,867,214)

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH SHERIFF

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2009

ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	27,058,087
Receivables		25,170
Total Assets		27,083,257
LIABILITIES Balance due to taxing bodies, prisoners and others		27,083,257
Total Liabilities	<u>s</u>	27,083,257

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As provided by Article V, Section 27 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974, the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff (Sheriff) serves a four-year term as the chief executive officer of the law enforcement district and exofficio tax collector of the parish. The Sheriff administers the parish jail system and exercises duties required by the parish court system, such as providing bailiffs, executing orders of the court, and serving subpoenas.

As the chief law enforcement officer of the parish, the Sheriff has the responsibility for enforcing state and local laws and ordinances within the territorial boundaries of the parish. The Sheriff provides protection to the residents of the parish through on-site patrols and investigations and serves the residents of the parish through the establishment of neighborhood watch programs, anti-drug abuse programs, et cetera. In addition, when requested, the Sheriff provides assistance to other law enforcement agencies within the parish.

As the ex-officio tax collector of the parish, the Sheriff is responsible for collecting and distributing ad valorem property taxes, state revenue sharing funds, proceeds of sales of seized property and fines, costs, and bond forfeitures imposed by the district court.

A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying financial statements of the Sheriff have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS:

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the primary government. They include all funds of the reporting entity, which are considered to be governmental activities. Information contained in these statements reflects the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange or exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange occurs (regardless of when cash is received or disbursed). Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from non-exchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Sheriff'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 are derived directly from fees and charges paid by the recipient of services offered by the Sheriff and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirement of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

A. BASIS OF PRESENTATION, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (continued)

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

The fund financial statements provide information about the Sheriff's funds, including its fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category, governmental and fiduciary, are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds.

The Sheriff reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund

The General Fund, as provided by Louisiana Revised Statute 33:1422, is the principal fund of the Sheriff's Office and accounts for a majority of the operations of the Sheriff's Office. The Sheriff's primary source of revenue is an ad valorem tax levied by the law enforcement district. Other sources of revenue include commissions on state revenue sharing, state supplemental pay for deputies, civil and criminal fees, fees for court attendance, and maintenance of prisoners, et cetera. General operating expenditures are paid from this fund.

Additionally the Sheriff reports other fund types as follows:

Special Revenue Fund

Special Revenue Funds account for the proceeds of dedicated revenue sources. The Canteen Fund accounts for the operation of the prison commissary which is funded through sales of goods and services to prisoners.

Agency Funds

The agency funds are used as depositories for civil suits, cash bonds, ad-valorem taxes collected, fees, and evidence seized, prisoner deposits, et cetera. Disbursements from these funds are made to various parish agencies, litigants in suits, detainees, et cetera, in the manner prescribed by law. The agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

B. REPORTING ENTITY

For financial reporting purposes, in conformance with GASB Codification Section 2100, the Sheriff includes all funds, activities, et cetera, that are controlled by the Sheriff as an independently elected parish official. As an independently elected parish official, the Sheriff is solely responsible for the operations of his office, which include the hiring and retention of employees, authority over budgeting, responsibility for deficits, and the receipt and disbursement of funds. Other than certain operating expenditures of the Sheriff's Office that are paid or provided by the city-parish council as required by Louisiana law, the Sheriff is financially independent. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, the financial statements of the reporting entity include only those of the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff (the primary government). There are no component units to be included in the Sheriff's reporting entity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** (continued)

C. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING/MEASUREMENT FOCUS

The Governmental Wide Financial Statements (GWFS) and fiduciary fund statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus. The government wide financial statements are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Non-exchange transactions, in which the Sheriff gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The Sheriff considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end. Property taxes and interest are considered to be susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for claims and judgments and compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

All governmental activities of the Sheriff follow FASB Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, Accounting Principles Board Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins, unless those pronouncements conflict with GASB pronouncements.

D. BUDGET PRACTICES

The proposed budget for the year ended June 30, 2009, was made available for public inspection and comments from taxpayers at the Sheriff's office on June 12, 2008. A public hearing was held on the proposed budget at least 10 days after publications of the call of the hearing. The proposed budget was published in the official journal ten days prior to the public hearing, which was held at the Sheriff's Office on June 19, 2008, for the comments from taxpayers. The budget was legally adopted and amended, as necessary, by the Sheriff.

All expenditure appropriations lapse at year end. Unexpended appropriations and any excess of revenues over expenditures are carried forward to the subsequent year as beginning fund balance.

The budget is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Budget amounts included in the accompanying financial statements include the original adopted budget and all subsequent amendments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

E. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash includes amounts in demand deposit accounts, interest-bearing demand deposits, and money market accounts. Under state law, the Sheriff may deposit funds in demand deposit accounts, interest-bearing demand deposit accounts, money market accounts, or time deposits with state banks organized under Louisiana law and national banks having their principal offices in Louisiana. Tax collections must be deposited in a bank domiciled in the parish where the funds are collected.

Under state law, the Sheriff may invest in United States bonds, treasury notes, U.S. Agency obligations or investment grade commercial paper. These are classified as investments if their original maturity exceeds 90 days.

F. CAPITAL ASSETS

All capital assets are capitalized at historical cost, or estimated historical costs for assets where actual cost is not available. Donated fixed assets are recorded as capital assets at their fair value at the date of donation. The Sheriff maintains a threshold level of \$5,000 or more for capitalizing assets. All assets with a cost of \$500 or more, as well as certain other assets with a cost of less than \$500 are inventoried and tracked. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the assets' lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are recorded in the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities. Since surplus assets are sold for an immaterial amount when declared no longer needed for public purposes, no salvage value is taken into consideration for depreciation purposes.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	Estimated
Asset Class	Useful Lives
Buildings	40
Vehicles	5
Computer Software	5
Office Furniture and Equipment	5-15
Law Enforcement Equipment	5-10
Telecommunications Equipment	5

G. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Employees of the Sheriff's Office earn from 16 to 22 hours of paid time off (PTO) every 28 days of uninterrupted full-time employment. Maximum accrual of PTO is 208 to 286 hours, depending upon length of service. Hours of PTO accumulated in excess of the limits are transferred into an extended sick leave bank. The maximum accrual of extended sick leave is 2,184 hours. Upon termination of employment, employees are paid for accrued PTO. All accumulated extended sick leave lapses upon termination of employment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (continued)

G. COMPENSATED ABSENCES (continued)

Non-law enforcement employees receive overtime compensation for compensable hours worked in excess of 171 hours in a 28-day work period. Exempt employees are not compensated for overtime. As a condition of employment with the Sheriff's Office, nonexempt employees receive compensatory time (CT), at the rate of time and a half, in lieu of immediate cash payment for overtime. CT is time off with full pay and benefits (insurance, pension, and accrual of PTO). A maximum of 480 hours of CT may be accumulated for law enforcement personnel. A maximum of 240 hours of CT may be accumulated by non-law enforcement personnel. Cash payment will be made for any CT in excess of the maximum accumulation allowed, and for all CT balances upon separation from employment.

The compensated absences plan assets, including PTO and CT, remain the property of the Sheriff's Office until paid or made available to participants, subject only to the claims of the employer's general creditors. The cost of leave privileges is recognized as current year expenditure in the General Fund when leave is actually taken or paid upon termination. The cost of leave privileges not requiring current resources is reported as a liability in the Statement of Net Assets.

H. FUND EQUITY

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Any designation of fund balance represents tentative management plans that are subject to change.

I. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. LEVIED TAXES

The following is a summary of authorized and levied property taxes:

	Authorized	Levied	Expiration
	Millage	<u>Millage</u>	Date
Special law enforcement	4.36	4.36	None
Additional special law enforcement	3.73	3.73	12/31/2010
Additional special law enforcement	6.90	6.90	12/31/2013

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets and depreciation activity as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, are as follows:

Governmental activities:

Asset Class		lance at 80/2008	A	Additions]	Disposals		Salance at 5/30/2009
Cost								
Land	\$	43,560	\$	-	\$	=	\$	43,560
Buildings		2,622,168		-		-		2,622,168
Vehicles	1	0,595,996		3,275,141		(2,287,338)	•	11,583,799
Office Furniture		•						
and Equipment		2,416,191		25,789		(110,493)		2,331,487
Law Enforcement								
Equipment		572,498		371,683		•		944,181
Telecommunications								
Equipment		3,840,134				(33,458)		3,806,676
	2	20,090,547		3,672,613		(2,431,289)		21,331,871
Accumulated								
Depreciation		12,370,945)		(2,116,829)		2,400,857		(12,086,917)
Total Capital Assets	_\$	7,719,602	_\$	1,555,784	_\$_	(30,432)	\$	9,244,954

For the year ended June 30, 2009, depreciation expense was \$2,116,829.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At June 30, 2009, the Sheriff has cash and cash equivalents consisting solely of deposits in financial institutions.

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 the pledge of securities owned by the fiscal agent bank.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that an entity may fail to receive its deposits upon failure of a financial institution. To protect against such risks, the market values of the pledged securities plus the federal deposit insurance must at all times equal the amount on deposit with the fiscal agent. At June 30, 2009, the deposits are adequately secured from custodial credit risk by pledged securities and FDIC insurance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2009 are as follows:

Feeding, keeping and transporting prisoners	\$ 724,258
Other fees, charges and commissions	1,023,290
Reserve for uncollectable accounts	(106,180)
	\$ 1,641,368

6. RESTRICTED ASSETS

Restricted cash held in the general fund of \$1,472,314 represents funds received from grants, narcotic seizures, litigation settlements, evidence cash received or found and amounts received under ACT 942. These amounts are held in these accounts until disbursements are properly authorized.

7. PENSION PLAN

Plan Description. Substantially all employees of the Sheriff's Office are members of the Louisiana Sheriff's Pension and Relief Fund (System), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by a separate board of trustees.

All Sheriffs and all deputies who are found to be physically fit, who earn at least \$400 per month if employed prior to January 1, 1991, and not less than \$800 if employed subsequent to December 30, 1990, and who were between the ages of 18 and 50 at the time of original employment are required to participate in the System. Employees are eligible to retire after age 55 with at least twelve years of credited service and receive a benefit, payable monthly for life, equal to a percentage of their final average salary for each year of credited service.

The member shall be paid a monthly sum equal to 3 1/3 percent of the member's average monthly salary for the 36 highest successive months of employment, or the highest 36 successive joined months of employment where interruption of service occurred, multiplied by the number of years creditable service in the fund. In any case, the retirement benefit cannot exceed 100% of their final-average salary. Final-average salary is the employee's average salary over the 36 consecutive or joined months that produce the highest average. Employees who terminate with at least twelve years of service and do not withdraw their employee contributions may retire at or after age 55 and receive the benefit accrued to their date of termination as indicated previously. Employees who terminate with at least 20 years of credited service are also eligible to elect early benefits between ages 50 and 55 with reduced benefits equal to the actuarial equivalent of the benefit to which they would otherwise be entitled at age 55. The System also provides death and disability benefits. Benefits are established by state statute.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. PENSION PLAN (continued)

The System issues an annual publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the System. That report may be obtained by writing to the Louisiana Sheriffs Pension and Relief Fund, 1225 Nicholson Dr., Baton Rouge, LA 70802, or by calling (225)219-0500.

Funding Policy. Plan members are required by state statute to contribute 10.00 percent of their annual covered salary and the Sheriff is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current rate is 11.00 percent of annual covered payroll. Contributions to the System also include one-half of one percent of the taxes shown to be collectible by the tax rolls of each parish and funds as required and available from insurance premium taxes. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Sheriff are established and may be amended by state statute. As provided by Louisiana Revised Statute 11:103, the employer contributions are determined by actuarial valuation and are subject to change each year based on the results of the valuation for the prior fiscal year. The Sheriff's contributions to the System, for the years ending June 30, 2009, 2008, and 2007, were \$4,107,636, \$3,706,022, and \$3,463,369, respectively.

8. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the Sheriff implemented GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions (GASB 45). Since the year ended June 30, 2009 was the year of implementation, the Sheriff elected to implement prospectively; therefore, prior year comparative data is not available.

Plan Description. The Sheriff provides certain continuing health care, life and dental insurance benefits for its retired employees. Substantially all of the Sheriff's employees qualify for those benefits if they reach their eligible retirement age while working for the Sheriff. Those benefits for retirees and similar benefits for active employees are provided through an insurance company whose monthly premiums are paid by the retirees and subsidized by the Sheriff.

Contribution Rates. Employees do not contribute to their post-employment benefits costs until they become retirees and begin receiving those benefits. The plan provisions and contribution rates are contained in the official plan documents.

Fund Policy. Until 2008, the Sheriff recognized the cost of providing post-employment medical, life and dental benefits (the Sheriff's portion of the retiree medical, life and dental benefit premiums) as an expense when the benefit premiums were due and financed the cost of the post-employment benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. In 2008/2009, the Sheriff's portion of health care and life insurance funding cost for retired employees was determined to be \$1,994,628, as defined by GASB 45. However, the Sheriff still finances the cost on a pay-as-you go basis, contributing only \$379,117 toward the cost.

Annual Required Contribution. The Sheriff's Annual Required Contribution (ARC) is an amount actuarially determined in accordance with GASB 45. The Annual Required Contribution (ARC) is the sum of the Normal Cost plus the contribution to amortize the Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL). A level dollar, closed amortization period of 30 years (the maximum amortization period allowed by GASB 43/45) has been used for the post-employment benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

The total ARC for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2008 is \$1,994,628 for medical and life, as set forth below:

Normal Cost 30-year UAL amortization amount	·	\$ 1,025,935 968,693
Annual required contribution (ARC)		\$ 1,994,628

Net Post-employment Benefit Obligation (Asset). The table below shows the Sheriff's Net Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) Obligation (Asset) for fiscal year ending June 30, 2009:

Beginning Net OPEB Obligation 7/1/2008	
Annual required contribution	1,994,628
Interest on Net OPEB Obligation	-
ARC Adjustment	•
OPEB Cost	1,994,628
Current year retiree premium (plan contributions)	(379,117)
Change in Net OPEB Obligation	1,615,511
Ending NET OPEB Obligation 6/30/2009	\$ 1,615,511

The following table shows the Sheriff's annual post-employment benefits (OPEB) cost, percentage of the cost contributed, and the net unfunded post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability (asset):

			Percentage	
Post		Annual	of Annual	
Employment	Fiscal Year	OPEB	Cost	Net OPEB
Benefit	Ended	Cost	Contributed	Obligation
Medical and Life	June 30, 2009	\$1,994,628	19.01%	\$1,615,511

Funded Status and Funding Progress. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009, the Sheriff made no contributions to an irrevocable trust for its post employment benefits plan. The plan was not funded at all, has no assets, and hence has a funded ratio of zero. As of July 1, 2008, the first and most recent actuarial valuation, the Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) was \$16,750,677 (medical and life), which is defined as that portion, as determined by a particular actuarial cost method (the Sheriff uses the Projected Unit Credit Cost Method), of the actuarial present value of post-employment plan benefits and expenses which is not provided by normal cost.

Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	\$ 16,750,677
Unfunded Act. Accrued Liability (UAAL)	 16,750,677
Funded Ratio (Act. Val. Assets/AAL)	0%
Covered Payroll (active plan members) UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	\$ 39,782,403 42%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions. Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. The actuarial valuation for post- employment benefits includes estimates and assumptions regarding (1) turnover rate; (2) retirement rate; (3) health care cost trend rate; (4) mortality rate; (5) discount rate (investment return assumption); and (6) the period to which the costs apply (past, current, or future years of service by employees). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

The actuarial calculations are based on the types of benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the Sheriff and its employee plan members) at the time of the valuation and on the pattern of sharing costs between the Sheriff and its plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations on the pattern of cost sharing between the Sheriff and plan members in the future. Consistent with the long-term perspective of actuarial calculations, the actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.

Withdrawal Rate. A work experience related withdrawal scale based on actual experience as described by administrative staff has been used. The rates are below:

Service	Males	Females
<1	26.0%	26.0%
1	17.0%	17.0%
2	13.0%	13.0%
3	12.0%	12.0%
4	10.0%	10.0%
5	8.0%	8.0%
6	7.0%	7.0%
7	7.0%	7.0%
8	6.0%	6.0%
9 – 12	4.0%	4.0%
13 – 18	2.5%	2.5%
19+	1.5%	1.5%

Post-employment Benefit Plan Eligibility Requirements. It is assumed that entitlement to benefits will commence after 12 years of service at age 55 or after 30 years of service. Spouses of retiring members are also eligible for health and life benefits under the Plan, however, they are responsible for the full cost of coverage. Medical benefits are provided to employees upon actual retirement. Entitlement to benefits continue through Medicare to death. Additionally, 40% of employees who elect coverage while in active employment are assumed to elect continued medical coverage in retirement, and 40% of those employees electing coverage are assumed to cover their spouse. Female spouses are assumed to be three years younger than their husbands.

Investment Return Assumption (Discount Rate). GASB Statement 45 states that the investment return assumption should be the estimated long-term investment yield on the investments that are expected to be used to finance the payment of benefits (that is, for a plan which is funded). Based on the assumption that the ARC will not be funded, a 4% annual investment return has been used in this valuation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (continued)

Health Care Cost Trend Rate. The expected rate of increase in medical cost is 6.5% as an initial rate and graduated down to 4.5% over 76 years.

Zero trend has been assumed for valuing life insurance.

Mortality Rate. The RP2000 Static Healthy Mortality Table (sex distinct) projected to 2010 using Scale AA, has been applied.

9. CHANGES IN AGENCY FUND BALANCES

A summary of changes in agency fund balances due to taxing bodies and others follows:

	Sheriff's Fund	Prison Inmate Fund	Tax Collector Fund	Evidence Fund	Total
Balance at Beginning of year	\$ 5,046,025	\$ 242,662	\$ 18,571,918	\$ 412,505	\$ 24,273,110
Additions	19,365,497	357,273	381,611,217	191,738	401,525,725
Reductions	(19,621,565)	(369,402)	(378,589,822)	(134,789)	(398,715,578)
Balance at End of year	\$ 4,789,9 57	\$ 230,533	\$ 21,593,313	\$ 469,454	\$ 27,083,257

10. TAXES PAID UNDER PROTEST

Amounts held in escrow for protested taxes at June 30, 2009, were \$8,378,347, consisting of \$7,464,720 of taxes paid under protest, plus interest earned to date on the investment of these funds of \$913,627. These funds are held pending resolution of the protest and are accounted for in the Tax Collector Agency Fund.

11. LITIGATION AND CLAIMS

At June 30, 2009, the Sheriff was a defendant in multiple lawsuits. Those lawsuits with a reasonable possibility of an unfavorable outcome expose the Sheriff to losses ranging from approximately \$180,000 to \$900,000. These losses have not been accrued in the accompanying financial statements. Based upon the opinion of the Sheriff's legal counsel, the ultimate resolution of these matters, as well as other claims not covered by insurance policies, is not expected to materially impact the operations of the Sheriff.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. LONG - TERM OBLIGATIONS

At June 30, 2009, employees of the Sheriff have accumulated and vested \$4,058,218 of employee leave benefits, which was computed in accordance with GASB Classification Section C60.

The following is a summary of non-OPEB long-term obligation transactions during the year:

	Compensated Absences
Balance, July 1, 2008	\$ 3,293,760
Additions	4,223,916
Deductions	(3,459,458)
Balance, June 30, 2009	\$ 4,058,218

See footnote 8 for long-term obligations arising from other post employment benefits (OPEB).

13. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

	Interfund Receivable	Interfund Payable
General Fund	\$ 1,465,306	\$ 52,550
Prison Canteen Fund	52,550	-
Agency Funds		1,465,306
	\$ 1,517,856	\$1,517,856

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Self Insurance – Health Benefits. Effective July 1, 2009, The Sheriff is assuming all medical claims of participants up to \$100,000 per individual, with reinsurance covering the claims in excess of that amount up to \$5,000,000. In the aggregate, the reinsurance covers claims up to \$5,000,000 for the life of the policy.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Pos	lget		Variance with Final Budget Positive(Negative)	
	Original	Final	Actual		
REVENUES					
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 45,470,000	\$ 47,120,000	\$ 47,232,615	\$ 112,615	
Intergovernmental revenues:	4 /3,1/0,000	•,,	- 11,252,015	,	
Federal grants	-	217,300	1,367,051	1,149,751	
State grants	87,500	76,286	70,806	(5,480)	
State supplemental pay	2,950,000	2,950,000	2,950,387	387	
State revenue sharing	714,000	710,500	710,490	(10)	
Fees, charges, and commissions for services:	,	•	•	, ,	
Civil and criminal fees	5,563,500	5,142,500	5,605,885	463,385	
Court attendance	142,500	142,500	146,268	3,768	
Transporting prisoners	280,000	240,000	244,146	4,146	
Feeding and keeping prisoners	7,833,000	7,349,000	7,658,065	309,065	
Fines and forfeitures	188,000	255,000	233,575	(21,425)	
Other	3,484,530	3,556,390	3,440,963	(115,427)	
Interest income	625,000	285,000	303,650	18,650	
Miscellaneous	1,156,000	1,822,260	2,056,202	233,942	
Total Revenues	68,494,030	69,866,736	72,020,103	2,153,367	
EXPENDITURES					
Public safety:					
Personnel services and related benefits	47,903,030	49,657,700	49,384,824	272,876	
Operating services	7,951,850	7,865,600	7,383,418	482,182	
Material and supplies	10,718,743	11,110,800	10,985,593	125,207	
Travel and other charges	866,300	1,250,016	1,305,125	(55,109)	
Capital outlay	4,121,500	4,051,100	4,054,692	(3,592)	
Total Expenditures	71,561,423	73,935,216	73,113,652	B21,564	
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(3,067,393)	(4,068,480)	(1,093,549)	2,974,931	
Other financing sources:					
Sale of fixed assets	90,000	175,100	186,719	11,619	
Total other financing sources	90,000	175,100	186,719	11,619	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(2,977,393)	(3,893,380)	(906,830)	2,986,550	
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	23,583,167	23,278,012	23,278,012		
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	\$ 20,605,774	\$ 19,384,632	\$ 22,371,182	\$ 2,986,550	
- ON BUNDANCE AT BUD OF TEAK	4 ∠0,003,774	φ 19,304,03Z	φ ZZ ₂ ,1,10Z	2,500,330	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE SPECIAL REVENUE FUND - PRISON CANTEEN FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Bu		Variance with Final Budget		
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES					
Sales of merchandise	\$ -	\$ 99,400	\$ 93,811	\$	(5,589)
Other	600,000	342,000	360,462	\$	18,462
Interest Income	4,000	3,600	3,564		(36)
Miscellaneous	<u></u>	75	134		59
Total Revenues	604,000	445,075	457,971		12,896
EXPENDITURES					
Public safety:					
Operating services	201,500	551,500	458,148		93,352
Material and supplies	10,500	61,840	68,921		(7,081)
Transporting and other charges	37,025	33,200	36,669		(3,469)
Total Expenditures	249,025	646,540	563,738		82,802
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	354,975	(201,465)	(105,767)		95,698
FUND BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	185,175	382,858	382,858		-
FUND BALANCE AT END OF YEAR	\$ 540,150	\$ 181,393	\$ 277,091		95,698



EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH SHERIFF

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS AGENCY FUNDS June 30, 2009

SHERIFF'S FUND

The Sheriff's Fund accounts for funds held in civil suits, sheriff's sales, and garnishments. It also accounts for collections of bonds, fines, and costs and payment of these collections to the recipients in accordance with applicable laws.

PRISON INMATE FUND

This fund accounts for deposits made by and for the inmates and for authorized withdrawals.

TAX COLLECTOR AGENCY FUND

Article V, Section 27 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 provides that the Sheriff will serve as the collector of state and parish taxes and fees. The Tax Collector Fund accounts for the collection and distribution of these taxes and fees to the appropriate taxing bodies.

EVIDENCE FUND

All United States currency received by the evidence section, whether considered evidence, seized funds, or found property, is to be deposited into the Evidence Fund, and maintained by the Sheriff. All found property is to be returned to its rightful owner as soon as possible after obtaining the proper release. Other money that can be specifically identified to a third party can be released upon obtaining the proper authorization and release forms.

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH SHERIFF Baton Rouge, Louisiana

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES - ALL AGENCY FUNDS June 30, 2009

	Sheriff's Fund		Prison Inmate Fund		Tax Collector Fund	Evidence Fund		Total	
<u>ASSETS</u>									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4	770,699	\$	230,533	\$ 21,587,401	\$ 469,4	54	S	27,058,087
Receivables		19,258		-	5,912	-	_		25,170
Total assets	\$ 4	,789,957	5	230,533	\$ 21,593,313	\$ 469,4	54	\$	27,083,257
LIABILITIES									
Due to other funds	\$	-	\$	•	\$ 1,465,306	\$	•	\$	1,465,306
Due to E.M.S.		-		74,401	-		-		74,401
Due to taxing bodies and others:									-
Due to taxing bodies					11,749,660		-		11,749,660
Due to others	4	,789,957		156,132	-	469,4	54		5,415,543
Protested taxes				<u>-</u> _	8,378,347				8,378,347
Total due to taxing bodies									
and others	4	,789,957		156,132	20,128,007	469,4	54		25,543,550
Total Liabilities	\$ 4,	789,957	\$	230,533	\$ 21,593,313	\$ 469,4	54	S	27,083,257

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH SHERIFF Baton Rouge, Louisiana

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN AMOUNT DUE TAXING BODIES AND OTHERS - ALL AGENCY FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

	Sheriff's Fund	Prison Immate Fund	Tax Collector Fund	Evidence Fund	Total
AMOUNTS DUE TAXING BODIES		<u> </u>			
AND OTHERS JUNE 30, 2008	\$ 5,046,025	\$ 242,662	\$ 18,571,918	\$ 412,505	\$ 24,273,110
ADDITIONS					
Deposits:					
Suits, successions, etc.	14,714,032	-	-	-	14,714,032
Garnishments	3,835,142	-	-	-	3,835,142
Surety Bonds	816,323	-	-	•	816,323
Taxes, fees, etc. paid to tax collector	-	-	380,573,764	-	380,573,764
Interest on investments	•	-	1,037,453	-	1,037,453
Other Additions					
Prisoner deposits	-	357,273	-	-	357,273
Donations	-	-	-	-	-
Evidence cash received	-	_ - .		191,738	191,738
Total additions	19,365,497	357,273	381,611,217	191,738	401,525,725
REDUCTIONS					
Taxes, fees, etc. distributed					
to taxing bodies and others	-	_	378,589,822	•	378,589,822
Payments to litigants, etc.	13,357,164	•	-	-	13,357,164
Fees to sheriff's General Fund	5,324,638	_	-	-	5,324,638
Surety bond forfeitures	334,291		-	-	334,291
Surety bond refunds	605,472	-	-	-	605,472
Refunds to released inmates and					
prisoner program disbursements	-	369,402	-	=	369,402
Authorized program disbursements	-	_	<u>-</u> _	134,789	134,789
Total reductions	19,621,565	369,402	378,589,822	134,789	398,715,578
Change in amounts due taxing bodies and other	(256,068)	(12,129)	3,021,395	56,949	2,810,147
AMOUNTS DUE TAXING BODIES					
AND OTHERS JUNE 30, 2009	\$ 4,789,957	\$ 230,533	\$ 21,593,313	\$ 469,454	\$ 27,083,257

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

Honorable Sid J Gautreaux, III East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff Baton Rouge, Louisiana

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the combined fiduciary funds of East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff (the "Sheriff") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the Sheriff's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 28, 2009. 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures 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 Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We consider the deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 2009-1, 2009-2, 2009-3 and 2009 - 4 to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. The deficiencies referred to above were not considered to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and other matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Sheriff'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.

The Sheriff's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. We did not audit the Sheriff's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it

This report is intended for the information of the Sheriff, management, federal and state awarding agencies, and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. However, under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana December 28, 2009

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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133

Honorable Sid J Gautreaux, III East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff with the types of compliance requirements described in the U. S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2009. The East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its major federal program is the responsibility of the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2009.

Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's internal control over compliance.

A control deficiency in an entity's internal control over compliance 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 noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to administer a federal program such that there is more than a remote likelihood that noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the combined fiduciary funds of East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated December 28, 2009. Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming our opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by OMB Circular A-133 and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in that audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

This report is intended for the information and use of the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff, management, federal and state awarding agencies, and the Louisiana Legislative Auditor and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. However, under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Postlethwaile + Netterville

Baton Rouge, Louisiana December 28, 2009

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East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended June 30, 2009

FEDERAL DEPARTMENT/PASS-THROUGH			
ENTITY/PROGRAM	CFDA#	Grant #	EXPENDED
United States Department of Justice			
Office of Justice Programs:			
Justice Assistance Grant 2006	16.579	2006-DJ-BX-0671	\$ 107,403
Justice Assistance Grant 2007	16.579	2007-DJ-BX-0939	194,378
Justice Assistance Grant 2008	16.579	2008-DJ-BX-0527	97,626
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement			
and Administration of Criminal Justice:			
Electronic Equipment	NA	P09-5-014	8 93
Child Advocacy Center	16.575	C06-5-004	17,258
Child Advocacy Center	16.575	C08-5-003	16,002
LHSC 2008	20.600	PT 08-21-00	62,673
Total United States Department of Justice			496,233
United States Department of Homeland Security			
Buffer Zone Protection Program 2006	97.067	2006-BZ-T6-0026	4,190
Buffer Zone Protection Program 2007	97.067	2007-BZ-T7-0025	14,059
Disaster Grants - Public Assistance (FEMA)	97.036		1,018,718
Total United States Department of Homeland Secur	rity		1,036,967
Total Expenditures			\$ 1,533,200

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH SHERIFF

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009

NOTE A - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

A. Summary of Auditors' Results Financial Statements

Financial Statements	
Type of auditor's report issued: Unqualified	
 Internal Control over Financial Reporting: Material weakness(es) identified? Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? 	yesnoxyesnone reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	yesxno
Federal Awards	
 Internal control over major programs: Material weakness(es) identified? Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses? Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for the second of the se	yesx_none reported
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section 510(a) of Circular A-133?	yesx_no
Identification of major programs:	
CFDA Numbers 97.036	Name of Federal Program or Cluster Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (FEMA)
The threshold for distinguishing types A & B pro	ograms was program expenditures exceeding \$300,000.
The East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff was determ	ined to be a low-risk auditee.

B. Findings - Financial Statement Audit

2009 - 1 Segregation of duties

Criteria:

Best practices suggested that individuals involved in the accounting process should not have custodianship of assets, or system administration duties.

Condition:

The Comptroller has check signing authority and system administrator duties.

Effect:

In performing IT systems administration duties the comptroller has user access to all systems. Assignment of these duties, along with check signing authority creates an opportunity for other important financial controls designed to ensure that transactions are authorized such as invoice approval, are indirectly invalidated by the fact that incompatible duties are not segregated and as such unauthorized transactions to occur that could be concealed and not detected.

Cause:

This condition appears to be the result of staffing turnover in the office

Recommendation:

We recommend that the Comptroller not have check signing authority and system administrator duties. Further, this position's access to certain systems may need limits.

Management's Response and Corrective Plan:

The Sherriff's Office is analyzing its staffing needs and considering adding accounting staff. This will allow the Sheriff to reassign incompatible duties.

2009 - 2 Capital Assets and Inventoried Equipment

Criteria:

Capital assets and certain inventoried equipment should be physically inventoried at least once every two years. Such an inventory helps assure that capital asset and equipment records are complete and accurate. Additionally, a physical inventory count can detect possible fraud or misuse of assets. Further, records should be maintained in such a way that account for fixed assets that have previously been placed in service as well as additions, deletions and the calculation of depreciation in accordance with the accounting policies and procedures.

Condition:

The Sheriff's Office has not taken a physical inventory in the past three years. A count is only performed at the discretion of the purchasing manager who has been assigned the responsibility of property control. Further, the complexity of the inventory data base is such that it is difficult for the Sheriff's Office personnel to identify beginning balances, additions, deletions and ending balances. In addition, capital and equipment expenditures were not reconciled to the additions in the capital asset inventory records.

Effect:

Without the comparison of capital asset and inventory records to physical counts, such records may not reflect actual inventory on-hand and an opportunity to detect inappropriate use of assets is foregone. Utilizing a complex inventory database without proper training makes it more difficult to monitor the activity and records for accuracy.

Recommendation:

We recommend that a physical inventory of fixed assets be taken. We further recommend that fixed asset inventories be conducted no less than bi-annually, but preferably on an annual basis. Also, all capital and equipment expenditures should be reconciled to the additions in the capital assets schedule and equipment inventory records. Additional training should be obtained for those personnel utilizing the inventory database.

Management's Response and Corrective Plan:

A plan to conduct an office-wide annual fixed asset inventory is being formulated. Implementation of this plan will begin in the near future. Also, the Finance department will provide the Purchasing Agent with a listing of all year-to-date capital expenditures so that these can be reconciled to the fixed asset software's listing.

Management is also considering a software conversion from the current system used for fixed assets to one which is more compatible to its current general ledger accounting system.

2009 - 3 Receivables

Criteria:

Aged receivables carried on the balance sheet should be reviewed for collectability and devalued based upon the prospects for collection. Such a review should occur at least quarterly.

Condition:

The review of the receivables was only conducted at year-end.

Effect:

Interim financial statements may not accurately reflect losses in revenue due to past-due or slow-paying receivables.

Recommendation:

The receivable ledger should be reviewed quarterly and aged receivables should be objectively valued based upon prospects for collection. Additionally, this review process should prompt further collection efforts.

Management's Response and Corrective Action Plan:

Effective immediately, the Comptroller will review receivables quarterly and will take action on collection or devaluation of delinquent receivables.

2009-4 Case account reconciliation to general ledger

Criteria:

The Sheriff's Office acts in a fiduciary capacity over funds collected on behalf of others, including funds involving property sales from seizures, cash bonds posted for prison detainees, garnishments and prison inmate deposits. To ensure accuracy of the general ledgers for the funds accounting for each of these types of collections, and to provide for a means of monitoring the activity in those funds, the underlying cases or inmate balances should be reconciled to the general ledger on a monthly basis.

Condition:

The aforementioned reconciliations occurred only at year end.

Effect:

Amounts reported in interim financial reports may be inaccurate. Additionally, inappropriate activity, including fraud, might occur and go undetected.

2009-4 Case account reconciliation to general ledger (continued)

Cause:

Staff turnover appears to be a contributing factor to this condition. Additionally, the Sheriff utilizes five separate applications to account for the fiduciary funds. This causes the process to be unduly cumbersome and limits the reconciliation process to those who are familiar with each respective application.

Recommendation:

The general ledger of the fiduciary funds should be reconciled to the listing of individual case balances on a monthly basis. The Sheriff may wish to consider consolidating the accounting for all fiduciary activity into one software product or group of products.

Management's Response and Corrective Action Plan:

The Chief Civil Deputy is currently evaluating computer software for the Civil Division, including new computer software for the Civil Fund. This will unite all Civil Fund data onto one system, which will facilitate the reconciliation of individual case balances to the Civil Fund as a whole.

C. Findings and Questioned Costs - Major Federal Award Programs

None noted

Findings - Financial Statement Audit

2008-1 Reconciliations of bank statements to the general ledger

Criteria:

To ensure accurate financial reporting and to provide a process for detection of improper cash activity, bank reconciliations should be performed monthly for each bank account. Each bank account reconciliation should accurately portray the difference between the bank account and the general ledger as of month-end. Errors or omissions detected during the reconciliation process should be adjusted to the general ledger.

Condition:

We observed that the bank accounts included in the Sheriff's Fund were not reconciled on a timely basis during the year. Furthermore, certain other bank reconciliations, while prepared timely, did not agree to the general ledger.

Effect:

Absent a process of preparing accurate reconciliations on a regular basis, the general ledger, and thus financial reports may be inaccurate and an important monitoring process of cash activity does not occur.

Cause:

This condition appears to be the result of staffing turnover in the office, combined with the lack of supervisory review of the reconciliations.

Recommendation:

We recommend that all bank accounts be reconciled to the general ledger on a monthly basis and that they be reviewed by the comptroller. Evidence of that review should be documented through signature.

Management's Response and Corrective Plan:

This finding is the result of the high turnover in accounting positions over the past two years. The Sheriff currently employs one certified public accountant in the finance department, down from four two years ago.

The Sheriff has retained the services of a CPA firm to assist with accounting functions.

Effective immediately, the Finance Department and Budget Coordinator will be placed in charge of monitoring the timely preparation of bank reconciliations and will present all bank reconciliations to the Comptroller for review and signature.

Current Status:

Resolved.

2008-2 Capital Assets and Inventoried Equipment

Criteria:

Capital assets and certain inventoried equipment should be physically inventoried at least once every two years. Such an inventory helps assure that capital asset and equipment records are complete and accurate. Additionally, a physical inventory count can detect possible fraud or misuse of assets.

Condition:

The Sheriff's Office has not taken a physical inventory in the past two years. A count is only performed at the discretion of the purchasing manager who has been assigned the responsibility of property control. This condition may have contributed to the theft of computer equipment by a former IT department employee (this theft was detected internally by the Sheriff's office staff and reported to the Legislative Auditor in accordance with LA RS 24:523).

Effect:

Without the comparison of capital asset and inventory records to physical counts, such records may not reflect actual inventory on-hand and an opportunity to detect inappropriate use of assets is foregone.

Recommendation:

We recommend that fixed asset inventories be conducted no less than bi-annually, but preferably on an annual basis. Also, as an additional control to ensure the completeness of the capital asset records, all capital and equipment expenditures should be reconciled to the additions in the capital assets schedule and equipment inventory records.

Management's Response and Corrective Plan:

A plan to conduct an office-wide annual fixed asset inventory is being formulated. Implementation of this plan will begin in the near future. Also, the Finance department will provide the Purchasing Agent with a listing of all year-to-date capital expenditures so that these can be reconciled to the fixed asset software listing.

Current Status:

Not resolved. See finding 2009-2 in the Schedule of Finding and Questioned Cost.

2008-3 Receivables

Criteria:

Aged receivables carried on the balance sheet should be reviewed for collectability and devalued based upon the prospects for collection. Such a review should occur at least quarterly.

2008-3 Receivables: (Continued)

Condition:

The review of the receivables was only conducted at year-end.

Effect:

Interim financial statements may not accurately reflect losses in revenue due to past-due or slow-paying receivables.

Recommendation:

The receivable ledger should be reviewed quarterly and aged receivables should be objectively valued based upon prospects for collection. Additionally, this review process should prompt further collection efforts.

Management's Response and Corrective Action Plan:

Effective immediately, the Comptroller will review receivables quarterly and will take action on collection or devaluation of delinquent receivables.

Current Status.

Not resolved. See finding 2009-3 in the Schedule of Finding and Questioned Cost.

2008-4 Case account reconciliation to general ledger

Criteria:

The Sheriff's Office acts in a fiduciary capacity over funds collected on behalf of others, including funds involving property sales from seizures, cash bonds posted for prison detainees, garnishments and prison inmate deposits. To ensure accuracy of the general ledgers for the funds accounting for each of these types of collections, and to provide for a means of monitoring the activity in those funds, the underlying cases or inmate balances should be reconciled to the general ledger on a monthly basis.

Condition:

The aforementioned reconciliations occurred only at year end.

Effect:

Amounts reported in interim financial reports may be inaccurate. Additionally, inappropriate activity, including fraud, might occur and go undetected.

2008-4 Case account reconciliation to general ledger (Continued)

Cause:

Staff turnover appears to be a contributing factor to this condition. Additionally, the Sheriff utilizes five separate applications to account for the fiduciary funds. This causes the process to be unduly cumbersome and limits the reconciliation process to those who are familiar with each respective application.

Recommendation:

The general ledger of the fiduciary funds should be reconciled to the listing of individual case balances on a monthly basis. The Sheriff may wish to consider consolidating the accounting for all fiduciary activity into one software product or group of products.

Management's Response and Corrective Action Plan:

The Chief Civil Deputy is currently evaluating computer software for the Civil Division, including new computer software for the Civil Fund. This will unite all Civil Fund data onto one system, which will facilitate the reconciliation of individual case balances to the Civil Fund as a whole.

Current Status:

Not resolved. See finding 2009-4 in the Schedule of Finding and Questioned Cost.

Findings and Questioned Costs - Major Federal Award Programs

None noted