CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION

Audit of Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Commissioners of the Capital Region Planning Commission Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of Capital Region Planning Commission (the Commission), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission'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.

Auditor's 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.

International resources through RSM US LLP but are not member firms of RSM International

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Commission as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note A to the financial statements, the Commission adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions for the year ended June 30, 2018. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 75 restated the governmental activities net position and adjusted the disclosures and required supplementary information. Our opinion is not modified with respect to these matters.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 5 - 9, the budgetary comparison information on page 31, and the schedule of changes in net OPEB liability and related ratios on page 32, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements. The accompanying information listed as other supplementary information in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards on page 36, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of compensation, benefits, and other payments to agency head or chief executive officer on page 35, as required by Louisiana Revised Statute (LRS) 24:513 A, and the schedule of indirect cost allocation are also presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 17, 2018, on our consideration of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A Professional Accounting Corporation

Baton Rouge, LA December 17, 2018 REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (PART I)
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The management's discussion and analysis of the Capital Region Planning Commission's (the Commission) financial performance presents a narrative overview and analysis of the Commission's financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2018. This document focuses on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Commission's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of fiscal year 2018 by approximately \$584,000 compared with \$416,000 last fiscal year.
- The net position increased by approximately \$168,000 compared to an increase of approximately \$124,000 last fiscal year.
- Operating grants increased by approximately \$24,000 compared to the 2017 fiscal year of approximately \$319,000.
- Total Commission expenses decreased by approximately \$18,000 in relation to last fiscal year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of four parts - management's discussion and analysis (this section), the financial statements, other required supplementary information, and other supplementary information. The other supplementary information presents schedules of indirect cost allocation, executive director's compensation, and expenditures of federal awards.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements present information for the Capital Region Planning Commission as a whole, in a format designed to make the statements easier for the reader to understand. This broad overview of the Commission's finances is done in a manner similar to private-sector business. The statements of this section include the statement of net position and the statement of activities.

Statement of Net Position - presents information on all of the Commission's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with the difference between the four reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Commission is improving or deteriorating.

Statement of Activities - presents information showing how the Commission's net position changed as a result of current year operations. Regardless of when cash is affected, all changes in net position are reported when the underlying transactions occur. As a result, there are transactions included that will not affect cash until future fiscal periods.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Commission, like other state and local governmental entities, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Governmental funds - are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of expendable resources at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the Commission's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of the governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the Commissions near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Commission maintains nine different governmental federal and state grants within the General Fund. The Commission adopts an annual appropriated budget for the General Fund. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided to demonstrate performance of actual results with budgeted amounts.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COMMISSION

As noted earlier, net position may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position over time. In the case of the Capital Region Planning Commission, assets and deferred outflows exceed liabilities and deferred inflow of resources by approximately \$584,000 at the close of the recent fiscal year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Capital Region Planning Commission Summary Statements of Net Position June 30, 2018 and 2017

		2018	2017
Assets			
Cash, Investments, Receivables and Other Assets	\$	1,818,658	\$ 1,766,488
Capital Assets, Net	-	32,738	51,897
Total Assets		1,851,396	1,818,385
Deferred Outflows of Resources		11,289	-
Liabilities			
Accounts and Other Liabilities		222,335	298,844
Long-Term Liabilities		423,158	 487,200
Total Liabilities		645,493	786,044
Deferred Inflow of Resources	Q	633,421	616,323
Total Net Position	\$	583,771	\$ 416,018

Cash increased by \$52,170 over the prior year. Receipt of a grant designated for the planned purchase of a building that is recorded as deferred inflows of resources of \$616,323. The deferral will be recognized once the building is purchased with the requirements of the grant being completed.

The composite net position amount of approximately \$584,000 as of June 30, 2018 consists of net investment in capital assets and unrestricted net position in the amounts of approximately \$33,000 and \$551,000, respectively.

As of June 30, 2018, the Commission's net position increased by approximately \$168,000 as a result of increased federal grant funding and a result of the change in accounting principal for the adoption of GASB Statement No. 75 which increased beginning net position by \$75,029.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Capital Region Planning Commission Summary Statements of Changes in Net Position For the Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017

Governmental Activities	2018 2017				
Revenues					
Program Revenues					
Dues	\$	124,601	\$	124,771	
Operating Grants		2,257,816		2,233,598	
General Revenues		S2(1 022			
In-Kind		99,140		171,046	
Outside Agency Local Match		66,825		91,963	
Investment and Other		35,183		10,896	
Total Revenues		2,583,565		2,632,274	
Expenses					
Program Expenses		2,490,841		2,508,426	
Total Expenses		2,490,841		2,508,426	
Increase in Net Position	\$	92,724	\$	123,848	

The Commission's total revenues decreased \$48,709 or 2% from the prior fiscal year due to a decrease in in-kind rent. The total cost of all programs and services, including in-kind expenses, decreased by \$17,585 as compared with last year.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of the fiscal year 2018, the Commission had \$32,738 invested in a broad range of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation. This amount represents a net decrease of \$19,159 over the prior fiscal year, as a result of depreciation of these assets recognized of \$29.820 during the current fiscal year offset by the acquisition of new capital assets totaling \$10,661.

Governmental Activities		2017	
Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment Vehicles Accumulated Depreciation	\$	416,557 24,489 (408,308)	\$ 405,896 24,489 (378,488)
Total	\$	32,738	\$ 51,897

Management's Discussion and Analysis

BUDGET

The annual budget is proposed by the executive director on an organizational-wide basis, and formally adopted by the Board of Commissioners. The budget may be amended during the year at the Commission's discretion.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Budgeted revenues for fiscal year 2019 are \$3,059,301, which represents a 18.4% increase over fiscal year 2018 actual revenues. The increase in budgeted revenues is primarily due to an anticipated increase in federal funding. Budgeted expenditures for fiscal year 2019 are \$3,004,301, which represents a 22.4% increase over fiscal year 2018 actual expenditures.

CONTACTING THE COMMISSION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide granting agencies, citizens, and oversight bodies with a general overview of the Capital Region Planning Commission's finances.

If you have any questions about this report, contact Jaime Setze, Executive Director, Capital Region Planning Commission, Post Office Box 3355, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-3355.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA Statement of Net Position June 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities			
Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,177,391		
Investments		121,342		
Receivables, Net		455,077		
Prepaid Expenses		52,377		
Restricted Cash		12,471		
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation		32,738		
Total Assets	Heeting.	1,851,396		
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred Outflows Related to Other Post-Employment Benefits	s <u></u>	11,289		
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts Payable		204,008		
Accrued Expenses		9,145		
Flexible Spending Liability		9,182		
Long-Term Liabilities:				
Compensated Absences		80,796		
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation (OPEB)	-	342,362		
Total Liabilities		645,493		
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred Inflows Related to Other Post-Employment Benefits		17,098		
Resources Received Before Timing Requirements Met		616,323		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		633,421		
Net Position				
Net Investment in Capital Assets		32,738		
Unrestricted		551,033		
Total Net Position	\$	583,771		

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

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

			Program Revenues				Net	(Expense)
			Charges Operating			480 j., 580		venue and
Functions/Programs	i	Evnances		for		rants and		nanges in
Governmental Activities		Expenses	3	ervices	Co	ntributions	Ne	t Position
General Government	\$	2,490,841	\$	124,601	\$	2,257,816	\$	(108,424)
General Revenues								
In-Kind Revenue								99,140
Outside Agency Local Match								66,825
Investment Earnings								108
Other Revenues								35,075
Total General Revenues								201,148
Change in Net Position								92,724
Net Position, Beginning of Year						,		416,018
Change in Accounting Principle								75,029
Net Position, Beginning of Year, Res	tate	d						491,047
Net Position, End of Year							\$	583,771

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS GOVERNMENTAL FUND

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA Balance Sheet Governmental Fund June 30, 2018

		General Fund
Assets		252 (87) (87)
Cash	\$	1,177,391
Investments		121,342
Receivables, Net		455,077
Prepaid Expenses		52,377
Restricted Cash	-	12,471
Total Assets	_\$_	1,818,658
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$	204,008
Accrued Expenses		9,145
Flexible Spending Liability		9,182
Total Liabilities		222,335
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Resources Received Before Timing Requirements Met	00	616,323
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		616,323
Fund Balance		
Unassigned		980,000
Total Fund Balance		980,000
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,		
and Fund Balance	\$	1,818,658

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2018

Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position			
Total Fund Balance		\$	980,000
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.			
Cost of Capital Assets Less: Accumulated Depreciation	\$ 441,046 (408,308)		32,738
Deferred Outflows/inflows related to other post-employment benefits are not due and payable in the current period and are not reported in the fund financial statements			
Deferred Outflows Related to Other Postemployment Benefits Deferred Inflows Related to Other Postemployment Benefits			11,289 (17,098)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:			
Net Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation (OPEB) Compensated Absences		-	(342,362) (80,796)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		_\$_	583,771

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

		General Fund
Revenues	***	
Federal Funding	\$	2,248,664
Local Funding		
Dues Assessment		124,601
Outside Agency Local Match		66,825
State Grant Funding		9,152
In-Kind Revenue		99,140
Investment Income		108
Other Income	-	35,075
Total Revenues	name	2,583,565
Expenditures		
Advertising and Promotions		1,972
Auto Insurance		3,562
Bad Debt		8,670
Consultant Fees		60,134
Contractual		545,010
Deferred Compensation		117,427
Dues and Subscriptions		5,556
Equipment and Facilities Maintenance		4,276
Equipment Rental		4,473
General Insurance		11,058
Group Insurance		171,717
Legal and Accounting		171,197
Miscellaneous		12,233
Office Supplies		13,834
Payroll Taxes		21,080
Postage		166
Professional Education		9,946
Publishing		635
Rent (In-Kind)		99,140
Salaries		1,107,318
Telephone		6,645
Travel		23,307
Vehicle Expenses		2,966
Capital Outlay		52,564
Total Expenditures		2,454,886
Net Change in Fund Balance		128,679
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	,,	851,321
und Balance, End of Year	\$	980,000

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

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of the Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Fund		\$ 128,679
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are 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. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.		
Capital Outlay Capitalized Depreciation Expense for the Year Ended June 30, 2018	\$ 10,661 (29,820)	(19,159)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental fund:		
Change in Net Other Postemployment Benefit Obligation (OPEB) Compensated Absences Payable		 (30,052) 13,256
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 92.724

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Introduction

The Capital Region Planning Commission (CRPC or the Commission) is a Council of Governments serving the eleven-parish Capital Region, which includes the following Parishes: Ascension, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, West Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana. A Council of Governments is a voluntary association of independent local governments who, through planning and communication, fosters cooperation and coordination in resolving area-wide problems beyond any individual constituency's authority or competence. Individual governmental entities are represented by locally elected officials who must constitute a majority of representation on the Council. CRPC gets its authority, as do the other Regional Commissions in the State, under Louisiana Revised Statutes 33: 131 et seq, as amended. All parish and municipal governments in the Capital Region may join CRPC. At present there are 11 parish members and 32 municipal members.

CRPC is the Baton Rouge area's designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), which each metropolitan area must have in order to carry out regional transportation planning efforts and receive federal highway funds. As the regional MPO, the Capital Region Planning Commission focuses much of its resources on transportation planning issues and activities, which includes highway planning, the regional ridesharing program, and air quality issues. In addition, CRPC is one of eight sub-state planning and development districts which cover all 64 parishes in the State of Louisiana. Toward that end, CRPC provides technical assistance for economic development, comprehensive planning, and zoning to its members.

Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the Commission 's basic financial statements include all funds that are controlled by the Commission. The Commission is a voluntary association of independent local governments throughout the Capital Region. As an independent Commission, the Commission is solely responsible for the operations of its office. Other than certain operating expenditures of the Commission that are paid or provided by the City of Baton Rouge, the Commission is financially independent. Accordingly, the Commission is a primary government for reporting purposes.

The criteria for including organizations as component units within the Commission's reporting entity, as set forth in Section 2100 of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, include items such as whether the organization is legally separate, whether the Commission appoints a voting majority of the organization's board, whether the Commission is able to impose its will on the organization, et cetera. The Commission has no component units as defined by the standards.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying basic financial statements of the Commission 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 Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments, as amended by GASB Statement No. 63 in June 2011.

The Commission's basic financial statements include both government-wide and fund financial statements. The Commission currently has only one fund, the General Fund, which is reported as a governmental activity.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on the governmental activities using the full accrual, economic resource basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and receivables, as well as long-term debt and obligations.

All programs of the Commission are considered to be governmental activities since all activities are supported by intergovernmental revenues, rather than fees for services.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of the Commission's primary function are offset by program revenues. Program revenues included in the statement of activities are derived from outside the Commission membership. As a whole, program revenues reduce the cost of the function to be financed from the members of the Commission

Fund Financial Statements

Emphasis on fund financial reporting is on major funds. The Commission has only one fund, the General Fund. The Commission uses fund accounting to report on its financial position and the results of operations. A fund is a separate fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, equity, revenues, and expenditures. Revenues are accounted for in these individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The funds presented in the financial statements as described as follows:

Governmental Fund Types

Governmental funds account for the Commission's general activities, including the collection and disbursement of specific or legally restricted monies, the acquisition or construction of general fixed assets, and the servicing of general long-term debt. Governmental funds of the Commission include the General Fund - the general operating fund of the Commission and accounts for all financial resources.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements

The following is the Commission's one governmental fund type:

<u>General Fund</u> - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Commission. It accounts for all financial resources except for those required to be accounted for in other funds.

Measurement Focus / Basis of Accounting

Basic Financial Statements - Government-Wide Financial Statements (GWFS)

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. The government-wide financial statements are accounted for using 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). Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all the eligibility requirements imposed by the provider are met.

Governmental Funds

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental fund types are accounted for using a current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are 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 the government-wide financial statements.

The amounts reflected in the governmental fund financial statements are presented on 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 (generally 60 days) to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. The governmental funds use the following practices in recording revenues and expenditures:

Revenues - Federal and state grants, as well as local match monies which are restricted as to the purpose of the expenditures, are recorded when the reimbursable expenditures have been made. Local member assessments are recorded in the year the assessment is due and payable. Such amounts are measurable and available to finance current operations. Investment income and in-kind revenues are recorded when earned. Substantially all other revenues are recorded when received.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting (Continued)

Governmental Funds (Continued)

Expenditures - All expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred. Compensated absences are recognized as expenditures when leave is actually taken or when employees are paid for accrued leave upon retirement or death, while the cost of leave privileges not requiring current resources is recorded as long-term debt.

Budget Practices and Budgetary Accounting

The Commission's budget is proposed by the executive director on an organization-wide basis, and formally approved and adopted by the Board of Commissioners. The budget may be amended during the year at the Board's discretion. These appropriations lapse at year-end and any unexpended appropriations are re-budgeted in the subsequent year. Accordingly, encumbrances are not provided for in the financial statements. The Commission amended its budget during the year ended June 30, 2018. These amendments are reflected in the budget comparison schedule of this report.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits, interest-bearing demand deposits, and money market accounts. Cash equivalents include amounts in time deposits and those investments with original maturities of 90 days or less. Under state law, the Commission may invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies and instrumentalities, repurchase agreements, certificates of deposits, and other investments as provided in the statute.

Indirect Cost Allocations

Allocable indirect costs are charged to the General Fund during the year. The Commission uses the prior year rate in estimating indirect costs to be charged to the grants during the year for billing purposes. At the end of each year, the actual indirect cost rate and charges to the grants are computed and appropriate adjustments are made. Allocable indirect costs exclude equipment purchases, but provide for depreciation of capital assets computed over estimated useful lives of three to ten years. The indirect costs are then allocated to the grants based on direct salary costs.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated cost if historical cost is not available and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Donated assets are recorded as capital assets at their estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net 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. The Commission's deferred outflows of resources consist of deferred outflows related to OPEB.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. The Commission has two item that qualifies for reporting in this category. One related to federal grant funds received before the timing requirements were met in the amount of \$616,323. The Commission also has a deferred inflow relating to OPEB.

Accrued Compensated Absences

The Commission's full-time employees who work year-round are granted vacation in varying amounts up to a maximum of 21 days per year. The cumulative amount of leave which can be carried forward is the amount earned over the last two years of employment.

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.

Government-wide net position is divided into three components:

- Net Investment in Capital Assets Consists of the historical cost of capital assets less accumulated depreciation, and less any debt that remains outstanding that was used to finance those assets.
- Restricted Consists of net position that is restricted by the Commission's creditors, by state enabling legislation, by grantors (both federal and state), and by other contributors.
- 3. Unrestricted All other net position is reported in this category.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fund Balance Reporting

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

- Nonspendable Amounts associated with inventories, prepaid expenses, longterm loans and notes receivable, and property held for resale (unless the proceeds are restricted, committed, or assigned).
- 2. Restricted Amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.
- Committed Amounts that can be used only for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Board of Commissioners (the Commission's highest level of decision-making authority).
- Assigned Fund Balance Amounts that are intended to be used by the Commission for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.
- Unassigned Fund Balance Balances that have not been assigned to other funds and that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

Restricted amounts are considered to be spent prior to unrestricted amounts When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned and unassigned amounts are available, the Commission reduces committed amounts first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts.

New Accounting Pronouncements

The GASB issued Statement No. 75 (GASB 75), Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions, in June 2015. The objective of GASB 75 is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions. Under the new standard, governments will recognize a liability that is actuarially determined using prescribed methods and based on plan assumptions. This liability should be reported net of the assets that are accumulated into an irrevocable trust meeting certain criteria; however, the Commission does not currently have a trust to offset this liability. During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Commission implemented the Statement and recorded a cumulative effect of accounting principal in the amount of \$75,029.

The GASB issued statement No. 87 (GASB 87), Leases, in June 2017. The objective of GASB 87 is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. This Statement will be effective for the Commission for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2. Federal Grants

The Commission participates in a number of federally-assisted grant programs. Although the grant programs have been audited in accordance with Uniform Guidance through June 30, 2018, these programs are still subject to financial and compliance audits and resolution of previously identified questioned costs. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the Commission expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

Note 3. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments

At June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of the Commission's Cash and Cash Equivalents totaled \$1,189,862. Cash and cash equivalents 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. 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.

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Commission's deposits may not be recovered. As of June 30, 2018, the Commission's deposits in the amount of \$708,110 were subject to custodial credit risk. Deposits in the amount of \$708,110 were not secured from risk by pledge of securities owned by banks which is a violation of state law.

Investments

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the Commission will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Investments are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured and unregistered and are either held by the counterparty, or by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the name of the Commission. At June 30, 2018, all of the Commission's investments were secured from risk completely through FDIC insurance coverage.

Interest Rate Risk - Investments. Interest rate risk is defined as the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of investments. Also, investments can be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates due to their terms or characteristics. One of the ways that the Commission manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

The Commission's investments consist of several certificates of deposits at a local financial institution. These certificates of deposit have maturities of less than twelve months and are valued at amortized cost which approximates fair value. As such, no additional disclosures are required with respect to fair value measurement.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments (Continued)

Credit Risk - Investments. Under LRS 33:2955, as amended, the Commission may invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies and instrumentalities, repurchase agreements, certificates of deposits, and other investments as provided in the statute. As of June 30, 2018, the Commission's investments were in certificates of deposits held at a local financial institution.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Investments. The concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may occur due to the amount of investment in a single issuer (not including investments issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, investments in mutual funds or external investment pools).

The Commission does not have a formal investment policy as of June 30, 2018 and, therefore, there are no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the State of Louisiana. Each individual certificate of deposit was greater than 5% of the total investment balance.

Note 4. Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2018, for the governmental fund consisted of the following:

	A Re	lowance	Net Accounts ce Receivable			
Federal Grants Other Receivables Membership Dues	\$	468,360 4,901 33,476	\$	(31,960) - (19,700)	\$	436,400 4,901 13,776
Total	\$	506,737	\$	(51,660)	\$	455,077

An allowance for doubtful accounts of \$51,660 has been established as the collectability of some of these receivables is uncertain.

Note 5. Capital Assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows:

		Beginning Balance		Increases		Decreases		Ending Balance
Furniture, Fixtures, Office Equipment	\$	405,896	\$	10,661	\$	= 9	\$	416,557
Vehicles		24,489		:=		40		24,489
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(1 <u></u>	(378,488)		(29,820)			-,	(408,308)
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$	51,897	\$	(19,159)	\$		\$	32,738

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5. Capital Assets (Continued)

Depreciation expense amounted to \$29,820 for the year ended June 30, 2018 and is reported in the general government function of the statement of activities.

Note 6. Deferred Compensation Plan

The Commission requires its full-time employees to participate in a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The assets of the Plan are held in a trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries. The custodian thereof for the exclusive benefit of the participants holds the custodial account for the beneficiaries of this plan, and the assets may not be diverted to any other use. The administrators are agents of the employer for purposes of providing direction to the custodian of the custodial account from time to time for the investment of the funds held in the account, transfer of assets to or from the account, and all other matters. The plan permits the eligible employees to defer all or a portion of their salary up to federal income tax limits established each year by the Internal Revenue Service. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. The Commission funds the plan by making contributions to a plan administrator, on a monthly basis, at rates ranging from 7.5% to 12.5% of the employees' compensation. The contribution rate for employees is based on their employment longevity. The plan administrator offers a variety of investment alternatives directly to the participant. Commission employees may select from various mutual funds which are available in the plan. For the years ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Commission contributed \$117,427 and \$114,522, respectively, to the plan.

Note 7. Postemployment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan Description

The Capital Region Planning Commission (the Commission) provides certain continuing health care and life insurance benefits for its retired employees. The Capital Region Planning Commission's OPEB Plan (the OPEB Plan) is a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by the Commission. The authority to establish and/or amend the obligation of the employer, employees, and retirees rests with the Commission. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification Section P52, Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions - Reporting For Benefits Not Provided Through Trusts That Meet Specified Criteria-Defined Benefit.

Benefits Provided

Medical/dental/vision benefits are provided to employees upon actual retirement. The employer pays 75% of the medical coverage for the retiree and dependents. Employees are subject to retirement eligibility provisions as follows: age 55 and 10 years of service or, if earlier, twenty (20) years of service at any age.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7. Postemployment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits (Continued)

General Information about the OPEB Plan (Continued)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At June 30, 2018, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive Plan Members or Beneficiaries	
Currently Receiving Benefits	2
Active Plan Members	14
	16

Total OPEB Liability

The Commission's total OPEB liability of \$342,362 was measured as of July 1, 2017 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions and other inputs

The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.5%
Salary Increases, Average Including Inflation	3%, including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	3.58% annually (Beginning of Year to Determine ADC)
	3.87% annually (As of End of Year Measurement Date)
Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	Flat 5.5% annually

The discount rate was based on the average of the Bond Buyers' 20 Year General Obligation municipal bond index as of June 30, 2018, the end of the applicable measurement period.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Table without projection with 50%/50% unisex blend.

Note 7. Postemployment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits (Continued)

Total OPEB Liability (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of ongoing evaluations of the assumptions from July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2018.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Balances at 7/1/2017	\$	318,119
Changes for the Year		
Service Cost		25,249
Interest Cost		12,293
Differences between expected and		
actual experience		11,853
Changes in Assumptions		(17,953)
Benefit Payments	~	(7,199)
Net Changes for the Year		24,243
Balance as of 6/30/2018	\$	342,362

Note – Prior Year OPEB Balance was \$393,148. A change in accounting principal was recorded in the amount of \$75,029 for implementation of GASB 75.

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate - The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Commission, as well as what the Commission's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.87%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.87%) than the current discount rate:

	D	1.0% ecrease	Discount Rate 3.87%		lr	1.0% ncrease
Net OPEB Liability	\$	422,278	\$	342,362	\$	281,004

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates - The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Commission, as well as what the Commission's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower (4.5%) or 1-percentage-point higher (6.5%) than the current healthcare trend rates:

	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates 9%						
	D			reasing to 5.50%	1.0% ncrease		
Net OPEB Liability	\$	277,561	\$	342,362	\$	428,471	

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7. Postemployment Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits (Continued)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Commission recognized OPEB expense of \$37,251. At June 30, 2018, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Our	eferred tflows of sources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	\$	11,289	\$	=	
Change in Assumptions	-	-		(17,098)	
	\$	11,289	\$	(17,098)	

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

2019	\$ (290)
2020	(290)
2021	(290)
2022	(290)
2023	(290)
Thereafter	(4,359)
Total	\$ (5,809)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PART II

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

		_		oun				riance with nal Budget
	-	Bu	dge		_	W.W F		avorable
Revenues		Original		Final		Actual	(U	nfavorable)
Federal Funding	\$	2,523,985	\$	2,178,244	\$	2,248,664	\$	70 400
Local Funding	Ψ	238,294	Ψ	190,297	Φ			70,420
State Grant Funding		230,234				191,426		1,129
In-Kind Revenue				25,000		9,152		(15,848)
Investment Income		45,313		181,251		99,140		(82,111)
Other Income		135		100		108		8
Other income	3	500	_	5,000		35,075		30,075
Total Revenues		2,808,227		2,579,892		2,583,565	3	3,673
Expenditures								-
Advertising and Promotions		F 700		0 500				
Auto Insurance		5,700		2,500		1,972		528
Bad Debt		4,000		5,000		3,562		1,438
Dispersion (Comp. Property		(-):		2		8,670		(8,670)
Consultant Fees		7,000		43,600		60,134		(16,534)
Contractual		621,100		572,672		545,010		27,662
Deferred Compensation		119,141		118,000		117,427		573
Dues and Subscriptions		5,100		6,000		5,556		444
Equipment and Facilities Maintenance		5,500		32,000		4,276		27,724
Equipment Rental		5,200		5,000		4,473		527
General Insurance		40,000		12,000		11,058		942
Group Insurance		152,250		178,000		171,717		6,283
Legal and Accounting		144,000		168,000		171,197		(3,197)
Miscellaneous		69,500		14,100		12,233		1,867
Office Supplies		22,700		15,000		13,834		1,166
Payroll Taxes		34,245		22,000		21,080		920
Postage		500		200		166		34
Professional Education		18,500		14,100		9,946		
Publishing		35,000		1,000		635		4,154
Rent (In-Kind)		45,313		181,251				365
Salaries		1,174,336		1,106,000		99,140		82,111
Telephone						1,107,318		(1,318)
Travel		35,000		7,100		6,645		455
Vehicle Expenses		27,000		22,000		23,307		(1,307)
Capital Outlay		34,145		3,100		2,966		134
Capital Cullay	_	66,312	-	17,000		52,564	-	(35,564)
Total Expenditures		2,671,542		2,545,623		2,454,886		90,737
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	136,685	Б	34,269		128,679	\$	94,410
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year						851,321		
Fund Balance, End of Year					\$	980,000		

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Total OPEB Liability	
Service Cost	\$ 25,249
Interest Cost	12,293
Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	11,853
Changes in Assumptions	(17,953)
Benefit Payments	(7,199)
let Change in OPEB Liability	24,243
otal OPEB Liability - Beginning	318,119
Total OPEB Liability - Ending	\$ 342,362
Covered Employee Payroll	\$1,019,402
Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll	33.58%

Noted to Schedule:

Benefit Changes. There were no changes of benefit terms for the year ended June 30, 2018

Changes in Assumptions. The discount rate as of 6/30/2017 was 3.58% and it changed to 3.87%

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

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA Schedule of Indirect Cost Allocation For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	 Adjustmer to Arrive Administrative at Allocab Expenses Cost		o Arrive Allocable	Allocable Administrative Cost	
Expenses					
Advertising and Promotions	\$ 877	\$	1 2	\$	877
Auto Insurance	3,562		:=		3,562
Bad Debt	8,670		7-		8,670
Capital Outlay	22,544		(22,544)		
Consultant Fees	3,450				3,450
Contractual	9,215		_		9,215
Deferred Compensation	39,944		~		39,944
Depreciation	34		29,820		29,820
Dues and Subscriptions	3,356		*		3,356
Equipment and Facilities Maintenance	4,276		=		4,276
Equipment Rental	4,473		*		4,473
General Insurance	11,058		=		11,058
Group Insurance	171,717		-		171,717
Legal and Accounting	171,197		≅ 0		171,197
Miscellaneous	10,260		(10,260)		3=0
Office Supplies	13,834		-		13,834
Payroll Taxes	21,080		Y2		21,080
Postage	166				166
Professional Education	3,381		=		3,381
Publishing	635		100		635
Rent (In-Kind)	99,140		.2		99,140
Salaries	371,240		.		371,240
Telephone	6,645		s = s		6,645
Travel	5,334		:= :		5,334
Vehicle Expenses	2,966				2,966
Total Expenses	\$ 989,020	\$	(2,984)	\$	986,036

Reconciliation of Allocable General and Administrative Costs to General Fund Expenditures

Allocable General and Administrative Costs	\$	986,036
Add		÷.
Capital Outlay		22,544
Miscellaneous		10,260
Deduct		110. 100.
Depreciation	-	(29,820)
Management and General Expenses	\$	989,020

See independent auditor's report.

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA Schedule of Indirect Cost Allocation For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Direct Salary Costs	
Regional Strategic Highway Safety Plan	\$ 54,986
CATS	56,686
DOTD - FTA	78,532
MTP	52,980
EDA	64,626
DOTD - Planning	414,156
DOTD - TDM	14,112_
Total Direct Salary Costs for Programs	\$ 736,078
Indirect Cost Allocation Computation	
Overhead Rate	1.340
Indirect Cost Rate	1.340
Overhead Rate Computation	
Adjusted Overhead Costs	\$ 986,036
Total Direct Salary Cost	\$ 736,078 = 1.340

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA Schedule of Functional Expenses For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

	т	ransit	Economic		Total Program	-	ministrative anagement		
		anning	 evelopment		xpenses		d General		Total
Expenses		3			мротиоос		u o o no rui		Total
Advertising and Promotions	\$	1,095	\$) <u>-</u> :	\$	1,095	\$	877	\$	1,972
Auto Insurance					enese Bi	0.35	3.562		3,562
Bad Debt		(⊕):					8,670		8,670
Consultant Fees		56,684	-		56,684		3,450		60,134
Contractual	4	535,795	-		535,795		9,215		545,010
Deferred Compensation		71,265	6,218		77,483		39,944		117,427
Dues and Subscriptions		**	2,200		2,200		3,356		5,556
Equipment and Facilities Maintenance		_	18:11		71.000 A		4,276		4,276
Equipment Rental		=	-		9₩		4,473		4,473
General Insurance		=	÷				11,058		11,058
Group Insurance		S=0	200		4		171,717		171,717
Legal and Accounting		8.5			(+)		171,197		171,197
Miscellaneous		1,348	625		1,973		10,260		12,233
Office Supplies			(#)				13,834		13,834
Payroll Taxes					(=)		21,080		21,080
Postage		-	<u> </u>		*		166		166
Professional Education		5,610	955		6,565		3.381		9.946
Publishing		1					635		635
Rent (In-Kind)		-			•		99,140		99,140
Salaries	6	71,452	64,626		736,078		371,240	4	,107,318
Telephone		æ	50 M. T. CORP.				6,645		6,645
Travel		14,854	3,119		17,973		5,334		23,307
Vehicle Expenses		=			_		2,966		2,966
Capital Outlay		30,020			30,020		22,544		52,564
Total Expenses	1,3	88,123	77,743	1	,465,866		989,020	2	,454,886
Indirect Cost Allocations	9	36,567	52,453		989,020		(989,020)		
Total Expenses Plus Indirect Cost Allocations	\$ 2,3	24,690	\$ 130,196	\$ 2	2,454,886	\$	•	\$ 2	,454,886

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA Schedule of Compensation, Benefits, and Other Payments to Agency Head For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Agency Head

Jamie Setze, Executive Director

Purpose	Amount	
Salary	\$154,451	30
Benefits - Insurance	\$16,333	
Benefits - Retirement	\$19,306	
Benefits - Auto Insurance on CRPC Vehicle	\$3,562	
Vehicle Provided by Government	\$3,726	
Per Diem	\$0	
Reimbursements	\$0	
Travel	\$2,966	
Registration Fees	\$2,250	
Conference Travel	\$903	
Continuing Professional Education Fees	\$715	
Housing	\$0	
Special Meals	\$0	
Dues	\$0	

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor	CFDA	Pass-Through Entity Identifying	Federal
Program Title	Number	Number	Expenditures
United States Department of Commerce			
Direct Program			
Economic Development Administration Area			
Planning Assistance Program	11.302	2017-2018	\$ 126,549
Total United States Department of Commerce			126,549
Delta Regional Authority			
Direct Program			
Delta Local Development District Assistance	90.202	2017-2018	27,250
Total Delta Regional Authority			27,250
United States Department of Transportation			
(Passed through the Louisiana Department			
of Transportation and Development)			
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			
Regional Strategic Highway Safety Plan	20.205	H.972128	168,737
Travel Demand Management	20.205	H.012730	471,015
Metropolitan Transportation Planning Program	20.205	LA-80-0026	1,006,117
Baton Rouge MPO Transportation Plan Update	20.205	H.972200	164,102
Total Highway Planning and Construction Cluster			1,809,971
Federal Transit - Formula Grants (Urbanized			POPE LOURS OF THE SECTION OF
Area Formula Program)	20.507	LA-95-X308	120,460
MPO Planning	20.505	PL 80-17-18	164,414
Total United States Department of Transportation			2,094,845
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 2,248,644

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Note 1. General

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards presents the activity of all federal awards programs of the Capital Region Planning Commission (the Commission), Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The Commission's reporting entity is defined in Note 1 of the Commission's financial statements. All federal awards received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards passed through other government agencies are included on the schedule.

Note 2. Basis of Accounting

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal award activity of Capital Region Planning Commission and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Note 3. Matching Revenues

For those funds that have matching revenues and state funding, federal expenditures were determined by deducting matching revenues from total expenditures.

Note 4. De Minimus Cost Rate

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Commission did not elect to use the 10% de minimus cost rate as covered in §200.414 of the Uniform Guidance.

Note 5. Amounts Passed through Sub-Recipients

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Commission did not pass through any federal funding to sub-recipients.



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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 Auditor's Report

To the Commissioners of the Capital Region Planning Commission Baton Rouge, Louisiana

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Capital Region Planning Commission (the Commission), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 17, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Commission'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 Commission's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission'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 over financial reporting 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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Capital Region Planning Commission'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 an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described as item 2018-001 in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Capital Region Planning Commission's Responses to Findings

The Commission's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The Commission's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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 Commission'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 Commission's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor as a public document.

A Professional Accounting Corporation

Baton Rouge, LA December 17, 2018



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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Commissioners of the Capital Region Planning Commission Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Capital Region Planning Commission's (the Commission) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Commission's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2018. The Commission's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Commission's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. 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 the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance 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 Commission'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 on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Commission's compliance.

International resources through RSM US LLP but are not member firms of RSM international

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Commission complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the Commission is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Commission's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, 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 Commission's internal control over compliance.

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Louisiana Legislative Auditor as a public document.

A Professional Accounting Corporation

Baton Rouge, LA December 17, 2018

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Part I - Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial	Statements
1 11 1011 101011	O LOILO III.O

1.	Type of auditor's report issued:						
2.	Internal control over financial reporting and compliance and other matters:						
	a. Material weaknesses identified?b. Significant deficiencies identified that are	No					
	not considered to be material weaknesses? c. Noncompliance material to the financial statements?	No Yes					
3.	Management letter comment provided?	None					
Fed	leral Awards						
4.	1. Internal control over major programs						
	a. Material weaknesses identified?b. Significant deficiencies identified that are	No					
5.	not considered to be material weaknesses? Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs	No Unmodified					
6.	Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Uniform Guidance? None						
7.	Identification of major program:						
	20.205 - Highway Planning and Construction Cluster						
8.	Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and B programs \$750,000						
9.	Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee under Uniform Guidance No						

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (Continued) For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

Part II. Findings - Financial Statement Audit

2018-001 Inadequate Collateralization of Deposits

Criteria: Lo

Louisiana Revised Statutes 39:1223 requires banks to pledge securities

as collateral for a government's deposits in excess of amounts covered

by FDIC insurance.

Condition:

At June 30, 2018, both of the Commission's banks failed to provide

adequate collateralization of Commission deposits in excess of FDIC

coverage.

Cause:

Unknown

Effect:

Noncompliance with requirements of Louisiana Revised Statues 39:1223

Recommendation:

We recommend that management notify its banks of the requirement to

pledge securities as collateral for deposits in excess of FDIC coverage.

Management's

Response:

Management has notified its banks of the requirement to pledge

securities as collateral for deposits in excess of FDIC coverage and

securities are now properly collateralized.

Part III Findings and Questioned Costs - Major Federal Award Program Audit

None.

CAPITAL REGION PLANNING COMMISSION BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings For the Year Ended June 30, 2018

2017-001 Internal Control over Bank Reconciliations

This finding has been resolved.

2017-002 Submission of Reporting Package and Data Collection Form to the Federal Audit Clearinghouse

This finding has been resolved.