

Regular Audit

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS





Auditor of State Betty Montgomery

Village Council Village of Cheshire Cheshire, Ohio 45620

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Village of Cheshire, Gallia County, prepared by J.L. Uhrig and Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2005. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Village of Cheshire is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

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BETTY MONTGOMERY Auditor of State

October 31, 2006

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

Village Council Village of Cheshire P.O. Box 276 Cheshire, OH 45620

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Village of Cheshire, Gallia County as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States of America. 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.

As discussed in Note 2, the accompanying financial statements and notes follow the cash basis of accounting. This is a comprehensive accounting basis other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village as of December 31, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund and major special revenue funds for the year then ended in conformity with the cash basis of accounting presented in Note 2.

As described in Note 3, during the year ended December 31, 2005, the Village has implemented a new financial reporting model, as required by the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*. Also as described in Note 3, during the year ended December 31, 2005, the Village implemented GASB Statement Nos. 37, 38 and 40.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated August 24, 2006 on our consideration of the Village's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. While we do not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report when considering the results of our audit.

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Village Council Village of Cheshire, Gallia County Independent Auditor's Report

Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information the Governmental Accounting Standards Board requires. We applied certain limited procedures, consisting principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. We did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

1. L. Uhrig and Associates, Inc.

J. L. UHRIG AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

August 24, 2006

This discussion and analysis of the Village of Cheshire's financial performance provides an overall review of the Village's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2005, within the limitations of the Village's cash basis accounting. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to enhance their understanding of the Village's financial performance.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is an element of the new reporting model adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) in their Statements No. 34 "Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments" issued in June 1999. Certain comparative information between the current year and the prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A. However, because this is the first year of implementing the new reporting model, certain necessary comparative information for the previous year was not prepared. Considering the financial resources necessary to prepare this information in the first year of adoption of the new reporting model, the Village has elected to exclude the information in this report. Subsequent reports will include the comparative information.

Highlights

Key highlights for 2005 are as follows:

Net assets of governmental activities increased \$5,193, or 11.67 percent, a significant change from the prior year.

General revenues accounted for \$76,534 or 72.19 percent of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services and sales, grants and contributions accounted for \$29,489 or 27.81 percent of total revenues of \$106,023.

The Village had \$100,830 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$29,489 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services and sales, grants or contributions. General revenues (primarily grants and entitlements) of \$76,534 provided the remainder for these programs.

The Village recognizes three major governmental funds: the General Fund, the Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund and the State Highway Fund. In terms of dollars received and spent, the General Fund is significantly larger than all the other funds of the Village combined. The General Fund had \$96,723 in revenues and \$89,892 in expenses in 2005.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, as applicable to the Village's cash basis of accounting.

Report Components

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities provide information about the cash activities of the Village as a whole.

Fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail. Funds are created and maintained on the financial records of the Village as a way to segregate money whose use is restricted to a particular specified purpose. These statements present financial information by fund, presenting funds with the largest balances or most activity in separate columns.

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the government-wide and fund financial statements and provide explanation and detail regarding the information reported in the statements.

Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting is a set of guidelines that determine when financial events are recorded. The Village has elected to present its financial statements on a cash basis of accounting. This basis of accounting is a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. Under the Village's cash basis of accounting, receipts and disbursements are recorded when cash is received or paid.

As a result of using the cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable) are not recorded in the financial statements. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this report, the reader must keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the cash basis of accounting.

Reporting the Village as a Whole

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities reflect how the Village did financially during 2005, within the limitations of cash basis accounting. The statement of net assets presents the cash balances of the governmental activities of the Village at year end. The statement of activities compares cash disbursements with program receipts for each governmental program. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services and grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts. The comparison of cash disbursements with program receipts.

These statements report the Village's cash position and the changes in cash position. Keeping in mind the limitations of the cash basis of accounting, you can think of these changes as one way to measure the Village's financial health. Over time, increases or decreases in the Village's cash position is one indicator of whether the Village's financial health is improving or deteriorating. When evaluating the Village's financial condition, you should also consider other nonfinancial factors as well such as the Village property tax base, the condition of the Village's capital assets and infrastructure, the extent of the Village's debt obligations, the reliance on non-local financial resources for operations and the need for continued growth in the major local revenue sources such as property and income taxes.

In the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, the Village consists of one type of activity:

<u>Governmental Activities</u> – All of the Village's basic services are reported here. State grants and entitlements finance most of these activities. Benefits provided through governmental activities are not necessarily paid for by the people receiving them.

Reporting the Government's Most Significant Funds

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Village's major funds – not the Village as a whole. The Village establishes separate funds to better manage its many activities and to help demonstrate that money that is restricted as to how it may be used is being spent for the intended purpose. The funds of the Village consist of one category: governmental.

Governmental Funds - All of the Village's activities are reported in governmental funds. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed view of the Village's governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent to finance the Village's programs. The Village's significant governmental funds are presented on the financial statements in separate columns. The information for nonmajor funds (funds whose activity or balances are not large enough to warrant separate reporting) is combined and presented in total in a single column. The Village's major governmental funds are the General, Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair, and State Highway Funds. The programs reported in governmental funds are equal to those reported in the governmental activities section of the entity-wide statements.

The Village as a Whole

Table 1 provides a summary of the Government's net assets for 2005 compared to 2004 on a cash basis:

(Table 1) Net Assets

-	Governmental Activities		
_	2005	2004	
Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$49,697	\$44,504	
Total Assets	49,697 44,5		
Net Assets			
Restricted for:			
Capital Projects	0	325	
Other Purposes	13,743	15,056	
Unrestricted	35,954	29,123	
Total Net Assets	\$49,697 \$44,504		

As mentioned previously, net assets of governmental activities increased \$5,193 or 11.67 percent during 2005. The primary reason contributing to the increases in cash balances was as follows:

• The Village received \$19,450 from AEP during 2005 for building permits to demolish several buildings.

Table 2 reflects the changes in net assets in 2005. Since the Village did not prepare financial statements in this format for 2004, a comparative analysis of government-wide data has not been presented. In future years, when prior year information is available, a comparative analysis will be presented.

(Table 2)

	Governmental Activities 2004
<u>Receipts:</u>	
Program Receipts:	
Charges for Services and Sales	\$20,232
Operating Grants and Contributions	9,257
Total Program Receipts	29,489
General Receipts:	
Property Taxes	271
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted	
to Specific Programs	68,570
Interest	111
Sale of Capital Assets	3,258
Miscellaneous	4,324
Total General Receipts	76,534
Total Receipts	106,023
Disbursements:	
General Government	63,182
Security of Persons and Property	24,300
Leisure Time Activities	348
Community Environment	948
Basic Utility Services	239
Transportation	10,613
Debt Service:	
Principal	1,200
Total Disbursements	100,830
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	5,193
Net Assets, January 1, 2005	44,504
Net Assets, December 31, 2005	\$49,697

Changes in Net Assets

Program receipts represent only 27.81 percent of total receipts and are primarily comprised of restricted intergovernmental receipts such as motor vehicle license and gas tax money, court fines, and building permits.

General receipts represent 72.19 percent of the Village's total receipts. Grants and entitlements make up 64.67 percent of the Village's total receipts. Other receipts represent 4.08 percent of total receipts and are comprised of primarily refunds and reimbursements. Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets represents 3.07 percent of total receipts.

Disbursements for General Government represent the overhead costs of running the Village and the support services provided for the other Township activities. These include the costs of council, the mayor, and the fiscal officer, as well as internal services such as payroll and purchasing. Since these costs do not represent direct services to residents, we try to limit these costs.

Security of Persons and Property are costs associated with fire protection and emergency services. Transportation are costs associated with maintaining Village streets.

Governmental Activities

If you look at the Statement of Activities on page 10 you will see that the first column lists the major services provided by the Village. The next column identifies the costs of providing these services. The major program disbursements for governmental activities are general governments, which account for \$64,057 or 63.53 percent of all governmental disbursements. Security of persons and property also represents a significant cost, about 24.10 percent. The next columns of the Statement entitled Program Receipts identify amounts from charges and grants received by the Village that must be used to provide a specific service. The net Receipt (Disbursement) column compares the program receipts to the cost of the service. This "net cost" amount represents the cost of the service, which ends up being paid from money provided by local taxpayers. These net costs are paid from the general receipts, which are presented at the bottom of the Statement. A comparison between the total cost of services and the net cost is presented in Table 3.

(Table 3)

(Table 3)					
Governmental Activities					
	Total Cost	Net Cost			
	Of Services	of Services			
	2005	2005			
General Government	\$63,182	\$42,950			
Security of Persons and Property	24,300	24,300			
Leisure Time Activities	348	348			
Community Environment	948	948			
Basic Utility Services	239	239			
Transporation	10,613	1,356			
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	1,200	1,200			
Total Expenses	\$100,830	\$71,341			

The dependence upon property and other local tax receipts is apparent as over 70.75 percent of governmental activities are supported through these general receipts.

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The Village's Funds

Total governmental funds had receipts of \$106,023 and disbursements of \$100,830. The greatest change within governmental funds occurred within the General Fund. The fund balance of the General Fund increased \$6,831 as the result of receipts exceeding disbursements for 2005. The fund balance of the Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund decreased \$2,314 to \$3,609 and the State Highway Fund had an increase of \$1,001 to \$10,134.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The Village's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

During 2005, the Village amended its General Fund budget one time to reflect changing circumstances. Final budgeted receipts increased \$5,569 or 6.29 percent from the original budgeted receipts. The difference between final budgeted receipts and actual receipts was \$2,645 or 2.81 percent.

General Fund final disbursements were budgeted at \$117,123 while actual disbursements were \$89,892. Final budgeted disbursements did not change from the original budgeted disbursements.

Debt Administration

At December 31, 2005, the Village had outstanding debt consisting of a \$5,600 OWDA Loan Payable.

Current Issues

The challenge for all government's is to provide quality service in streets and safety to the public, while staying within the restrictions imposed by limited and, in some cases, shrinking funding. We have reviewed our sources of revenue and are determined to keep our spending in line with our revenue.

Contacting the Government's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Government's finances and to reflect the Government's accountability for the monies it receives. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to April Stinson, Fiscal Officer, Village of Cheshire, Gallia County, P.O. Box 276, Cheshire, OH 45620.

Statement of Net Assets December 31, 2005

	Governmental Activities
Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$49,697
Equity in robled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 4 9,097
Total Assets	49,697
<u>Net Assets:</u>	
Restricted for:	
Other Purposes	13,743
Unrestricted	35,954
Total Net Assets	\$49,697

VILLAGE OF CHESHIRE, GALLIA COUNTY Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005

Net (Disbursements) Receipts and Changes in **Program Receipts** Net Assets Charges for Operating Services and Grants and Governmental Disbursements Contributions Sales Activities Governmental Activities: General Government \$63,182 \$20,232 \$0 (\$42,950) Security of Persons and Property 24,300 0 0 (24,300) Leisure Time Activities 348 0 0 (348) Community Environment 948 0 0 (948) **Basic Utility Services** 239 0 0 (239) Transportation 10,613 0 9,257 (1,356) Debt Service: Principal Retirement 1,200 0 0 (1,200) Total Governmental Activities \$100,830 \$20,232 \$9,257 (71,341)

General Receipts:

Property Taxes	271
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs	68,570
Earnings on Investments	111
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	3,258
Miscellaneous	4,324
Total General Receipts	76,534
Change in Net Assets	5,193
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	44,504
Net Assets at End of Year	\$49,697

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds December 31, 2005

	General	Street Construction Maintenance and Repair	State Highway
Assets: Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$35,954	\$3,609	\$10,134
Equity in Fooled Cash and Cash Equivalents		\$3,009	\$10,134
Total Assets	\$35,954	\$3,609	\$10,134
<u>Fund Balances:</u> Reserved for Encumbrances Unreserved General Fund Special Revenue Funds	3,756 32,198 0	2,265 0 1,344	0 0 10,134
Total Fund Balances	\$35,954	\$3,609	\$10,134

Other	Total
Governmental	Governmental
Funds	Funds
\$0	\$49,697
\$0	\$49,697
0	6,021
0	32,198
0	11,478
\$0	\$49,697

VILLAGE OF CHESHIRE, GALLIA COUNTY Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005

	General	Street Constuction Maintenance and Repair	State Highway
<u>Receipts:</u>			
Property Taxes	\$271	\$0	\$0
Fines, Licenses and Permits	20,232	0	0
Intergovernmental	68,570	8,269	988
Earnings on Investments	68	30	13
Miscellaneous	7,582	0	0
Total Receipts	96,723	8,299	1,001
Disbursements:			
Current:			
General Government	63,182	0	0
Security of Persons and Property	24,300	0	0
Leisure Time Activities	348	0	0
Community Envirement	948	0	0
Basic Utility Services	239	0	0
Transportaion	0	10,613	0
Debt Service:			
Principal Retirement	875	0	0
Total Disbursements	89,892	10,613	0
Net Change in Fund Balances	6,831	(2,314)	1,001
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	29,123	5,923	9,133
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$35,954	\$3,609	\$10,134

Total
Governmental
Funds
\$271
20,232
77,827
111
7,582
1,502
106,023
63,182
24,300
348
948
239
10,613
,
1,200
100,830
5,193
44,504
\$49,697

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) General Fund

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Budgeted A	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
<u>Receipts:</u>				
Property Taxes	\$3,009	\$3,008	\$271	(\$2,737)
Intergovernmental	65,960	65,960	68,570	2,610
Fines, Licenses and Permits	5,500	11,070	20,232	9,162
Earnings on Investments	300	300	68	(232)
Miscellaneous	13,740	13,740	7,582	(6,158)
Total Receipts	88,509	94,078	96,723	2,645
Disbursements:				
Current:				
General Government	80,673	80,673	64,057	16,616
Security of Persons and Property	30,500	30,500	24,300	6,200
Leisure Time Activities	2,500	2,500	348	2,152
Basic Utility Services	2,000	2,000	948	1,052
Transportation	1,450	1,450	239	1,211
Total Disbursements	117,123	117,123	89,892	27,231
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	(28,614)	(23,045)	6,831	29,876
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	29,123	29,123	29,123	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$509	\$6,078	\$35,954	\$29,876

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) Street Construction Maintenance and Repair For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Budgeted A	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
<u>Receipts:</u>				
Intergovernmental	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$8,269	(\$731)
Earnings on Investments	150	150	30	(120)
Miscellaneous	1,850	1,850	0	(1,850)
Total Receipts	11,000	11,000	8,299	(2,701)
<u>Disbursements:</u>				
Current:				
Transportation	16,923	16,923	10,613	6,310
Total Disbursements	16,923	16,923	10,613	6,310
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	(5,923)	(5,923)	(2,314)	3,609
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	5,923	5,923	5,923	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$0	\$0	\$3,609	\$3,609

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis)

State Highway

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
<u>Receipts:</u>				
Intergovernmental	\$0	\$0	\$988	\$988
Earnings on Investments	0	0	13	13
Total Receipts	0	0	1,001	1,001
<u>Disbursements:</u> Current:				
Transportation	9,133	9,133	0	9,133
Total Disbursements	9,133	9,133	0	9,133
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	(9,133)	(9,133)	1,001	10,134
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	9,133	9,133	9,133	0
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$0	\$0	\$10,134	\$10,134

<u>Note 1 – Reporting Entity</u>

The Village of Cheshire, Gallia County, Ohio (the Village), is a body politic and corporate established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Village is directed by a publicly elected six-member Village Council. The Village also has an elected Mayor and Fiscal Officer.

The Village provides general government services and maintenance of Village streets and bridges. The Village of Middleport, Meigs County provides the Village with fire protection on a contract basis.

The Village participates in the Ohio Village Association Risk Management Authority (OTARMA), a public entity risk-sharing pool. Note 7 to the financial statements provide additional information for this entity.

The Village's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the Village is financially accountable.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

As discussed further in Note 2.C, these financial statements are presented on a cash basis of accounting. This cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting. In the government-wide financial statements, Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, have been applied, to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting to the cash basis of accounting. In Standards Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, have been applied, to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case GASB prevails. Following are the more significant of the Village's accounting policies.

A. Basis of Presentation

The Village's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the Village as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government. The statements distinguish between those activities of the Village that are governmental and those that are considered business-type. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts or other nonexchange transactions. The Village has no Business-type activities.

VILLAGE OF CHESHIRE, GALLIA COUNTY Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The statement of net assets presents the cash balance of the governmental activities of the Village at year end. The statement of activities compares disbursements with program receipts for each of the Village's governmental activities. Disbursements are reported by function. A function is a group of related activities designed to accomplish a major service or regulatory program for which the Village is responsible. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services, grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and receipts of interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing on a cash basis or draws from the Village's general receipts.

Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the Village segregates transactions related to certain Village functions or activities in separate funds to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Village at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

B. Fund Accounting

The Village uses fund accounting to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Funds are used to segregate resources that are restricted as to use. The funds of the Village are all governmental.

Governmental Funds

The Village classifies funds financed primarily from taxes, intergovernmental receipts (e.g. grants), and other nonexchange transactions as governmental funds. Governmental funds focus on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources.

The following is the Village's major governmental funds:

<u>*General Fund*</u> – This fund is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the Village for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

<u>Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund</u> – This fund receives gasoline tax and motor vehicle tax money to pay for constructing, maintaining and repairing Village streets.

<u>State Highway Fund</u> – This fund receives gasoline tax and motor vehicle tax money to pay for constructing, maintaining and repairing Village streets.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The other governmental funds of the Village account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

C. Basis of Accounting

The Village's financial statements are prepared using the cash basis of accounting. Receipts are recorded in the Village's financial records and reported in the financial statements when cash is received rather than when earned and disbursements are recorded when cash is paid rather than when a liability is incurred.

D. Budgetary Process

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the Village may appropriate.

The appropriations ordinance is the Village's authorization to spend resources and sets limits on disbursements plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Village. The legal level of control has been established at the fund, function and object level for all funds.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in receipts are identified by the Village Clerk. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the amended certificated of estimated resources in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by the Village.

The appropriations ordinance is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation ordinance for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Village during the year.

E. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the Village is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through Village records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments. Investments are reported as assets. Accordingly, purchases of investments are not recorded as disbursements, and sales of investments are not recorded as receipts. Gains or losses at the time of sale are recorded as receipts or negative receipts (contra revenue), respectively.

During 2005, the Village had no investments.

Interest earnings are allocated to Village funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions.

F. Inventory and Prepaid Items

The Village reports disbursements for inventories and prepaid items when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

G. Capital Assets

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

H. Accumulated Leave

In certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment or retirement, employees are entitled to cash payments for unused leave. Unpaid leave is not reflected as a liability under the Village's modified cash basis of accounting.

I. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The Village recognizes the disbursement for employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 8 and 9, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for postretirement health care benefits.

J. Long-Term Obligations

The Village's cash basis financial statements do not report liabilities for bonds or other long-term obligations. Proceeds of debt are reported when the cash is received and principal and interest payments are reported when paid.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

L. Net Assets

Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net assets restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for state grants reported in special revenue funds.

The Village's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an obligation is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

M. Fund Balance Reserves

The Village reserves any portion of fund balances which is not available for appropriation or which is legally segregated for a specific future use. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund balance, which is available for appropriation in future periods.

Note 3 - Change in Basis of Accounting

Change in Basis of Accounting

Last year the Village reported fund financial statements by fund type using the regulatory basis of accounting as prescribed by the State Auditor's Office. This year the Village has implemented the modified cash basis of accounting described in note 2. For Fiscal Year 2005, the Village has implemented GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments," GASB Statement No. 37, "Basic Financial Statements for State and Local Governments: Omnibus," GASB Statement No. 38 "Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures," GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures." The implementation of GASB Statement No. 40 had some effect on the disclosure requirements, however, there was no effect on the prior period fund balances of the Village. The fund financial statements now present each major fund in a separate column with nonmajor funds aggregated and presented in a single column, rather than a column for each fund type.

Note 4 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Budgetary Basis presented for the General Fund, Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund and the State Highway Fund are prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. There are no differences between the budgetary basis and the modified cash basis.

Note 5 – Deposits and Investments

Monies held by the Village are classified by State statute into three categories.

Active monies are public monies determined to be necessary to meet current demands upon the Village treasury. Active monies must be maintained either as cash in the Village treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Note 5 – Deposits and Investments - (continued)

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Trustees have identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies, which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts, including passbook accounts.

Public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit. These institutions may either specifically collateralize individual accounts in lieu of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), or may pledge a pool of government securities valued at least 105% of the total value of public funds on deposit at the institution. Repurchase agreements must be secured by the specific government securities upon which the repurchase agreements are based. These securities must be obligations of or guaranteed by the United States and mature or be redeemable within five years of the date of the related repurchase agreement. State law does not require security for public deposits and investments to be maintained in the Village name. During fiscal year 2005, the Village complied with the provisions of these statutes.

Interim monies held by the Village can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or Ohio local governments;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- 6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).
- 8. Certain banker's acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the date of purchase in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of interim monies available for investment at any time; and

Note 5 – Deposits and Investments - (continued)

9. Under limited circumstances, debt interests rated in either of the two highest rating classifications by at least two nationally recognized ratings agencies.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the Village, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investment may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer of qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

The following information classifies deposits by categories of risk as defined in GASB Statement No. 3, "Deposits with Financial Institutions, Investments and Reverse Repurchase Agreements" and GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures."

Deposits: Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Village's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the Village.

At December 31, 2005, the carrying amount of all Village deposits was \$49,697. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2005, the Village's bank balance of \$59,093 was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance.

The Village has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the Village or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposite being secured.

<u>Note 6 – Property Taxes</u>

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property located in the Village. Real property tax receipts received in 2005 represent the collection of 2004 taxes. Real property taxes received in 2005 were levied after October 1, 2004, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2004, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax receipts received in 2005 represent the collection of 2004 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in 2004 became a lien on December 31, 2003, were levied after October 1, 2004, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

Note 6 – Property Taxes - (continued)

Tangible personal property tax receipts received in 2005 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2005 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in 2005 were levied after October 1, 2004, on the true value as of December 31, 2004. Tangible personal property is currently assessed at 25 percent of true value for capital assets and 23 percent for inventory. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, the first payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

The full tax rate for all Village operations for the year ended December 31, 2005, was \$0.30 mils per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property upon which 2005 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Total Assessed Value	\$1,727,062
Tangible Personal Property	94,390
Manufactured Homes	22,652
Real Property	\$1,610,020

<u>Note 7 – Risk Management</u>

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees and natural disasters. During 2005 the Village contracted with the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan (OGRMP). OGRMP provides general liability, comprehensive property, public official's liability, vehicles and law enforcement liability coverages.

There were no significant reductions in coverage from prior years and claims have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three years. The Village pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is based on accident history and administrative costs.

<u>Note 8 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan</u>

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Village participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20 percent per year). Under the member directed plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and vested employer contributions plus any investment earnings.

The combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the combined plan, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar to the traditional plan benefit. Member contributions, whose investment is self-directed by the member, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the member directed plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Members of the member directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or (800) 222-7377.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement or public safety participating in the traditional plan, were required to contribute 8.5 percent of their annual covered salaries. Members participating in the traditional plan who were in law enforcement contributed 10.1 percent of their annual covered salary; members in public safety contributed 9 percent. The Village's contribution rate for pension benefits for 2005 was 9.55 percent, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety. For those classifications, the Village's pension contributions were 13.55 percent of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The Village's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2004 were \$4,777, \$4,086, and \$3,778, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2005, 2004 and 2004.

Note 9 - Postemployment Benefits

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) provides postretirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with either the traditional or combined plans. Health care coverage for disability recipients and primary survivor recipients is available. Members of the memberdirected plan do not qualify for postretirement health care coverage. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit as described in *GASB Statement No. 12*. A portion of each employer's contribution to the traditional or combined plans is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by State statute. The 2005 local government employer contribution rate was 13.55 percent of covered payroll (16.7 percent for public safety and law enforcement); 4.00 percent of covered payroll was the portion that was used to fund health care.

Note 9 - Postemployment Benefits - (continued)

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPERS's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2004, include a rate of return on investments of 8.00 percent, an annual increase in active employee total payroll of 4.00 percent compounded annually (assuming no change in the number of active employees) and an additional increase in total payroll of between .50 percent and 6.3 percent based on additional annual pay increases. Health care premiums were assumed to increase between 1.00 and 6.00 percent annually for the next eight years and 4.00 percent annually after eight years.

All investments are carried at market. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Assets are adjusted to reflect 25 percent of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually.

At December 31, 2004, the number of active contributing participants in the traditional and combined plans was 369,885. Actual employer contributions for 2005 which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$2,000. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. OPERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2004, (the latest information available) were \$10.5 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$26.9 billion and \$16.4 billion, respectively.

On September 9, 2005, the OPERS Retirement Board adopted a Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) with an effective date of January 1, 2008. The HCPP restructures OPERS' health care coverage to improve the financial solvency of the fund in response to increasing health care costs.



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards

Village Council Village of Cheshire P.O. Box 276 Cheshire, OH 45620

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Cheshire, Gallia County, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 24, 2006 As described in Note 3, during the year ended June 30, 2005, the Village has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*, GASB Statement No. 37, *Basic Financial Statements for State and Local Governments* in No. 38 *Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures* and GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures*. 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 of America.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Village's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to opine on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we did not deem a reportable condition, that we have reported to management of the Village in a separate letter dated August 24, 2006.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Village's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants, 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 that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*, which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2005-01.



Village Council Village of Cheshire, Gallia County Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards

This report is intended for the information and use of the Village Council, management, and audit committee, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

1. L. Uhrig and Associates, Inc.

J. L. UHRIG AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

August 24, 2006

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

Finding Number 2005-01

Section 5705.36 of the Ohio Revised Code, in summary, states that the estimated resources should be reduced when actual revenues are determined to be lower than expected. The Village estimated resources more than actual receipts for the year, which could lead to the Village appropriating more than is actually available to spend in the Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund and State Highway Fund.

The District should monitor each fund so that when revenues are lower than expected an amendment to reduce the estimated resources can be done.

Officials' Response

We did not receive a response from the Officials of the Village to this finding.

VILLAGE OF CHESHIRE, GALLIA COUNTY Corrective Action Plan For the Years Ended December 31, 2005

Finding	Planned	Anticipated	Contact
Number	Corrective Action	Completion Date	Person
2005-001	The Village plans to monitor receipts more closely and properly reduce certified receipts when necessary.	Immediately	April Stinson, Fiscal Officer

VILLAGE OF CHESHIRE, GALLIA COUNTY Schedule of Prior Audit Findings For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Description	Status	Comments
Government Auditing Standards:		
1. ORC 117.28 - a finding for recovery was issued to recover money illegally expended in the amount of \$682 in favor of the General Fund.	Not Corrected	The Village has turned this matter over to the County Prosecutor.
2. ORC 117.28 - a finding for recovery was issued to recover money illegally expended in the amount of \$2,326.50 in favor of the General Fund.	Not Corrected	The Village has turned this matter over to the County Prosecutor.
 ORC 5705.36 - estimated resources exceeded actual receipts, which could allow appropriations to be set above fund balances and lead to deficit spending. 	Not Corrected	The Fiscal Officer will monitor more closely.



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VILLAGE OF CHESHIRE

GALLIA COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report which is required to be filed in the Office of the Auditor of State pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in Columbus, Ohio.

Susan Babbrtt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED NOVEMBER 14, 2006