Village of Darbyville Pickaway County Regular Audit For the Years Ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 Fiscal Years Audited Under GAGAS: 2006 and 2005

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Village Council Village of Darbyville 16671 Main Street Darbyville, Ohio 43164

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Village of Darbyville, Pickaway County, prepared by Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2005 through December 31, 2006. 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.

The financial statements in the attached report are presented in accordance with a regulatory basis of accounting prescribed or permitted by the Auditor of State. Due to a February 2, 2005 interpretation from the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), modifications were required to the *Independent Auditor's Report* on your financial statements. While the Auditor of State does not legally require your government to prepare financial statements pursuant to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), the AICPA interpretation requires auditors to formally acknowledge that you did not prepare your financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The attached report includes an opinion relating to GAAP presentation and measurement requirements, but does not imply the statements are misstated under the non-GAAP regulatory basis. The *Independent Auditor's Report* also includes an opinion on the financial statements using the regulatory format the Auditor of State permits.

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 Darbyville is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Jaylor

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

August 23, 2007

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Member American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

Village Council Village of Darbyville Pickaway County 16671 Main Street Darbyville, Ohio 43164

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Village of Darbyville, Pickaway County, (the Village) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure 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 described in Note 1, the Village has prepared these financial statements using accounting practices the Auditor of State prescribes or permits. These practices differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Although we cannot reasonably determine the effects on the financial statements of the variances between these regulatory accounting practices and GAAP, we presume they are material.

Revisions to GAAP would require the Village to reformat its financial statement presentation and make other changes effective for the year ended December 31, 2004. Instead of the combined funds the accompanying financial statements present for 2006 and 2005, the revisions require presenting entity wide statements and also to present its larger (i.e., major) funds separately. While the Village does not follow GAAP, generally accepted auditing standards require us to include the following paragraph if the statements do not substantially conform to the new GAAP presentation requirements. The Auditor of State permits, but does not require governments to reformat their statements. The Village has elected not to reformat its statements. Since the Village does not use GAAP to measure financial statement amounts, the following paragraph does not imply the amounts reported are materially misstated under the accounting basis the Auditor of State permits. Our opinion on the fair presentation of the amounts reported pursuant to its non-GAAP basis is in the second following paragraph.

In our opinion, because of the effects of the matter discussed in the preceding two paragraphs, the financial statements referred to above for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 do not present fairly, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the Village as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, or its changes in financial position or cash flows of its proprietary funds for the years then ended.

Village of Darbyville Pickaway County Independent Auditor's Report Page 2

Also, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the combined fund cash balances of the Village of Darbyville, Pickaway County, as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and its combined cash receipts and disbursements for the years then ended on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

The aforementioned revision to generally accepted accounting principles also requires the Village to include Management's Discussion & Analysis for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. The Village has not presented Management's Discussion & Analysis, which accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the financial statements.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 3, 2007, 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 grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing. It does not opine 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*. It should be read in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Balistra, Harr & Scherur

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc.

July 3, 2007

# COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	<b>Governmental Fund Types</b>		_
	General	Special Revenue	Totals (Memorandum Only)
Cash Receipts:			
Property Taxes	\$ 4,129	\$ -	\$ 4,129
Intergovernmental	25,434	11,806	37,240
Earnings on Investments	1,315	1,315	2,630
Miscellaneous	22	125	147
Total Cash Receipts	30,900	13,246	44,146
Cash Disbursements:			
Current:			
Security of Persons & Property	5,041	-	5,041
Public Health Service	333	-	333
Leisure Time Activities	2,483	-	2,483
Transportation	-	3,715	3,715
General Government	20,088		20,088
Total Cash Disbursements	27,945	3,715	31,660
Total Cash Receipts Over Cash Disbursements	2,955	9,531	12,486
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	50,471	38,676	89,147
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$ 53,426	\$ 48,207	\$ 101,633

# COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Proprietary Fund Type
Operating Cash Receipts:	Enterprise
Charges for Services	\$ 18,630
Total Operating Cash Receipts	18,630
Operating Cash Disbursements:	
Personal services	3,420
Contractual services	9,333
Supplies and Materials	7,069
Total Operating Cash Disbursements	19,822
Operating Loss	(1,192)
Non-Operating Cash Receipts:	
Earnings on Investments	2,631
Total Non-Operating Cash Receipts	2,631
Net Cash Receipts Over Cash Disbursements	1,439
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	53,844
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$ 55,283

# COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	<b>Governmental Fund Types</b>		_
	General	Special Revenue	Totals (Memorandum Only)
Cash Receipts:			
Property Taxes	\$ 4,284	\$ -	\$ 4,284
Intergovernmental	25,165	10,008	35,173
Earnings on Investments	204	205	409
Miscellaneous	49		49
Total Cash Receipts	29,702	10,213	39,915
Cash Disbursements:			
Current:			
Security of Persons & Property	5,195	-	5,195
Public Health Service	357	-	357
Leisure Time Activities	890	-	890
Transportation	-	4,950	4,950
General Government	17,554		17,554
Total Cash Disbursements	23,996	4,950	28,946
Total Cash Receipts Over Cash Disbursements	5,706	5,263	10,969
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	44,765	33,413	78,178
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	<u>\$ 50,471</u>	\$ 38,676	\$ 89,147

# COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

		prietary nd Type
<b>Operating Cash Receipts:</b> Charges for Services	<u>En</u> \$	<b>terprise</b> 19,075
Miscellaneous	Ψ	50
Total Operating Cash Receipts		19,125
<b>Operating Cash Disbursements:</b>		
Personal services		4,192
Contractual services		9,406
Supplies and Materials		5,983
Total Operating Cash Disbursements		19,581
Operating Loss		(456)
Non-Operating Cash Receipts:		
Earnings on Investments		409
Total Non-Operating Cash Receipts		409
Net Cash Receipts Under Cash Disbursements		(47)
Fund Cash Balances, January 1		53,891
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$	53,844

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## A. Description of the Entity

The Village of Darbyville, Pickaway 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 Council, a publicly-elected Mayor, and an appointed Clerk. The Village provides general governmental services, including water utilities. The Village contracts with the Pickaway County Sheriff's Department to provide security of persons and property. Scioto Village in Commercial Point provides fire protection services.

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

# B. Basis of Accounting

These financial statements follow the basis of accounting prescribed or permitted by the Auditor of State, which is similar to the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting. Receipts are recognized when received in cash rather than when earned, and disbursements are recognized when paid rather than when a liability is incurred. Budgetary presentations report budgetary expenditures when a commitment is made (i.e., when an encumbrance is approved).

These statements include adequate disclosure of material matters, as prescribed or permitted by the Auditor of State.

# C. Cash and Investments

The Village maintains an interest-bearing checking account.

# D. Fund Accounting

The Village uses fund accounting to segregate cash that is restricted as to use. The Village classifies its funds into the following types:

- 1. General Fund The General Fund is the general operating fund. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- 2. Special Revenue Funds These funds are used to account for proceeds from specific sources (other than from trusts or for capital projects) that are restricted to expenditure for specific purposes. The Village had the following significant Special Revenue Fund:

*Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund* - This fund receives gasoline tax and motor vehicle tax money for constructing, maintaining and repairing Village streets.

3. Enterprise Fund – This fund accounts for operations that are similar to private business enterprises where management intends that the significant costs of providing certain goods or services will be recovered through user charges. The Village had the following significant Enterprise Fund:

*Water Fund* - This fund receives charges for services from residents to cover the cost of providing this utility.

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

#### E. Budgetary Process

The Ohio Revised Code requires that each fund be budgeted annually.

### 1. Appropriations

Budgetary expenditures (that is, disbursements and encumbrances) may not exceed appropriations at the fund, function, object level of control and appropriations may not exceed estimated resources. The Village Council must annually approve appropriation measures and subsequent amendments. The County Budget Commission must also approve the annual appropriation measure. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end.

#### 2. Estimated Resources

Estimated resources include estimates of cash to be received (budgeted receipts) plus unencumbered cash as of January 1. The County Budget Commission must also approve estimated resources.

#### **3.** Encumbrances

The Ohio Revised Code requires the Village to reserve (encumber) appropriations when individual commitments are made. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are cancelled and reappropriated in the subsequent year.

A summary of 2006 and 2005 budgetary activity appears in Note 3.

## F. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

# G. Accumulated Leave

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

# 2. EQUITY IN POOLED CASH

The Village maintains a cash pool used by all funds. The Ohio Revised Code prescribes allowable deposits and investments. The carrying amount of cash and investments at December 31 was as follows:

**Deposits:** Deposits are either 1) insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation or 2) collateralized by the financial institution's public entity deposit pool.

# 3. BUDGETARY ACTIVITY

Budgetary activity for the years ending December 31, 2006 and 2005 was as follows:

# 2006 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts

Fund Type	Budgeted Receipts	Actual Receipts	Variance
General	\$32,098	\$30,900	(\$1,198)
Special Revenue	9,348	13,246	3,898
Enterprise	18,884	21,261	2,377
Total	\$60,330	\$65,407	\$5,077

## 2006 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures

Fund Type	Appropriation Authority	Disbursements	Variance
General	\$82,568	\$27,945	\$54,623
Special Revenue	47,773	3,715	44,058
Enterprise	72,727	19,822	52,905
Total	\$203,068	\$51,482	\$151,586

# 2005 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts

Fund Type	Budgeted Receipts	Actual Receipts	Variance
General	\$31,130	\$29,702	(\$1,428)
Special Revenue	8,986	10,213	1,227
Enterprise	15,700	19,534	3,834
Total	\$55,816	\$59,449	\$3,633

# 2005 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures

Fund Type	Appropriation Authority	Disbursements	Variance
General	\$75,894	\$23,996	\$51,898
Special Revenue	42,397	4,950	37,447
Enterprise	69,590	19,581	50,009
Total	\$187,881	\$48,527	\$139,354

## 4. **PROPERTY TAX**

Real property taxes become a lien on January 1 preceding the October 1 date for which rates are adopted by Village Council. The State Board of Tax Equalization adjusts these rates for inflation. Property taxes are also reduced for applicable homestead and rollback deductions. Homestead and rollback amounts are then paid by the State, and are reflected in the accompanying financial statements as Intergovernmental Receipts. Payments are due to the County by December 31. If the property owner elects to make semiannual payments, the first half is due December 31. The second half payment is due the following June 20.

Public utilities are also taxed on personal and real property located within the Village.

Tangible personal property tax is assessed by the property owners, who must file a list of such property to the County by each April 30.

The County is responsible for assessing property, and for billing, collecting, and distributing all property taxes on behalf of the Village.

# 5. **RETIREMENT SYSTEMS**

The Village's part-time employees belong to the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) of Ohio. PERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer plan. The plan provides retirement benefits, including postretirement healthcare, and survivor and disability benefits to participants as prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code.

Contribution rates are also prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code. For 2006 and 2005, PERS members contributed 9% and 8.5% of their gross wages, respectively. The Village contributed an amount equal to 13.7% and 13.55% of participants' gross wages for 2006 and 2005, respectively. The Village has paid all contributions required through December 31, 2006.

## 6. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Government is exposed to various risks of property and casualty losses, and injuries to employees.

The Government insures against injuries to employees through the Ohio Bureau of Worker's Compensation.

The Government belongs to the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), a risk-sharing pool available to Ohio local governments. PEP provides property and casualty coverage for its members. PEP is a member of the American Public Entity Excess Pool (APEEP). Member governments pay annual contributions to fund PEP. PEP pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the members' deductibles.

#### Casualty Coverage

For an occurrence prior to January 1, 2006 PEP retains casualty risks up to \$250,000 per occurrence, including claim adjustments expenses. PEP pays a percentage of its contributions to APEEP. APEEP reinsures claims exceeding \$250,000, up to \$1,750,000 per claim and \$10,000,000 in the aggregate per year. For an occurrence on or subsequent to January 1, 2006, the Pool retains casualty risk up to \$350,000 per occurrence, including loss adjustment expenses. Claims exceeding \$350,000 are reinsured with APEEP in an amount not to exceed \$2,650,000 for each claim and \$10,000,000 in the aggregate per year. Governments can elect up to \$10,000,000 in additional coverage with the General Reinsurance Corporation, through contracts with PEP.

### 6. **RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

If losses exhaust PEP's retained earnings, APEEP provides excess *of funds available* coverage up to \$5,000,000 per year, subject to a per-claim limit of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 as noted above.

## Property Coverage

Through 2004, PEP retained property risks, including automobile physical damage, up to \$100,000 on any specific loss in any one occurrence. The Travelers Indemnity Company reinsured losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$500 million per occurrence.

Beginning in 2005, Travelers reinsures specific losses exceeding \$250,000 up to \$600 million per occurrence. APEEP reinsures members for specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$250,000 per occurrence, subject to an annual aggregate loss payment. Travelers provides aggregate stop-loss coverage based upon the combined members' total insurable values. If the stop loss is reached by payment of losses between \$100,000 and \$250,000, Travelers will reinsure specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to their \$600 million per occurrence limit. The aggregate stop-loss limit for 2006 was \$1,901, 127.

The aforementioned casualty and property reinsurance agreements do not discharge PEP's primary liability for claims payments on covered losses. Claims exceeding coverage limits are the obligation of the respective government.

Property and casualty settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

#### **Financial Position**

PEP's financial statements (audited by other accountants) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31, 2006 and 2005 (the latest information available):

	2006	2005
Casualty Coverage:		
Assets	\$30,997,868	\$29,719,675
Liabilities	(15,875,741)	(15,994,168)
Retained Earnings	\$15,122,127	\$13,725,507
Property Coverage:		
Assets	\$5,125,326	\$4,443,332
Liabilities	( 863,163)	(1,068,245)
Retained Earnings	\$4,262,163	\$3,378,087

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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*

Village Council Village of Darbyville Pickaway County 16671 Main Street Pickaway, Ohio 43164

We have audited the financial statements of the Village of Darbyville, Pickaway County, (the Village) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and have issued our report thereon dated July 3, 2007 wherein we noted the Village followed accounting practices the Auditor of State prescribes or permits rather than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

## **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the Village's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the accounting basis described in Note 1 such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the Village's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the Village's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Village's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. Village of Darbyville 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* Page 2

#### **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 grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted certain matters that we have reported to management of the Village in a separate letter dated July 3, 2007.

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

Balistra, Harr & Scherur

Balestra, Harr & Scherer, CPAs, Inc. July 3, 2007





VILLAGE OF DARBYVILLE

**PICKAWAY 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 Babbitt

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

CERTIFIED SEPTEMBER 4, 2007