RADNOR TOWNSHIP DELAWARE COUNTY Regular Audit December 31, 2008 and 2007

Perry & AssociatesCertified Public Accountants, A.C.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Board of Trustees Radnor Township Community Center 4061 St. Rt. 203 Radnor, Ohio 43066

We have reviewed the *Independent Accountants' Report* of Radnor Township, Delaware County, prepared by Perry & Associates, Certified Public Accountants, A.C., for the audit period January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2008. 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 Accountants' 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 Accountants' 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. Radnor Township is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Saylor

June 12, 2009

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PARKERSBURG 1035 Murdoch Avenue Parkersburg, WV 26101 (304) 422-2203 MARIETTA 428 Second Street Marietta, OH 45750 (740) 373-0056

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

June 5, 2009

Radnor Township Delaware County 4061 State Rt. 203 Radnor, OH 43066

To the Board of Trustees:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Radnor Township**, **Delaware County**, **Ohio**, (the Township) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Township'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 the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. 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 our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described more fully in Note 1, the Township 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.

Instead of the combined funds the accompanying financial statements present, GAAP requires presenting entity wide statements and also presenting the Township's larger (i.e. major) funds separately. While the Township does not follow GAAP, generally accepted auditing standards requires us to include the second 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 Township has elected not to follow GAAP statement formatting requirements. 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.

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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, 2008 and 2007 do not present fairly, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the Township as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 or their changes in financial position for the years then ended.

Also, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the combined fund cash balances for Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and its combined cash receipts and disbursements for the years then ended on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

The Township has not presented Management's Discussion and 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 June 5, 2009 on our consideration of the Township'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. While we did 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*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Respectfully Submitted,

Perry and Associates

Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

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COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

	Governmental Fund Types					
		General	Special Revenue			Totals morandum Only)
Cash Receipts:						
Local Taxes	\$	80,328	\$	84,158	\$	164,486
Intergovernmental	·	96,593	·	119,761	·	216,354
Charges for Services		1,100		9,900		11,000
Licenses, Permits, and Fees		-		9,900		9,900
Earnings on Investments		9,536		2,416		11,952
Miscellaneous		6,618		16,255		22,873
Total Cash Receipts		194,175		242,390		436,565
Cash Disbursements:						
Current:		145 246				145 246
General Government Public Safety		145,246		88,040		145,246 88,040
Public Works		2,500		94,577		97,077
Health		9,770		17,723		27,493
Capital Outlay		70,000		340,198		410,198
Debt Service:		70,000		3.10,170		110,150
Redemption of Principal		_		14,478		14,478
Interest and Fiscal Charges		-		3,241		3,241
Total Cash Disbursements		227,516		558,257		785,773
Total Cash Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements		(33,341)		(315,867)		(349,208)
Other Financing Receipts:						
Note Proceeds		_		241,600		241,600
Sale of Fixed Assets		-		10,200		10,200
Total Other Financing Receipts				251,800		251,800
Excess of Cash Receipts and Other Financing						
Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements		(33,341)		(64,067)		(97,408)
Fund Cash Balances, January 1		476,403		287,752		764,155
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$	443.062	\$	223,685	\$	666,747

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCE FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

	Fiduciary Fund Type
	Private Purpose Trust
Operating Cash Receipts:	
Total Operating Cash Receipts	\$ -
Operating Cash Disbursements: Purchased Services	24
Total Operating Cash Disbursements	24
Net Receipts over/(under) Disbursements	(24)
Non-Operating Cash Receipts: Earnings on Investments	7
Total Non-Operating Cash Receipts	7
Non-Operating Cash Disbursements:	
Total Non-Operating Cash Disbursements	
Excess Of Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	(17)
Fund Cash Balance, January 1	828
Fund Cash Balance, December 31	\$ 811

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

	Gov	-		
	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Totals (Memorandum Only)
Cash Receipts:				
Local Taxes	\$ 80,721	\$ 85,120	\$ -	\$ 165,841
Intergovernmental	155,630	117,277	-	272,907
Charges for Services	591	10,409	-	11,000
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	-	9,400	-	9,400
Earnings on Investments	17,333	3,339	-	20,672
Miscellaneous	2,166	5,470		7,636
Total Cash Receipts	256,441	231,015		487,456
Cash Disbursements:				
Current:				
General Government	113,390	-	-	113,390
Public Safety	-	66,107	-	66,107
Public Works	-	110,818	-	110,818
Health	4,000	31,020	-	35,020
Capital Outlay	13,804	112,407	-	126,211
Debt Service:		17.466	50.750	
Redemption of Principal	-	17,466	59,750	77,216
Interest and Fiscal Charges		253	1,793	2,046
Total Cash Disbursements	131,194	338,071	61,543	530,808
Total Cash Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	125,247	(107,056)	(61,543)	(43,352)
Other Financing Receipts and (Disbursements):				
Note Proceeds	-	80,037	-	80,037
Sale of Fixed Assets	-	750	-	750
Transfers-In	36,087	=	_	36,087
Transfers-Out	<u> </u>		(36,087)	(36,087)
Total Other Financing Receipts/(Disbursements)	36,087	80,787	(36,087)	80,787
Excess of Cash Receipts and Other Financing Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements and Other Financing Disbursements	161,334	(26,269)	(97,630)	37,435
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	315,069	314,021	97,630	726,720
•			Φ.	
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	<u>\$ 476,403</u>	<u>\$ 287,752</u>	2 -	<u>\$ 764,155</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCE FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

	Fiduciary Fund Ty				
		Private Purpose Trust			
Operating Cash Receipts:					
Total Operating Cash Receipts	\$				
Operating Cash Disbursements:					
Total Operating Cash Disbursements					
Net Receipts over/(under) Disbursements					
Non-Operating Cash Receipts: Earnings on Investments		12			
Total Non-Operating Cash Receipts		12			
Non-Operating Cash Disbursements:					
Total Non-Operating Cash Disbursements					
Excess Of Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements		12			
Fund Cash Balance, January 1		816			
Fund Cash Balance, December 31	\$	828			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of the Entity

Radnor Township, Delaware County, Ohio, (the Township) is a body corporate and politic established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Township is directed by a publicly elected three-member Board of Trustees. The Township provides general governmental services including road and bridge maintenance and cemetery maintenance. The Township contracts with the Delaware County Sheriff's Department to provide security of persons and property.

The Township's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the Township 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. Deposits and 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 disbursements, respectively.

The Township Fiscal Officer invests all available funds of the Township in an interest bearing checking account, Certificates of Deposit, and STAROhio. Certificates of Deposit are valued at cost. The investment in STAR Ohio (the State Treasurer's investment pool) is valued at amounts reported by the State Treasurer and is classified as a cash equivalent.

D. Fund Accounting

The Township uses fund accounting to segregate cash that is restricted as to use. The Township 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007 (CONTINUED)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Fund Accounting (Continued)

2. Special Revenue Funds

These funds are used to account for proceeds from specific sources that are restricted to expenditure for specific purposes. The Township has the following significant Special Revenue Fund:

<u>Gasoline Tax Fund</u> - This fund receives gasoline tax money for constructing, maintaining and repairing Township roads.

<u>Fire District Fund</u> - This fund receives tax money from a special fire levy to cover the cost of fire protection.

3. Debt Service Fund

This debt service fund is used to accumulate resources for the payment of bonds and note indebtedness. The Township had the following significant Debt Service Fund:

General Bond Retirement Fund – This fund receives tax money earmarked to retire the bonded debt associated with the construction of the firehouse.

4. Fiduciary Fund (Trust Fund)

Trust funds are used to account for resources restricted by legally binding trust agreements. If the agreement requires the Township to maintain the corpus of the trust, the fund is classified as a nonexpendable trust fund. Other trust funds are classified as expendable. The Township had the following significant Fiduciary Funds:

<u>Private Purpose Trust Funds</u> – These funds receive interest earned from trusts for perpetual care of certain individuals' cemetery lots located in Radnor cemetery.

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, and object level of control and appropriations may not exceed estimated resources. The Board of Trustees must annually approve appropriation measures and subsequent amendments. The County Budget Commission must also approve the annual appropriation measure.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007 (CONTINUED)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

3. Encumbrances

The Ohio Revised Code requires the Township to reserve (encumber) appropriations when commitments are made. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are closed out, and need to be re-appropriated.

A summary of 2008 and 2007 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.

2. EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

	2008	 2007
Demand deposits	\$ 286,677	\$ 392,365
Certificates of Deposit	50,000	50,000
Investments in STAR Ohio	330,881	322,618
Total deposits	\$ 667,558	\$ 764,983

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

Investments: in STAR Ohio are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book-entry form.

3. BUDGETARY ACTIVITY

Budgetary activity for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 follows:

2008 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts

	В	Budgeted		Actual		
Fund Type	F	Receipts		Receipts		ariance
General	\$	175,682	\$	194,175	\$	18,493
Special Revenue		227,802		494,190		266,388
Fiduciary Fund		17		7		(10)
Total	\$	403,501	\$	688,372	\$	284,871

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007 (CONTINUED)

3. BUDGETARY ACTIVITY (Continued)

2008 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures

	Appropriation		Budgetary			
Fund Type	Authority		Expenditures		Variance	
General	\$	601,500	\$	227,516	\$	373,984
Special Revenue		508,000		558,257		(50,257)
Fiduicary Fund		24		24		-
Total	\$	1,109,524	\$	785,797	\$	323,727

2007 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts

	Budgeted			Actual		
Fund Type	Receipts		Receipts		Variance	
General	\$	210,286	\$	292,528	\$	82,242
Special Revenue		225,456		311,802		86,346
Fiduicary Fund		17		12		(5)
Total	\$	435,759	\$	604,342	\$	168,583

2007 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures

	Ap	propriation	Budgetary			_
Fund Type	Authority		Expenditures		Variance	
General	\$	478,000	\$	131,194	\$	346,806
Special Revenue		530,500		338,071		192,429
Debt Service		97,630		97,630		
Total	\$	1,106,130	\$	566,895	\$	539,235

Contrary to ORC Section 5705.36, the Township did not obtain an amended certificate of estimated resources as required.

Contrary to ORC Section 5705.41 (B), expenditures exceeded appropriations disbursements in 2008 in the Fire Levy Fund and the Gasoline Tax Fund in 2007.

4. PROPERTY TAX

Real property taxes become a lien on January 1 preceding the October 1 date for which rates are adopted by Board of Trustees. 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 payment, 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 Township.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007 (CONTINUED)

4. PROPERTY TAX (Continued)

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 Township.

5. DEBT

Debt outstanding at December 31, 2008 was as follows:

	Principal	Rate
SCBA loan	\$ 60,000	5.53%
Snow plow truck loan	48,093	5.18%
Tanker truck loan	181,600_	4.40%
Total	\$ 289,693	

The SCBA loan was for the purchase of SCBA equipment in June of 2008 for \$60,000 from First Bankers Corporation. The loan will be paid off in annual payments of \$22,059, including interest. The first payment is due April 1, 2009. The final payment will be made in April of 2011.

The snow plow truck loan was for the purchase of a snow plow for \$80,037 from Navistar Leasing in 2007. The loan will be paid off in equal installments of \$17,719, including interest. The first payment was made October 6, 2007. The final payment is due October 12, 2011.

The tanker truck loan was for the purchase of a tanker truck in May of 2008 from First Bankers Corporation. The loan will be paid off in equal installments of \$51,695, including interest. The first payment is due November 1, 2009. The final payment is due November 1, 2012.

On May 29, 2007, the Township paid off general obligation bonds with a principal payment of \$59,750. The bonds were originally issued in the amount of \$525,000 to finance the construction of a building for Township purposes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007 (CONTINUED)

5. DEBT (Continued)

Amortization of the above debt, including interest, is scheduled as follows:

Year ending	SCBA	Snow Plow Truck	Tanker Truck	
December 31:	Debt	Debt	Debt	
2009	\$ 22,059	\$ 17,719	\$ 51,695	
2010	22,059	17,719	51,695	
2011	22,059	17,719	51,695	
2012	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	51,695	
Total	\$ 66,177	\$ 53,157	\$ 206,780	

6. RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

The Township's elected officials and employees belong to the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) of Ohio. PERS is a cost-sharing, multi-employer plan. This plan provides retirement benefits, including post retirement 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 2008 and 2007, members of PERS contributed 10% (2008) and 9.5% (2007) of their gross salaries. The Township contributed an amount equal to 14% (2008) and 13.85% (2007) of participants' gross salaries. The Township has paid all contributions required through December 31, 2008.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Pool Membership

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007 (CONTINUED)

7. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Casualty Coverage

For an occurrence prior to January 1, 2006, OTARMA retains casualty risks up to \$250,000 per occurrence, including claim adjustment expenses. OTARMA 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. Claims exceeding \$350,000 are reinsured with APEEP in an amount not to exceed \$2,695,000 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 OTARMA.

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 (prior to January 1, 2006) or \$3,000,000 (on or subsequent to January 1, 2006).

Property Coverage

Through 2004, OTARMA 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. This amount increased to \$300,000 in 2007. For 2007, APEEP reinsures members for specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$300,000 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 in 2006, or \$100,000 and \$300,000 in 2007, Travelers will reinsure specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to their \$600 million per occurrence limit. The aggregate stop-loss limit for 2007 was \$2,014,548.

The aforementioned casualty and property reinsurance agreements do not discharge OTARMA'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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007 (CONTINUED)

7. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Financial Position

OTARMA'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, 2007 and 2006 (the most current available).

	2007	2006
Assets	\$43,210,703	\$42,042,275
Liabilities	(13,357,837)	(12,120,661)
Net Assets	\$29,852,866	\$29,921,614

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, liabilities above include approximately \$12.5 million and \$11.3 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets and retained earnings above also include approximately \$11.6 million and \$10.8 million of unpaid claims to be billed to approximately 950 member governments in the future, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. The Township's share of these unpaid claims collectible in future years is approximately \$5,853. This payable includes the subsequent year's contribution due if the Township terminates participation, as described in the last paragraph below.

Based on discussions with OTARMA, the expected rates OTARMA charges to compute member contributions, which are used to pay claims as they become due, are not expected to change significantly from those used to determine the historical contributions detailed below. By contract, the annual liability of each member is limited to the amount of financial contributions required to be made to OTARMA for each year of membership.

Contributions to OTARMA			
2007	\$ 15,629		
2008	\$ 14,869		

After completing one year of membership, members may withdraw on each anniversary of the date they joined OTARMA provided they provide written notice to OTARMA 60 days in advance of the anniversary date. Upon withdrawal, members are eligible for a full or partial refund of their capital contributions, minus the subsequent year's budgetary contribution. Withdrawing members have no other future obligation to the pool. Also upon withdrawal, payments for all casualty claims and claim expenses become the sole responsibility of the withdrawing member, regardless of whether a claim occurred or was reported prior to the withdrawal.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007 (CONTINUED)

8. TRANSFERS

During 2007, the Township transferred monies from the Debt Service Fund to the General Fund because the general obligation bonds that the Debt Service Fund has been created for had been paid off. This transfer was approved by the Court of Common Pleas and was determined to be appropriate and in compliance with the Ohio Revised Code.

Perry & Associates

Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

PARKERSBURG 1035 Murdoch Avenue Parkersburg, WV 26101 (304) 422-2203 MARIETTA 428 Second Street Marietta, OH 45750 (740) 373-0056

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

June 5, 2009

Radnor Township Delaware County 4061 State Rt. 203 Radnor, OH 43066

To the Board of Trustees:

We have audited the financial statements of **Radnor Township**, **Delaware County**, **Ohio** (the Township) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, and have issued our report thereon dated June 5, 2009, wherein we noted the Township followed accounting practices the Auditor of State prescribes 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 the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Township's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our audit procedures for expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not to opine on the effectiveness of the Township's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the Township's internal control over financial reporting.

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

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in 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 Township's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with its applicable accounting basis, such that there is more than a remote likelihood that the Township's internal control will not prevent or detect a more-than-inconsequential financial statement misstatement.

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Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by *Government Auditing Standards*Page 2

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

We consider findings 2008-001 through 2008-004 described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies resulting in more than a remote likelihood that the Township's internal control will not prevent or detect a material financial statement misstatement.

Our consideration of the 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 the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also material weaknesses. We believe none of the significant deficiencies described above are material weaknesses.

We also noted certain internal control matters that we reported to the Township's management in a separate letter dated June 5, 2009.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Township's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect 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 an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that we must report under Government Auditing Standards which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings as items 2008-001 through 2008-003.

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

Respectfully Submitted,

Perry and Associates

Certified Public Accountants, A.

Yerry Masocutes CAB A. C.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

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

FINDING NUMBER 2008-001

Significant Deficiency / Noncompliance Citation

Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.36 allows all subdivisions to request increased amended certificates of estimated resources and reduced amended certificates upon determination by the fiscal officer that revenue to be collected will be greater or less than the amount in the official certificate of estimated resources.

During 2008 and 2007, the Township did not obtain an increased amended certificate for the Gasoline Tax Fund or the Fire Levy fund when the actual receipts were significantly greater than the budgeted receipts.

The Township should perform a comparison of the estimated resources and the actual receipts periodically in order to determine whether an amended certificate of estimated resources needs to be obtained.

Management's Response – We did not receive a response from officials to this finding.

FINDING NUMBER 2008-002

Significant Deficiency / Noncompliance Citation

Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.41 (B) states that no subdivision or taxing unit shall make any expenditure of money unless the same has been properly appropriated.

Actual disbursements exceeded appropriations in 2008 in the Fire Levy Fund.

We recommend the Township Fiscal Officer modify appropriations with the Board of Township Trustees and County Budget Commission before incurring obligations that would cause expenditures to exceed appropriations. The Township Fiscal Officer should deny any payments until the legislative authority has passed the necessary changes to the appropriation measure.

Management's Response – We did not receive a response from officials to this finding.

FINDING NUMBER 2008-003

Significant Deficiency / Noncompliance Citation

Ohio Revised Code § 5705.41(D) requires that no subdivision or taxing unit shall make any contract or give any order involving the expenditure of money unless a certificate signed by the fiscal officer is attached thereto. The fiscal officer must certify that the amount required meeting any such contract or expenditure has been lawfully appropriated and is in the treasury, or is in the process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund free from any previous encumbrance. Only the subdivision's fiscal officer need sign the certificate. Every contract made without such a certificate shall be void, and no warrant shall be issued in payment of any amount due thereon.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

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

FINDING NUMBER 2008-003 (CONTINUED)

Significant Deficiency / Noncompliance Citation (Continued)

There are several exceptions to the standard requirement stated above that a fiscal officer's certificate must be obtained prior to a subdivision or taxing authority entering into a contract or order involving the expenditure of money. The main exceptions are: "then and now" certificates, blanket certificates, and super blanket certificates, which are provided for in sections 5705.41(D)(1) and 5705.41(D)(3), respectively, of the Ohio Revised Code.

- 1. "Then and Now" certificate If the fiscal officer can certify that both at the time that the contract or order was made ("then"), and at the time that the fiscal officer is completing the certification ("now"), that sufficient funds were available or in the process of collection, to the credit of a proper fund, properly appropriated and free from any previous encumbrance, the taxing authority can authorize the drawing of a warrant for the payment of the amount due. The taxing authority has thirty days from the receipt of the "then and now" certificate to approve payment by ordinance or resolution. Amounts of less than \$3,000 may be paid by the fiscal officer without a resolution or ordinance upon completion of the "then and now" certificate, provided that the expenditure is otherwise lawful. This does not eliminate any otherwise applicable requirement for approval of expenditures by the taxing authority.
- 2. "Then and Now" certificate If the fiscal officer can certify that both at the time that the contract or order was made ("then"), and at the time that the fiscal officer is completing the certification ("now"), that sufficient funds were available or in the process of collection, to the credit of a proper fund, properly appropriated and free from any previous encumbrance, the taxing authority can authorize the drawing of a warrant for the payment of the amount due. The taxing authority has thirty days from the receipt of the "then and now" certificate to approve payment by ordinance or resolution. Amounts of less than \$3,000 may be paid by the fiscal officer without a resolution or ordinance upon completion of the "then and now" certificate, provided that the expenditure is otherwise lawful. This does not eliminate any otherwise applicable requirement for approval of expenditures by the taxing authority.
- 3. Blanket Certificate Fiscal officers may prepare "blanket" certificates for a certain sum of money not in excess of an amount established by resolution or ordinance adopted by a majority of the members of the legislative authority against any specific line item account over a period not running beyond the end of the current fiscal year. The blanket certificates may, but need not, be limited to a specific vendor. Only one blanket certificate may be outstanding at one particular time for any one particular line item appropriation.
- **4.** Super Blanket Certificate The entity may also make expenditures and contracts for any amount from a specific line-item appropriation account in a specified fund upon certification of the fiscal officer for most professional services, fuel, oil, food items, and any other specific recurring and reasonably predictable operating expense. This certification is not to extend beyond the current year. Only one super blanket certificate may be outstanding at a particular time for any one line-item appropriation.

The Township did not properly certify the availability of funds prior to purchase commitment for 60% of the expenditures tested in 2008 and 55% of the expenditures tested during 2007 and there was no evidence that the Township followed the aforementioned exceptions.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

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

FINDING NUMBER 2008-003 (CONTINUED)

Significant Deficiency / Noncompliance Citation (Continued)

Unless the exceptions noted above are used, prior certification is not only required by statute but is a key control in the disbursement process to assure that purchase commitments receive prior approval. To improve controls over disbursements and to help reduce the possibility of the Township's funds exceeding budgetary spending limitations, we recommend that the Fiscal officer certify that the funds are or will be available prior to an obligation being incurred by the Township. When prior certification is not possible, "then and now" certification should be used.

Management's Response – We did not receive a response from officials to this finding.

FINDING NUMBER 2008-004

Significant Deficiency

Accounting for Receipts and Expenditures

Monitoring controls are procedures and supervisory activities performed by management to help ensure that management's objectives are being achieved, including the objective of assuring accurate and reliable financial reports for external reporting purposes. Effective monitoring controls should enable management to identify misclassifications, errors, and omissions in financial reports.

The Fiscal Officer did not accurately post all receipts and expenditures to the Township's accounting ledgers. The following posting errors were noted:

- In 2007, loan proceeds and the subsequent capital outlay were not posted in the Gasoline Tax Fund.
- In 2008, loan proceeds and the two subsequent capital outlays were not posted in the Fire Levy Fund.

To help ensure accuracy and reliability in the financial reporting process, we recommend that management perform a detailed review of its draft financial statements. Such review should include procedures to ensure that all sources of revenues and expenditures are properly identified and classified on the financial statements.

We also recommend the Fiscal Officer refer to the Ohio Township Handbook for guidance to determine the proper classification of receipts and expenditures.

Management's Response – We did not receive a response from officials to this finding.

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; <i>Explain</i>
2006-001	Improper long-term care insurance reimbursement	Yes	Corrected
2006-002	Expenditures from improper funds	Yes	Corrected
2006-003	ORC Section 5705.41B – Expenditures exceed appropriations	No	Not Corrected, Repeated as finding 2008-002
2006-004	ORC Section 5705.41D - Expenditures not properly encumbered	No	Not Corrected, Repeated as finding 2008-003
2006-005	ORC Section 5705.36 – Including encumbered balances in the amount certified to the County Auditor	Yes	Corrected
2006-006	Charging expenditures to 'other expenses'	Yes	Corrected



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

RADNOR TOWNSHIP

DELAWARE 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.

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JUNE 25, 2009