VILLAGE OF ST. HENRY MERCER COUNTY Regular Audit December 31, 2008

Perry & Associates
Certified Public Accountants, A.C.



# Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Village Council Village of St. Henry P.O. Box 410 371 North Linn Street St. Henry, Ohio 45883

We have reviewed the *Independent Accountants' Report* of the Village of St. Henry, Mercer County, prepared by Perry & Associates, Certified Public Accountants, A.C., for the audit period January 1, 2008 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.

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 St. Henry is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

September 25, 2009



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### Perry & Associates

### Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

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#### INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

August 28, 2009

Village of St. Henry Mercer County 371 North Linn Street St. Henry, OH 45883

To the Village Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of **Village of St. Henry, Mercer County, Ohio**, (the Village) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, 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 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 2, the Village has prepared these financial statements following the cash basis of accounting. These practices differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective cash financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Village of St. Henry, Mercer County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2008, and the respective changes in cash financial position, cash flows and the respective budgetary comparison for the General, Income Tax, and Park Improvement Funds thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting Note 2 describes.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 28, 2009, 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. 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.

Village of St. Henry Mercer County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

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 have applied certain limited procedures, consisting principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measuring and presenting the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Respectfully Submitted,

**Perry and Associates** 

Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008 Unaudited

This discussion and analysis of the Village's financial performance provides an overall review of the Village's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2008, 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.

#### **Highlights**

Key highlights for 2008 are as follows:

Net assets of governmental activities decreased \$236,508, or 31 percent, a significant change from the prior year. The fund most affected by the decrease in cash and cash equivalents was the Income Tax Fund, which realized the greatest burden of increased costs in 2008; however, cost increases affected most funds.

The Village's general receipts are primarily intergovernmental and income taxes. These receipts represent respectively 14 and 68 percent of general receipts. Property tax receipts for 2008 changed very little compared to 2007.

The water and sewer operations, the Village's business-type activities, increased net assets by 11 percent.

#### **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 expanded 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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008 Unaudited

#### Reporting the Village as a Whole

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities reflect how the Village did financially during 2008, within the limitations of cash basis accounting. The Statement of Net Assets presents the cash balances and investments of the governmental activities and business type activities of the Village at year-end. The statement of activities compares cash disbursements with program receipts for each governmental program and business-type activity. 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 identifies how each governmental function or business-type activity draws from the Village's general 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 non-financial factors as well such as the Village's 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 has two types of activity:

**Governmental Activities** - Most of the Village's basic services are reported here, including general government, fire, streets, and parks. State and federal grants, income and property taxes finance most of these activities. Benefits provided through governmental activities are not necessarily paid for by the people receiving them.

**Business-type Activity** - The Village has two business-type activities, the provisions of water and sewer. Business-type activities are financed by a fee charged to the customers receiving the service.

#### Reporting the Village'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 Government are split into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds - Most 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 Fund, Income Tax, Park Improvement and Capital Project Funds. The programs reported in governmental funds are closely related to those reported in the governmental activities section of the entity-wide statements. We describe this relationship in reconciliations presented with the governmental fund financial statements.

The Village's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a cash basis. The budgetary statements for the General Fund, Income Tax Fund and Park Improvement Fund are presented to demonstrate the Village's compliance with annually adopted budgets.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008 Unaudited

**Proprietary Funds -** The Village maintains one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds use the same basis of accounting (cash basis) as governmental fund activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match the information provided in statements for the Village as a whole. The Village uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer operations. The enterprise fund statements can be found on pages 18 - 19 of this report.

**Fiduciary Funds** - Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the Village. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Village's own programs. The Village's only fiduciary fund is an agency fund. Only the cash held at year end for the agency fund is reported. The Village's Agency fund had no cash at year end.

#### The Village as a Whole

Table 1 provides a summary of the Village's net assets for 2008 compared to 2007 on a cash basis:

#### (Table 1) **Net Assets**

	Governmen	ntal Activities	Business-Typ	oe Activities	To	otal
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and						
Cash Equivalents	\$ 527,080	\$ 763,588	\$359,738	\$322,236	\$886,818	\$1,085,824
Total Assets	\$ 527,080	\$ 763,588	\$359,738	\$322,236	\$886,818	\$1,085,824
NI ( A )						
Net Assets						
Restricted for:						
Capital Projects	3,165	14,888	-	-	3,165	14,888
Other Purposes	240,340	344,248	-	-	240,340	344,248
Unrestricted	283,575	404,452	359,738	322,236	643,313	726,688
Total Net Assets	\$ 527,080	\$ 763,588	\$359,738	\$322,236	\$886,818	\$1,085,824

The total net cash assets of the Village decreased \$199,006. Net cash assets of governmental activities decreased \$236,508, which represents a 31 percent decrease over fiscal year 2007. Net cash assets of business-type activities increased \$37,502 or 12 percent from fiscal year 2007.

The balance of governmental activities unrestricted net cash assets of \$283,575 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008 Unaudited

Table 2 reflects the changes in net assets on a cash basis in 2008 and 2007 for governmental activities and total primary government.

## (Table 2) Changes in Net Assets

		nmental vities		ss-Type vities	Tot	tal
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Receipts:						
Program Receipts:						
Charges for Services and Sales	\$ 35,739	\$ 35,641	\$ 982,786	\$ 899,990	\$1,018,525	\$ 935,631
Operating Grants and Contributions	121,304	119,733	-	_	121,304	119,733
Capital Grants and Contributions	165,505	731,654			165,505	731,654
Total Program Receipts	322,548	887,028	982,786	899,990	1,305,334	1,787,018
General Receipts:						
Property Taxes	87,362	95,261	-	_	87,362	95,261
Income Taxes	672,312	714,220	-	_	672,312	714,220
License, Fines and Permits	31,062	-	-	-	31,062	-
Sale of Notes	-	-	-	301,500	-	301,500
Sale of Fixed Assets	11,823	_	-	_	11,823	_
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted						
to Specific Programs	141,209	115,819	-	_	141,209	115,819
Interest	13,928	47,520	-	-	13,928	47,520
Miscellaneous	20,000	20,533			20,000	20,533
Total General Receipts	977,696	993,353		301,500	977,696	1,294,853
Total Receipts	1,300,244	1,880,381	982,786	1,201,490	2,283,030	3,081,871
Disbursements:						
Security of Persons and Property	180,278	210,609	-	_	180,278	210,609
Public Health Services	10,000	9,673	-	=	10,000	9,673
Leisure Time Activities	108,650	109,575	-	=	108,650	109,575
Transportation	216,937	169,120	-	_	216,937	169,120
General Government	294,814	201,350	-	_	294,814	201,350
Debt Service	183,741	153,375	-	_	183,741	153,375
Capital Outlay	542,332	1,049,048	-	_	542,332	1,049,048
Water	-	_	356,755	348,952	356,755	348,952
Sewer	-	_	588,529	891,961	588,529	891,961
Total Disbursements	1,536,752	1,902,750	945,284	1,240,913	2,482,036	3,143,663
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	(236,508)	(22,369)	37,502	(39,423)	(199,006)	(61,792)
Net Assets, January 1	763,588	785,957	322,236	361,659	1,085,824	1,147,616
Net Assets, December 31	\$ 527,080	\$ 763,588	\$ 359,738	\$ 322,236	\$ 886,818	\$1,085,824

Program receipts represent only 25 percent of total receipts and are primarily comprised of operating and capital grants and contributions. General receipts represent 75 percent of the Village's total receipts comprised mainly of income taxes. State and federal grants and entitlements make up the balance of the Village's general receipts. Other receipts are very insignificant and somewhat unpredictable revenue sources.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008 Unaudited

General government represents activities related to the governing body as well as activities that directly support Village programs. In 2008, general government cash disbursements totaled \$294,814, or 19 percent of total governmental cash disbursements. General government service programs are primarily supported by general revenues. The Village program, capital outlay, accounted for \$542,332 or 35 percent of total governmental cash disbursements. Capital outlay service programs are primarily supported by general revenues.

The Village program, leisure time activities, accounted for \$108,650 or 7 percent of total governmental cash disbursements. Leisure time activities service programs are primarily supported by charges for services and operating grants and contributions.

#### **Governmental Activities**

If you look at the Statement of Activities 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 for Capital Outlay which account for \$542,332 or 35 percent of all governmental disbursements. General Government also represents a significant cost, about 19 percent of the total governmental disbursements. The next three columns of the Statement entitled Program Receipts identify amounts paid by people who are directly charged for the service and grants received by the Government that must be used to provide a specific service. The net Receipt (Disbursement) column compares the program receipts to the cost of 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)									
	Governr	nental	l Act	ivities					
	Total C	ost	N	let Cost	To	otal Cost	ľ	Net Cost	
	of Serv	ices	of	Services	of	Services	of	Services	
	200	3		2008		2007		2007	
Security of Persons and Property	\$ 180	,278	\$	(180,278)	\$	210,609	\$	(209,209)	
Public Health Services	10	,000		(10,000)		9,673		(9,673)	
Leisure Time Activities	108	,650		(72,911)		109,575		(62,039)	
Transportation	216	,937		(95,633)		169,120		(50,787)	
General Government	294	,814		(294,814)		201,350		(201,350)	
Capital Outlay	542	,332		(376,827)	1	,049,048		(329,289)	
Debt Services:									
Principal	181	,170		(181,170)		153,375		(153,375)	
Interest	2	,571		(2,571)				<u>-</u>	
Total Expenses	\$ 1,536	,752	\$(1	,214,204)	\$ 1	,902,750	\$(1	1,015,722)	

The dependence upon general cash receipts for governmental activities is apparent; with 79 percent of cash disbursements supported through taxes and other general cash receipts during 2008.

#### **Business-Type Activities**

The Water and Sewer funds are the Village's two major enterprise funds. These programs had cash receipts of \$982,786 and cash disbursements of \$945,284 for fiscal year 2008. The net cash assets of the programs increased \$37,502 from 2007.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008 Unaudited

#### The Village's Funds

Total governmental funds for 2008 had receipts of \$1,550,244 and disbursements of \$1,786,752.

General Fund receipts were \$36,338 less than disbursements indicating that the General Fund is in a slight deficit spending situation. It was the recommendation of the finance committee and the administration that a reduction of disbursements was preferable to requesting additional funds from the taxpayers.

The Income Tax Fund, a Village major fund, had cash receipts and other financing sources of \$672,312 in 2008. The Income Tax Fund had cash disbursements and other financing uses of \$759,797 in 2008. The Income Tax Fund cash balance decreased \$87,485 from 2007 to 2008.

The Park Improvement fund, a Village major fund, had cash receipts and other financing sources of \$0 in 2008. The Park Improvement Fund had cash disbursements and other financing uses of \$61,900 in 2008. The Park Improvement Fund cash balance decreased \$61,900 from 2007 to 2008.

The Capital Project Fund, a Village major fund, had cash receipts of \$165,505 in 2008. The Capital Project Fund had cash disbursements and other financing uses of \$165,505 in 2008. The Capital Project Fund cash balance remained the same from 2007 to 2008.

#### **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.

The difference between the General Fund final budgeted receipts and the actual receipts was not significant.

For the General Fund, actual cash receipts and other financing sources of \$475,252 were less than final and original budget estimates by \$8,948. The original and final budgetary basis disbursements were \$613,660.

#### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

#### Capital Assets

The Village does not record capital assets in the accompanying cash basis financial statements, but records payments for capital assets as disbursements. The Village had capital outlay disbursements of \$542,332 during fiscal year 2008.

#### Debt

The Village had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2008:

## (Table 4) Outstanding Debt

	Governmental Type Activities				Business Type Activities				
	2008			2007	2008	2007			
2004 Land Acquisition Loan	\$	-	\$	91,170	\$ -	\$	-		
1994 OPWC Loan		-		-	27,037		32,444		
1993 OPWC Loan		-		-	50,375		58,125		
2006 Promissory Note		90,000		180,000	-		-		
2006 Bank Note		-		-	427,774		470,484		
2006 OPWC Loan		-		-	195,081		205,626		
Total Long-Term Obligations	\$	90,000	\$	271,170	\$ 700,267	\$	766,679		

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008 Unaudited

#### **Current Issues**

The financial picture for the Village of St. Henry looks to remain steady. We have completed a major project with our utility funds that have depleted fund balances. The focus will be to continue to maintain the systems we have in place and to start saving for future needs.

The income tax collections should also remain strong with the possibility of new businesses looking to possibly locate here.

General Fund revenues from the State and County are expected to reduce due to the economy.

#### Contacting the Village's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to reflect the Village'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 Ruth Miller, Fiscal Officer, Village of St. Henry, PO Box 410, 371 North Linn Street, St. Henry, Ohio 45883.

Statement of Net Assets - Cash Basis As of December 31, 2008

	vernmental activities	iness - Type Activities	Total		
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 527,080	\$ 359,738	\$	886,818	
Total Assets	 527,080	 359,738		886,818	
Net Assets					
Restricted for:					
Capital Projects	3,165	-		3,165	
Other Purposes	240,340	-		240,340	
Unrestricted	283,575	 359,738		643,313	
Total Net Assets	\$ 527,080	\$ 359,738	\$	886,818	

Statement of Activities - Cash Basis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Dis	Cash bursements	f	Charges for Services and Sales	 Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities							
Security of Person and Property	\$	180,278	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Public Health Services		10,000		-	-		-
Leisure Time Activities		108,650		35,739	-		-
Transportation		216,937		-	121,304		-
General Government		294,814		-	-		-
Capital Outlay		542,332		-	-		165,505
Debt Service:							
Principal		181,170		-	-		-
Interest		2,571			 <u> </u>		
Total Governmental Activities		1,536,752		35,739	 121,304		165,505
Governmental Activities							
Water		356,755		397,886	-		-
Sewer		588,529		584,900	 		-
Total Business - Type Activities		945,284		982,786			<u> </u>
Totals	\$	2,482,036	\$	1,018,525	\$ 121,304	\$	165,505

Statement of Activities - Cash Basis For the Year Ended December 31, 2008 Continued

	Net (Disbursements) Receip and Changes in Net Assets		Net (Disbursements) Receipts and Changes in Net Assets
	Governmental Activities	Business - Type Activities	Total
Governmental Activities Security of Person and Property Public Health Services Leisure Time Activities Transportation General Government Capital Outlay Debt Service: Principal Interest	\$ (180,27 (10,00 (72,91 (95,63 (294,81 (376,82 (181,17 (2,57	0) - 1) - 3) - 4) - 7) -	\$ (180,278) (10,000) (72,911) (95,633) (294,814) (376,827) (181,170) (2,571)
Total Governmental Activities	(1,214,20		(1,214,204)
Governmental Activities Water Sewer  Total Business - Type Activities		- 41,131 - (3,629) - 37,502	41,131 (3,629) 37,502
Totals	\$ (1,214,20	4) \$ 37,502	\$ (1,176,702)
General Receipts Property Taxes Income Taxes Licenses, Fines and Permits Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs Sale of Fixed Asset Interest Miscellaneous	87,36 672,31 31,06 141,20 11,82 13,92 20,00	2 - 2 - 9 - 3 - 8 -	87,362 672,312 31,062 141,209 11,823 13,928 20,000
Total General Receipts	977,69	-	977,696
Change in Net Assets	(236,50	8) 37,502	(199,006)
Net Assets Beginning of Year	763,58	322,236	1,085,824
Net Assets End of Year	\$ 527,08	359,738	\$ 886,818

Statement of Cash Basis Assets and Fund Balances Governmental Funds As of December 31, 2008

	<u>General</u>		Income Tax	Park Improvement		Other Governmental Funds		Total Governmental Funds	
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents Total Assets	\$	95,475 95,475	\$ 185,154 185,154	\$	188,100 188,100	\$	58,351 58,351	\$	527,080 527,080
Fund Balances Unreserved: Undesignated, Reported in: General Fund Special Revenue Funds		95,475 -	- 185,154		- 188,100		- 55,186		95,475 428,440
Capital Projects Funds  Total Fund Balances	\$	95,475	\$ 185,154	\$	188,100	\$	3,165 58,351	\$	3,165 527,080

VILLAGE OF ST. HENRY - MERCER COUNTY

Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Basis Fund Balances
Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	General	Income Tax	Park Improvement	Capital Project	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Receipts Property and Other Local Taxes	\$ 87,362	\$ -	\$ -	s -	\$ -	\$ 87,362
Municipal Income Taxes	\$ 87,362	672,312	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87,362 672,312
Charges for Services	-	0/2,312	-	-	35,739	35,739
	21.062	-	-	-	33,739	31,062
Fines, Licenses and Permits	31,062	-	-	165.505	120,600	
Intergovernmental	131,833	-	-	165,505	130,680	428,018
Interest	13,172	-	-	-	756	13,928
Miscellaneous					20,000	20,000
Total Receipts	263,429	672,312		165,505	187,175	1,288,421
Disbursements						
Current:						
General Government	9,481	273,610	-	-	11,723	294,814
Security of Persons and Property	180,278	-	-	-	-	180,278
Public Health Services	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
Leisure Time Activities	-	-	-	-	108,650	108,650
Transportation	49,350	-	-	-	167,587	216,937
Capital Outlay	140,640	236,187	-	165,505	-	542,332
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement	119,270	-	61,900	-	-	181,170
Interest and Fiscal Charges	2,571					2,571
Total Disbursements	511,590	509,797	61,900	165,505	287,960	1,536,752
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	(248,161)	162,515	(61,900)	-	(100,785)	(248,331)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Sale of Fixed Asset	11,823	-	-	-	-	11,823
Transfers In	200,000	-	-	-	50,000	250,000
Transfers Out		(250,000)				(250,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	211,823	(250,000)			50,000	11,823
Net Change in Fund Balances	(36,338)	(87,485)	(61,900)	-	(50,785)	(236,508)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	131,813	272,639	250,000		109,136	763,588
Fund Balances End of Year	\$ 95,475	\$ 185,154	\$ 188,100	\$ -	\$ 58,351	\$ 527,080

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

		Budgeted	Amou	ınts			(Optional) Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original			Final	Actual		(N	egative)
Receipts	_				_		_	
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	163,922	\$	47,673	\$	87,362	\$	39,689
Fines, Licenses and Permits		1,650		31,998		31,062		(936)
Intergovernmental Interest		21,750		109,529		131,833		22,304
mterest	-	40,000		40,000		13,172		(26,828)
Total receipts		227,322		229,200		263,429		34,229
Disbursements								
Current:		26,000		26,000		0.401		26.510
General Government		36,000		36,000		9,481		26,519
Security of Persons and Property Public Health Services		219,950 10,000		219,950 10,000		180,278 10,000		39,672
Transportation		57,710		57,710		49,350		8,360
Capital Outlay		200,000		168,159		140,640		27,519
Debt Service:		200,000		100,137		140,040		21,317
Principal Retirement		90,000		119,270		119,270		_
Interest and Fiscal Charges				2,571		2,571		
Total Disbursements		613,660		613,660		511,590		102,070
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements		(386,338)		(384,460)		(248,161)		136,299
Other Financing Sources (Uses)								
Sale of Fixed Assets		5,000		5,000		11,823		6,823
Transfers In		250,000		250,000		200,000		(50,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		255,000		255,000		211,823		(43,177)
Net Change in Fund Balance		(131,338)		(129,460)		(36,338)		93,122
Fund Balance Beginning of Year		131,813		131,813		131,813		
Fund Balance End of Year	\$	475	\$	2,353	\$	95,475	\$	93,122

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) Income Tax Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	 Budgeted	Amou	ınts		Var Fin	Optional) iance with al Budget	
	Original		Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)		
Receipts							
Municipal Income Taxes	\$ 720,000	\$	720,000	\$ 672,312	\$	(47,688)	
Total receipts	 720,000		720,000	672,312		(47,688)	
Disbursements Current:							
General Government	297,350		347,350	273,610		73,740	
Capital Outlay	239,000		239,000	236,187		2,813	
Total Disbursements	 536,350		586,350	509,797		76,553	
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	183,650		133,650	162,515		28,865	
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers Out	(440,085)		(390,085)	(250,000)		140,085	
Tunsiers out	 (440,003)		(370,003)	 (230,000)		140,003	
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	 (440,085)		(390,085)	 (250,000)		140,085	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(256,435)		(256,435)	(87,485)		168,950	
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	 272,639		272,639	 272,639			
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ 16,204	\$	16,204	\$ 185,154	\$	168,950	

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) Park Improvement Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Budgeted	Amounts		(Optional) Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Disbursements Current:				
Principal Retirement	300,000	300,000	61,900	238,100
Total Disbursements	300,000	300,000	61,900	238,100
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	(300,000)	(300,000)	(61,900)	238,100
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers In	50,000	50,000		(50,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	50,000	50,000		(50,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(250,000)	(250,000)	(61,900)	188,100
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	250,000	250,000	250,000	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 188,100	\$ 188,100

Statement of Net Assets - Cash Basis Propiretary Funds As of December 31, 2008

	Water		Sewer	Total		
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	235,807	\$ 123,931	\$	359,738	
Total Assets		235,807	 123,931		359,738	
Net Assets						
Unrestricted		235,807	 123,931		359,738	
Total Net Assets	\$	235,807	\$ 123,931	\$	359,738	

Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Basis Fund Balances
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

		Water		Sewer		Total
Operating Receipts Charges for Services	\$	352,340	\$	531,004	\$	883,344
Other Operating Receipts	Ψ	-	Ψ	400	Ψ	400
Total Operating Receipts		352,340		531,404		883,744
6		7- 7-		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Operating Disbursements						
Personal Services		113,140		120,113		233,253
Employee Fringe Benefits		16,274		19,205		35,479
Contractual Services		145,537		146,213		291,750
Supplies and Materials		56,779		214,489		271,268
Other		11,868		16,648		28,516
Total Operating Disbursements		343,598		516,668		860,266
Operating Income (Loss)		8,742		14,736		23,478
Non-Operating Receipts (Disbursements)						
Special Assessments		45,546		53,496		99,042
Principal Payments		(13,157)		(53,255)		(66,412)
Interest and Fiscal Charges		-		(18,606)		(18,606)
Total Non-Operating Receipts (Disbursements)		32,389		(18,365)		14,024
Net Change in Net Assets		41,131		(3,629)		37,502
Net Assets Beginning of Year		194,676		127,560		322,236
Net Assets End of Year	\$	235,807	\$	123,931	\$	359,738

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

#### Note 1 – Reporting Entity

The Village of St. Henry (the "Village") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The Village operates under a council-mayor form of government and provides the following services: water and sewer utilities, street construction, maintenance and repair, park operations, police services, Mayor's Court, as well as other general government services.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the Village over which the Village officials are 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 and the fund financial statements for the proprietary funds, 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, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case GASB prevails. The Village does not apply FASB statements issued after November 30, 1989, to its business-type activities and to its enterprise funds. Following are the more significant of the Village's accounting policies.

#### A. Basis of Presentation

#### **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, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" receipts and disbursements 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. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The Statement of Net Assets presents the cash and investment balances of the governmental and business-type activities of the Village at year end. The Statement of Activities compares disbursements with program receipts for each of the Village's governmental and business-type 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 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, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each governmental function or business-type activity is self-financing on a cash basis or draws from the Village's general receipts.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

#### Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### A. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

#### **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 and enterprise 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. The internal service funds are presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

Proprietary fund statements distinguish operating transactions from nonoperating transactions. Operating receipts generally result from exchange transactions such as charges for services directly relating to the funds' principal services. Operating disbursements include costs of sales and services and administrative costs. The proprietary fund statements report all other receipts and disbursements as nonoperating.

#### 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 divided into three categories, governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

#### Governmental Funds

The Village classifies funds financed primarily from taxes, intergovernmental receipts (e.g. grants), and other nonexchange transactions as governmental funds. The following are the Village's major governmental funds:

General Fund - This fund is used to account for all financial resources of the Village 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.

*Income Tax Fund* - This fund accounts for all transactions relating to the administration of the Village's municipal income tax.

Park Improvement Tax Fund - This fund accounts for all transactions relating to the possible future development of a Village swimming pool.

Capital Project Fund - This fund accounts for all transactions relating to the street project.

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

#### **Proprietary Funds**

The Village classifies funds financed primarily from user charges for goods or services as proprietary. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The Village's major enterprise funds are the water and sewer funds.

*Water Fund* - This fund accounts for the provision of water treatment and distribution to its residential and commercial users located within the Village.

Sewer Fund - This fund accounts for the user charges and expenses of maintaining the sewer lines and facilities of the Village.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

#### Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### B. Fund Accounting (Continued)

#### Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The Village's only fiduciary fund is an agency fund which accounts for the Village's Mayor's Court, which had no activity during 2008 and no cash balance at December 31, 2008.

#### C. Basis of Accounting

The Village chooses to prepare its financial statements and notes on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements. The cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than GAAP. 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, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in the preceding paragraph.

#### D. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimate resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control is at the item level within each department within each fund. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Village's Council.

#### Tax Budget:

A budget of estimated cash receipts and disbursements is submitted to the County Auditor, as secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 20 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year. The expressed purpose of the tax budget is to reflect the need for existing (or increased) tax rates.

#### Estimated Resources:

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy the full amount of authorized property tax rates and reviews receipt estimates. The County Budget Commission certifies its actions to the Village by September 1. As part of this certification, the Village receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected receipts of each fund. On or about January 1, the certificate is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year. Further amendments may be made during the year if the Village determined that receipts collected will be greater than or less than the prior estimate, and the Budget Commission find the revised estimate to be reasonable. Prior to December 31, the Village must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from a fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. The amounts reported within the budgetary statements reflect the original and final estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

#### Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### D. Budgetary Process (continued)

#### Appropriations:

A temporary appropriation measure to control cash disbursements may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January to March 31. An annual appropriation measure must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriations measure may be amended or supplemented during the year as new information becomes available. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources. The budgetary statement reflects the original and final appropriations as approved by Council.

#### Encumbrances:

As part of the formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve the portion of the applicable appropriation.

#### E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

To improve cash management, cash received by the Village is pooled. Monies for all funds are maintained in this pool. Individual fund integrity is maintained through the Village's records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents" on the financial statements. Interest earnings are allocated as authorized by State statute.

#### F. Capital Assets

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

#### G. Unpaid Vacation and Sick Leave

Employees are entitled to cash payments for unused vacation and sick leave in certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment. Unpaid vacation and sick leave are not reflected as liabilities under the basis of accounting used by the Village (see Note 2.A.).

#### H. Long-term Obligations

Bonds and other long-term obligations are not recognized as a liability in the financial statements under the cash basis of accounting. These statements report proceeds of debt when cash is received, and debt service disbursements for debt principal payments.

#### I. Net Assets

Net assets are reported as restricted when enabling legislation or creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments have imposed limitations on its use. The Village first applies restricted resources when a disbursement is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

#### J. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general receipts. Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchasing funds. Nonexchange flows of cash from one fund to another are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating receipts/disbursements in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular disbursements to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

#### Note 3 – Deposits and Investments

State Statutes classify monies held by the Village into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such 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.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the Village has 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 moneys 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.

Interim monies may be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, 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;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities 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 that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. The State Treasurer's investment pool State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio);
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time; and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of Village's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Village by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

#### Note 3 – Deposits and Investments (Continued)

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 investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

#### A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2008, the carrying amount of all Village deposits was \$886,818. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2008, \$636,818 of the Village's bank balance of \$886,818 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$250,000 was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of 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.

#### B. Reconciliation of Cash and Investment to the Statement of Net Assets

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the footnote above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net assets as of December 31, 2008:

Cash and Investments per footnote	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 886,818
Cash and Investments per Statement of Net Assets	
Governmental activities	527,080
Business type activities	359,738
Total	\$ 886,818

The Village had no investments at December 31, 2008.

#### Note 4 – Debt Obligations

At December 31, 2008, debt obligations for governmental type activities consisted of the following issuances:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2006 Promissory note, due in annual payments of \$90,000 through 2009, interest free.	\$ 90,000
2004 Land Acquisition Loan due in semi-annual payments of \$7,531.50, and semi-annual interest payments on the unpaid balance through June 1, 2014. Paid off early in 2008.	=
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 90,000

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

#### Note 4 – Debt Obligations (Continued)

At December 31, 2008, debt obligations for business type activities consisted of the following issuances:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1994 Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) Main Street Water Line Loan, due in semiannual payments of \$2,703 through 2013, interest free.	\$ 27,037
1995 Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) Water Treatment Plant Expansion Loan, due in semiannual payments of \$3,875 through 2015, interest free.	50,375
2006 Bank note, for the lagoon project payable in varying semi-annual payments through June 27, 2017 and with a variable rate.	427,774
2006 Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) Water Treatment Plant Expansion Loan, due in semi-annual payments of \$5,273 bearing 0% interest through 2027.	<u>195,081</u>
Balance at December 31, 2008	<u>\$ 700,267</u>

Transactions for the year ended December 31, 2008, are summarized as follows:

	1	Balance					F	<b>S</b> alance	An	ount due
Governmental:	12	/31/2007	Pro	oceeds	Pa	yments	12	/31/2008	in (	one year
2006 Promissory Note	\$	180,000	\$	-	\$	90,000	\$	90,000	\$	90,000
2004 Land Acquisition Loan		91,170		-		91,170		-		
Total	\$	271,170	\$	-	\$	181,170	\$	90,000	\$	90,000
	I	Balance					I	Balance	An	ount due
Business Type:	12	/31/2007	Pro	oceeds	Pa	yments	12	/31/2008	in (	one year
1994 OPWC Loan	\$	32,444	\$	-	\$	5,407	\$	27,037	\$	5,407
1995 OPWC Loan		58,125		-		7,750		50,375		7,750
2006 Bank Note		470,484		-		42,710		427,774		44,439
2006 OPWC		205,626		-		10,545		195,081		10,546
Total	\$	766,679	\$	_	\$	66,412	\$	700,267	\$	68,142

The principal requirements to retire the debt obligations at December 31, 2008, are as follows:

	1	1994		1995		2006		20	06			2006			
Year Ending	OPW	VC Loan	OPV	WC Loan	OP	WC Loan		Bank	N	ote	Pro	omissory Note	То	tal	S
December 31,	Pri	ncipal	Pı	rincipal	P	Principal	Pı	incipal	]	Interest		Principal	Principal	I	nterest
2009	\$	5,407	\$	7,750	\$	10,546	\$	44,439	\$	16,877	\$	90,000	\$ 158,142	\$	16,877
2010		5,407		7,750		10,546		46,255		15,061		-	69,958		15,061
2011		5,407		7,750		10,546		48,149		13,167		_	71,852		13,167
2012		5,407		7,750		10,546		50,115		11,201		_	73,818		11,201
2013		5,409		7,750		52,730		51,714		9,602		_	117,603		9,602
2014-2018		-		11,625		52,730		187,102		14,177		-	251,457		14,177
2019-2023		_				47,437		-		-		-	47,437		
Total	\$	27,037	\$	50,375	\$	195,081	\$	427,774	\$	80,085	\$	90,000	\$ 790,267	\$	80,085

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

#### **Note 5 – Property Taxes**

Real property taxes become a lien on January 1 preceding the October 1 date for which rates are adopted by the 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. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually to the County. 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 of the following year. Under certain circumstances, State Statute permits later payment dates to be established.

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

Tangible personal property tax revenues received in 2008 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2008 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in 2008 were levied after October 1, 2007, on the true value as of December 31, 2007. In prior years, tangible personal property assessments were twenty-five percent of true value for capital assets and twenty-three percent of true value for inventory. Tangible personal property tax is being phased out - the assessment percentage for property, including inventory, was 12.5% for 2007. This percentage was reduced to 6.25% for 2008, and will be zero for 2009. 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.

House Bill No. 66 was signed into law on June 30, 2005. House Bill No. 66 phases out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses, telephone and telecommunications companies, and railroads. The tax on general business and railroad property will be eliminated by calendar year 2009, and the tax on telephone and telecommunications property will be eliminated by calendar year 2011. The tax is phased out by reducing the assessment rate on the property each year. The bill replaces the revenue lost by the Village due to the phasing out of the tax. In calendar years 2006-2010, the Village will be fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2011-2017, the reimbursements will be phased out.

The County is responsible for assessing property, and for billing, collecting, and distributing all property taxes on behalf of the Village. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2008 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

	2008
Real property tax	\$ 40,445,740
Public utility tangible personal property	418,530
Tangible personal property	1,947,920
Total assessed valuation	\$ 42,812,190

#### Note 6 - Local Income Tax

This locally levied tax of 1.0% applies to gross salaries, wages and other personal service compensation earned by residents both in and out of the Village and to earnings of nonresidents (except certain transients) earned in the Village. It also applies to the net income of business organizations located within the Village. The Village collected \$672,312 in 2008 in income tax receipts which are receipted directly into the Income Tax Special Revenue Fund and transferred to various funds for operations.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

#### Note 7 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan

#### A. 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% 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 established 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 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222- 5601 or (800) 222-7377.

The Village's contribution rate for 2008 was 14 percent, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety, for whom the Village's contribution was 17.40 percent of covered payroll. A portion of the Village's contribution equal to 7 percent of covered payroll was allocated to fund the post-employment health care plan. Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined. State statute sets a maximum contribution rate for the Village of 14 percent, except for public safety and law enforcement, where the maximum employer contribution rate is 18.1 percent.

The Village's contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$59,475, \$58,797, and \$50,271, respectively; 100% has been contributed for 2008, 2007, and 2006.

#### B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The Village contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164. Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while the Village is required to contribute 19.5% for police officers. The portion of the Village's contributions to fund pension obligations was 19.5% for police officers. The Village's contributions for pension obligations to OP&F for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$14,484, \$14,443, and \$14,488, respectively; 100% has been contributed for 2008, 2007, and 2006.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

#### Note 8 – Postretirement Benefit Plans

#### A. 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 member-directed 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, "Disclosure of Information on Postemployment Benefits other than Pension Benefits by State and Local Government Employers". 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 2008 local government employer contribution rate was 14% of covered payroll (17.4% for public safety and law enforcement);

The retirement board is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits by the retiree or the retiree's surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. Active members do not make contributions to the postemployment health care plan.

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Retirement Board on September 9, 2004, is effective on January 1, 2007. Member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, January 1, 2007 and January 1, 2008, which will allow additional fund to be allocated to the health care plan.

#### B. Police and Firemen's Disability and Pension Fund

The Village contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) sponsored healthcare program, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined post -employment healthcare plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides healthcare benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drugs, dental, vision, Medicare Part B Premium reimbursement and long term care to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents. OP&F provides access to post-retirement healthcare coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or survivor benefit or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person.

The Ohio Revised Code allows, but does not mandate, OP&F to provide OPEB benefits. Authority for the OP&B Board of Trustees to provide healthcare coverage to eligible participants and to establish and amend benefits is codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code.

OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the Plan. That report may be obtained by writing to OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Funding policy — OP&F's post-employment healthcare plan was established and is administered as an Internal Revenue Code 401(h) account within the defined benefit pension plan, under the authority granted by the Ohio Revised code to the OP&F Board of Trustees. The Ohio Revised Code sets the contribution rates for participating employers and for plan members to the OP&F. Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently, 19.50 percent and 24.00 percent of covered payroll for police and fire employers, respectively.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made to the pension plan to the 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree healthcare benefits. For the year ended December 31, 2008 the employer contribution allocated to the healthcare plan was 6.75% of covered payroll. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the healthcare plan each year is subject to the trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and also is limited by the provisions of Section 401(h).

The OP&F Board of Trustees is also authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the healthcare plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

#### Note 9 – Risk Management

#### Risk Pool Membership

The Village belongs to the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan (the "Plan"), a nonassessable, unincorporated non-profit association providing a formalized, jointly administered self insurance risk management program and other administrative services to over 550 Ohio governments ("Members").

Pursuant to Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Plan is a separate legal entity. The Plan provides property, liability, errors and omissions, law enforcement, automobile, excess liability, crime, surety and bond, inland marine and other coverages, modified for each Member's needs. The Plan pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the Member's deductible.

The Plan issues its own policies and reinsures the Plan with A- VII or better rated carriers, except the Plan retains the lesser of 15% or \$37,500 of casualty losses and the lesser of 10% or \$100,000 of property losses. Individual Members are only responsible for their self-retention (deductible) amounts, which vary from member to member.

Plan members are responsible to notify the Plan of their intent to renew coverage by their renewal date. If a member chooses not to renew with the Plan, they have no other financial obligation to the Plan, but still need to promptly notify the Plan of any potential claims occurring during their membership period. The former member's covered claims, which occurred during their membership period, remain the responsibility of the Plan.

The Pool's audited financial statements conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31, 2006 and 2005, the latest information available:

		2007
Total assets	\$ 10,471	\$ 11,136
Total liabilities	\$ (5,287)	<u>\$ (4,273)</u>
Member's Equity	<u>\$ 5,184</u>	<u>\$ 6,863</u>
(Dollar amounts in thousands)		

You can read the complete audited financial statements for The Ohio Government Risk Management Plan at the Plan's website, www.ohioplan.org.

#### **Note 10 - Interfund Transfers**

During 2008 the following transfers were made:

Transfers from the Income Tax Fund to:	
General Fund	\$ 200,000
Other Governmental Funds	50,000
Total Transfers from the Income Tax Fund	\$ 250,000

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. All transfers were made in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14 and 5705.15.

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## **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

August 28, 2009

Village of St. Henry Mercer County 371 North Linn Street St. Henry, OH 45883

To the Village Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of **Village of St. Henry, Mercer County, Ohio** (the Village) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 28, 2009. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### **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 audit procedures for expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not to opine on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control over financial reporting.

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 internal control deficiencies that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

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 Village'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 Village's internal control will not prevent or detect a more-than-inconsequential financial statement misstatement.

We consider the deficiencies identified in the accompanying schedule of findings as 2008-001 and 2008-002 to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting.

Village of St. Henry Mercer County 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)**

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

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 internal control deficiencies that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider material weaknesses, as defined above.

In a separate letter to the Village's management dated August 28, 2009 we also noted certain matters related to internal control.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Village'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 one instance of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*, which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2008-002.

We intend this report solely for the information and use of management, and the Village Council. We intend it for no one other than these specified parties.

Respectfully Submitted,

Perry and Associates

Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

Yerry & associates CABS A. C.

#### SCHEDULE OF AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2008

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

#### FINDING NUMBER 2008-001

#### **Significant Deficiency**

#### **Posting Receipts and Expenditures**

Receipts should be posted to the fund and line item accounts as established by Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-7-01.

During 2008, several receipts and expenditures were not posted into accurate revenue classifications based on the source of the receipt or expenditure. For example, intergovernmental, cable franchise fees and donated revenues were not posted into the correct receipt classification. In addition, the expenditures for the principal/interest payments were not always separated or posted to the correct disbursement classification. This resulted in several reclassification entries being made to the financial statements.

We recommend the Fiscal Officer refer to Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-7-01 and/or the Ohio Village Handbook for guidance to determine the proper establishment of receipt and expenditure accounts and posting of receipts and expenditures.

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

#### FINDING NUMBER 2008-002

#### Noncompliance Citation/Significant Deficiency

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 to meet 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. The certificate need be signed only by the subdivision's fiscal officer. Every contract made without such a certificate shall be void, and no warrant shall be issued in payment of any amount due thereon.

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.

#### SCHEDULE OF AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2008

## FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS (Continued)

#### FINDING NUMBER 2008-002 (Continued)

#### Ohio Revised Code § 5705.41(D) (Continued)

- 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. 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.
- 3. 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. More than one super blanket certificate may be outstanding at a particular time for any line-item appropriation.

The Village did not properly certify the availability of funds prior to purchase commitment for 27% of the expenditures tested during 2008.

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 Village'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 Village. 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.

## SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2008

			Not Corrected, Partially Corrected, Signifficantly Different Corrective Action Taken, or
Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Finding No longer Valid, <i>Explain</i>
2007-VOSH-001	Posting Errors	No	Repeated as 2008-001



# Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

#### **VILLAGE OF ST. HENRY**

#### **MERCER 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 OCTOBER 8, 2009