SOUTH EAST AREA TRANSIT
SINGLE AUDIT
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

Board of Trustees
South East Area Transit Authority
375 Fairbanks Street
Zanesville, Ohio 43701

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the South East Area Transit Authority, Muskingum County, prepared by Jones, Cochenour & Co., 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 South East Area Transit Authority is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Taylor

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

May 27, 2009

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SOUTH EAST AREA TRANSIT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Trustees
South East Area Transit
375 Fairbanks Street
Zanesville, Ohio 43701

We have audited the accompanying statements of South East Area Transit (the "Authority"), a component unit of the City of Zanesville, Ohio, as of the year ended December 31, 2008, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Authority's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority as of December 31, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with the *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated May 5, 2009 on our consideration of the authority's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. While we do not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report when considering the results of our audit.

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

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively compromise the Authority's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of federal awards expenditures required by the U.S Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations,* is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements of the Authority. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Jones, Cochenour & Co.

Jones, Cochenour & Co.
May 5, 2009

As management of South East Area Transit ("Authority"), we offer readers of the Authority's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Authority for the year ended December 31, 2008. This discussion and analysis is designed to assist the reader in focusing on the significant financial issues and activities and to identify any significant changes in financial position. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Financial Highlights

- **The Authority has net assets of $1,534,518. These net assets result from the difference between total assets of $2,257,668 and total liabilities of $723,150.**

- **Current assets of $355,074 primarily consist of Cash and Cash Equivalents of $126,810; Accounts Receivable (net) of $68,757 and Intergovernmental Receivable of $113,250.**

- **Current liabilities of $672,522 primarily consist of Notes Payable of $249,840, Accounts Payable of $244,070, and Compensated Absences of $54,234.**

Basic Financial Statements and Presentation

The financial statements presented by the Authority are the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets and the Statement of Cash Flows. These statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The Authority is structured as a single enterprise fund with revenues recognized when earned and measurable, not when received. Expenses are recognized when they are incurred, not when paid. Capital assets are capitalized and depreciated, except land, over their estimated useful lives.

The Balance Sheet presents information on all the Authority's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases and decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Authority is improving or deteriorating. Net assets increase when revenues exceed expenses. Increases in assets without a corresponding increase to liabilities results in increased net assets, which indicate improved financial condition.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets presents information showing how the Authority's net assets changed during the year. This statement summarizes operating revenues and expenses along with non-operating revenues and expenses. In addition, this statement lists capital grant revenues received from the federal government.

The Statement of Cash Flows allows financial statement users to assess the Authority's adequacy or ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet its obligations in a timely manner. The statement is classified into four categories: 1) Cash flows from operating activities, 2) Cash flows from non-capital financing activities, 3) Cash flows from capital and related financing activities, and 4) Cash flows from investing activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

Financial Analysis of the Authority

Table 1 provides a summary of the Authority's net assets for 2008 and 2007:

Table 1
Condensed Summary of Net Assets

	2008	2007
Assets:		
Current Assets	$ 355,074	$ 387,787
Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	1,902,594	2,001,804
Total Assets	2,257,668	2,389,591
Liabilities:		
Current Liabilities	672,522	668,833
Long-Term Liabilities	50,628	56,117
Total Liabilities	723,150	724,950
Net Assets:		
Invested in Capital Assets	1,902,594	2,001,804
Unrestricted	(368,076)	(337,163)
Total Net Assets	$ 1,534,518	$ 1,664,641

Current assets decreased $32,713 or 8.44% primarily due to an increase in intergovernmental receivables of $43,480.

Capital assets decreased $99,210 as a result of current year acquisitions of $219,617 and depreciation expense of $318,827.

Current liabilities increased $3,689 or 0.55%.

The largest portion of the Authority's net assets reflect investment in capital assets consisting of buildings, buses and equipment less any related debt used to acquire those assets still outstanding. The Authority uses these capital assets to provide public transportation services for the counties of Muskingum and Guernsey; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investments in its capital assets are reported net of related debt, it should be noted that no debt has been incurred to finance these capital assets. However, the authority maintains a line of credit to pay current operating expenses. At December 31, 2008, the balance of the line of credit is $249,840, and unrestricted net assets is a deficit balance of $368,076.

Working capital is an organization's current assets less its current liabilities. Working capital is an indicator of liquidity or an organization's ability to pay current operating expenses on time. At December 31, 2008 the Authority had a negative working capital balance of $317,448.

Table 2 shows the highlights of the Authority's revenues and expenses. These two main components are subtracted to yield the changes in net assets. This table uses the full accrual method of accounting.

Table 2
Condensed Summary of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets

	2008	2007
Operating Revenues (Expenses):		
Operating Revenues	$ 811,668	$ 678,402
Operating Expenses (excluding depreciation)	(2,527,295)	(2,491,945)
Depreciation Expense	(318,827)	(301,390)
Operating Loss	(2,034,454)	(2,114,933)
Nonoperating Revenues:		
Federal Grants and Assistance	1,165,313	1,148,575
State Grants and Assistance	318,228	363,065
Local Grants and Assistance	222,500	216,660
Interest Income	635	4,187
Total Nonoperating Revenues	1,706,676	1,732,487
Capital Grant Revenue	197,655	141,213
Change in Net Assets During Year	(130,123)	(241,233)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	1,664,641	1,905,874
Net Assets, End of Year	$ 1,534,518	$ 1,664,641

Financial Operating Activities

For 2008, the most significant operating expenses for the Authority are Salaries, Fringe Benefits, Management Fees, Contract Services, Fuel and Lubrication, Parts and Supplies, and Insurance. These expenses account for 92.5% of the total operating expenses. Salaries, which accounts for 39.4% of the total, represents costs associated with salaried and hourly employees. Fringe Benefits, which accounts for 20.8%, represents costs associated with OPERS, health and life insurance, unemployment and worker's compensation. Management Fees, which accounts for 4.9%, represents costs associated with compensation for the General Manager of the Authority. Contract Services, which accounts for 5.9%, represents costs associated with compensating bus operators in Guernsey County and other contract services. Fuel and Lubrication, which accounts for 11.0%, and Parts and Supplies which accounts for 4.5%, represents costs associated with motor oil, fuel, and parts and supplies for vehicles. Insurance, which accounts for 5.9%, represents costs associated with physical damage coverage.

For 2008, funding for the most significant operating revenues indicated above is from Special Transit Fares as well as funding from Nonoperating Revenue in the form of Federal, State and Local Grants and Assistance. These revenues account for 79.6% of the total combined revenues of $2,716,000. Special Transit Fares revenue was $455,730, and accounts for 16.8% of the total revenues. Federal Operating Grants and Assistance revenue was $1,165,313, and accounts for 42.9% of the total revenue. State Grants and Assistance revenue was $318,228, and accounts for 11.7% of the total revenue. Local Grants and Assistance revenue was $222,500, and accounts for 8.2% of the total revenue. Capital Grant Revenue accounts for 7.3% of the total, and Farebox Revenue, Advertising Revenue, Maintenance Revenue, Interest Income and Other Revenue make up the remaining 13.1%.

The Authority monitors its sources of revenues very closely for fluctuations.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

The Authority's investment in capital assets as of December 31, 2008 is $1,902,594 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes buildings, buses and equipment.

Additional information concerning the Authority's capital assets can be found in note 5 of the notes to the basic financial statements.

As of December 31, 2008, long-term liabilities consist entirely of compensated absences for accrued sick pay of $50,628. The Authority has no long-term debt.

Current Known Facts and Conditions

In the year 2008, the Authority transported 70,434 Fixed Route passengers, 17,049 Demand/Response passengers, and 38,559 passengers for contracts, for a total of 126,042 passengers in Muskingum County. The Authority covered 363,916 revenue miles and 22,612 revenue hours in Muskingum County.

In the year 2008, the Authority transported 11,532 Fixed Route passengers, 1,272 Demand/Response passengers, and 6,758 passengers for contracts, for a total of 19,562 passengers in Guernsey County. The Authority covered 101,037 revenue miles and 6,871 revenue hours in Guernsey County.

In the year 2007, the Authority transported 63,285 Fixed Route passengers, 17,045 Demand/Response passengers, and 44,156 passengers for contracts, for a total of 124,486 passengers in Muskingum County. The Authority covered 387,613 revenue miles and 25,309 revenue hours in Muskingum County.

In the year 2007, the Authority transported 22,416 Fixed Route passengers, 1,398 Demand/Response passengers, and 5,879 passengers for contracts, for a total of 29,693 passengers in Guernsey County. The Authority covered 122,981 revenue miles and 8,318 revenue hours in Guernsey County.

Contacting the Authority's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, customers, and creditors with a general overview of the Authority's finances and to show the Authority's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Steve Connell, General Manager, at 375 Fairbanks Street, Zanesville, Ohio 43701.

SOUTH EAST AREA TRANSIT
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2008

ASSETS:		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (including $40,000 restricted by ODOT)	$	126,810
Accounts receivable		86,562
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts		(17,805)
Intergovernmental receivable		113,250
Materials and supplies inventory		36,692
Prepaid expenses		9,565
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		355,074
CAPITAL ASSETS		
Land		334,255
Buildings		1,635,698
Buses and other vehicles		2,439,901
Furniture, fixtures and equipment		483,510
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS		4,893,364
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(2,990,770)
CAPITAL ASSETS - NET		1,902,594
TOTAL ASSETS		2,257,668
LIABILITIES:		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Note payable		249,840
Accounts payable		244,070
Accrued payroll		28,641
Accrued payroll taxes and withholdings		45,977
Compensated absences - accrued vacation pay		54,234
Funds held for bus purchase		40,000
Unredeemed fares		9,760
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		672,522
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Compensated absences - accrued sick pay		50,628
TOTAL LIABILITIES		723,150
NET ASSETS:		
Invested in capital assets		1,902,594
Unrestricted		(368,076)
TOTAL NET ASSETS	$	1,534,518

See Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

SOUTH EAST AREA TRANSIT
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

OPERATING REVENUES:		
Farebox revenue	$	98,203
Special transit fares		455,730
Advertising revenue		35,000
Maintenance services		26,931
Other revenue		195,804
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES		811,668
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Salaries		995,409
Fringe benefits		525,270
Management fees		125,049
Professional services		35,672
Contract services		149,337
Fuel and lubrication		277,922
Tires		11,171
Parts and supplies		113,849
Utilities		45,317
Insurance		149,662
Interest expense		10,540
Dues and subscriptions		9,570
Travel and meeting		2,843
Advertising		52,083
Bad debts		4,969
General administrative facilities		17,528
Miscellaneous expenses		1,104
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES EXCLUDING DEPRECIATION		2,527,295
OPERATING (LOSS) BEFORE DEPRECATION EXPENSE		(1,715,627)
Depreciation		318,827
OPERATING (LOSS)		(2,034,454)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:		
Federal grants and assistance		1,165,313
State grants and assistance		318,228
Local grants and assistance		222,500
Interest income		635
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES		1,706,676
NET (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL GRANT REVENUE		(327,778)
CAPITAL GRANT REVENUE:		
Federal		175,693
State		21,962
TOTAL CAPITAL GRANT REVENUES		197,655
(DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS		(130,123)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year		1,664,641
NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR	$	1,534,518

See Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

SOUTH EAST AREA TRANSIT
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash received from customers	$	551,498
Cash received from advertising fees		35,000
Cash received from maintenance services		26,931
Cash received from other receipts		195,804
Cash payments for operating and administrative expenses		(2,534,773)
NET CASH (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(1,725,540)
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from non-capital grants and assistance		1,749,522
Payments on line of credit		(160)
NET CASH FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		1,749,362
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from capital grants and assistance		197,655
Payments for the purchase of property, facilities, and equipment		(219,617)
NET CASH (USED) BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(21,962)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from interest		635
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		2,495
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		124,315
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$	126,810
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING (LOSS) TO NET CASH (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Operating (Loss)	$	(2,034,454)
ADJUSTMENTS TO RECONCILE OPERATING (LOSS) TO NET CASH (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Depreciation Expense		318,827
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in accounts receivable		(3,449)
(Increase) Decrease in prepaid expense		(3,725)
(Increase) Decrease in inventories		(1,098)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable		(12,561)
Increase (Decrease) in accrued payroll liabilities		12,169
Increase (Decrease) in compensated absences payable		(2,262)
Increase (Decrease) in unredeemed fares		1,013
NET CASH (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$	(1,725,540)

See Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE AUTHORITY AND REPORTING ENTITY

Description of the Authority

The Muskingum Authority of Public Transit dba South East Area Transit (hereinafter referred to as the "Authority") was created pursuant to Sections 306.30 through 306.54 of the Ohio Revised Code for the purpose of providing public transportation in the City of Zanesville, Muskingum County, City of Cambridge, and Guernsey County, as well as the south east Ohio area. The Authority is an independent political subdivision of the State of Ohio and thus is not subject to federal or state income taxes.

At December 31, 2008 the Authority had 35 full-time equivalent employees and 1 part-time employee. Approximately 72% of the Authority's employees at December 31, 2008 are subject to a collective bargaining agreement expiring on May 31, 2009.

Description of the Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements comply with the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, The Financial Reporting Entity. This statement requires that financial statements of the reporting entity include all of the organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the reporting entity is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the reporting entity. The Authority does not have financial accountability over any entities.

Under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 14, the Authority is considered to be a component unit of the City of Zanesville. The Authority is managed by a ten member Board of Trustees, who establishes policies and sets direction for the management of the Authority. Six members are appointed by the Mayor of Zanesville with the consent of City Council, two members are appointed by the Muskingum County Commissioners, and the remaining two members are appointed by the Guernsey County Commissioners and the Mayor of South Zanesville. Board Members serve overlapping three-year terms.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Authority are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Authority applies all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, as well as all Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations issued on or before November 30, 1989, to its business-type activities and enterprise funds, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case GASB prevails. The most significant of the Authority's accounting policies are described below.

Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues and expenses are recognized in the period earned or incurred. The measurement focus is on determination of net income, financial position, and cash flows. All transactions are accounted for in a single enterprise fund.

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 20, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting, the Authority follows GASB guidance as applicable to proprietary funds and Financial Accounting Standards Board Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins issued on or before November 30, 1989, that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

Budgetary Accounting and Control

The Authority's annual budget is prepared on the accrual basis of accounting as permitted by law. The Authority maintains budgetary control by not permitting total expenditures to exceed total appropriations without approval of the Board of Trustees.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of funds deposited in checking accounts and are stated at cost, which approximates market value. Cash and cash equivalents represent the funds that are used for the general operations. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Authority considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time they are purchased to be cash and cash equivalents.

Recognition of Receivables and Revenue

Passenger fares are recorded as revenue at the time services are provided and revenues pass through the fare box.

Grants and assistance revenues are received from reimbursable, nonreimbursable, and entitlement type grant programs. These grant programs involve transactions that are categorized as either government-mandated or voluntary nonexchange transactions. Grants and assistance revenues from government-mandated and voluntary nonexchange transactions are recorded as a receivable and nonoperating revenue when all eligibility requirements are met. Grants and assistance revenues received before the eligibility requirements are met are deferred.

Inventory of Materials and Supplies

Inventory items are stated at the lower of the cost or market. Inventory generally consists of maintenance parts and supplies for rolling stock and other transportation equipment.

Capital Assets

Property, facilities and equipment are stated at historical cost. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Improvements and interest are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related properties, with the exception of land which is nondepreciable. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets as follows:

Description	Years
Buildings	20
Transportation Vehicles	5-12
Furniture and Fixtures	3-15
Other Equipment	5-15

Depreciation and losses on the disposal of capital assets acquired or constructed through grants externally restricted for capital acquisition are closed to net assets. Net income (loss) adjusted by the amount of depreciation (and losses) on capital assets acquired in this manner is closed to net assets.

Restricted Assets

Restricted assets consist of monies and other resources, the use of which is legally restricted for capital acquisition and construction.

Net Assets

Equity is displayed in three components as follows:

Invested in Capital Assets – This consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, less the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets.

Restricted – This consists of net assets that are legally restricted by outside parties or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the Authority's policy to use unrestricted resources first, the unrestricted resources when they are needed.

Unrestricted – This consists of net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets."

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

Compensated Absences

GASB Statement No. 16 establishes criteria for compensated absences. Compensated absences for vacation leave and benefits with similar characteristics should be recorded as a liability when earned by employees if the following conditions are satisfied:

1. **The compensated absence is earned on the basis of services already performed by employees; and**
2. **It is probable that the compensated absence will be paid in a future period.**

The Authority records compensated absences for vacation and sick leave in accordance with GASB No. 16. The Authority accrues vacation benefits as earned by its employees. Unused vacation benefits are paid to the employee upon separation from the Authority. Vacation days are limited to a maximum of twenty days. Upon voluntary termination, the Authority pays the employee 50 percent of accrued sick pay for a maximum of 80 days. An employee cannot carry over vacation to the following year; however, the Authority pays an employee with one or more years of service his or her accrued vacation upon termination of employment.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes.

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The investments and deposits of the Authority are governed by the provisions of the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with these statutes, only financial institutions located in Ohio are eligible to hold public deposits. The statutes also permit the Authority to invest in monies in certificates of deposits, saving accounts, money market accounts, the State Treasurer's investment pool (STAROhio) and obligations of the United States government or certain agencies thereof. The Authority may also enter into repurchase agreements with any eligible depository for a period not exceeding 30 days.

Public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit. These institutions may either specifically collateralize individual accounts in lieu of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), or may pledge a pool of government securities with a market value equal to 105% of public monies on deposit at the institution. Repurchase agreements must be secured by the specific government securities upon which the repurchase agreements are based. These securities must be obligations of or guaranteed by the United States and mature or be redeemable within five years of the date of the related repurchase agreement. The market value of the securities subject to a repurchase agreement must exceed the value of the principal by 2% and be marked to market daily. State law does not require that security maintained for public deposits and investments be held in the Authority's name.

The Authority is prohibited from investing in any financial instrument contract, or obligation whose value or return is based upon or linked to another asset or index, or both, separate from the financial instrument contract, or obligation whose value or return is based upon or linked to another asset or index, or both, separate from the financial instrument, contract, or obligation itself (commonly known as a "derivative"). The Authority is also prohibited from investing in reverse repurchase agreements.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Authority'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 Authority.

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS - CONTINUED

At December 31, 2008, the bank balance of all Authority deposits was $100,423, and the book balance was $126,810. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2008, none of the Authority's funds were exposed to custodial risk.

Investments
The Authority held no investments at December 31, 2008.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Receivables at December 31, 2008 consisted of accounts (billings for user charges for services) and intergovernmental grants. Management estimated allowance for bad debts based on a review of accounts receivable at year end.

A summary of the principal items of intergovernmental receivables at December 31, 2008 consisted of the following amounts:

Federal Operting Assistance Receivable	$ 100,667
State Operating Assistance Receivable	12,583
	$ 113,250

5. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of capital asset activity during the fiscal year follows:

Asset Type:	Balance at 12/31/2007	Additions	Deletions	Balance at 12/31/2008
Nondepreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	$ 334,255	$ -	$ -	$ 334,255
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Buildings	1,635,698	-	-	1,635,698
Buses and Other Vehicles	2,301,558	219,617	(81,274)	2,439,901
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	483,510	-	-	483,510
Total Capital Assets	4,420,766	219,617	(81,274)	4,559,109
Accumulated Depreciation				
Buildings	840,057	82,112	-	922,169
Buses and Other Vehicles	1,403,942	225,883	(81,274)	1,548,551
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	509,218	10,832	-	520,050
	2,753,217	318,827	(81,274)	2,990,770
Net Depreciable Capital Assets	1,667,549	(99,210)	-	1,568,339
Capital Assets - Net	$ 2,001,804	$ (99,210)	$ -	$ 1,902,594

6. NOTE PAYABLE

In 2008, the Authority renewed a line of credit from a local bank in the amount of $250,000 to be used as a source of short-term operating funds. The loan matures on December 7, 2009. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2008 is $249,840. The loan is secured by the assets of the Authority. The current interest rate is 4.0%. A member of the Board of Trustees is an officer of the bank.

7. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans as described below:

- **The Traditional Pension Plan (TP) – cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan.**
- **The Member-Directed Plan (MD) – 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 member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings thereon.**
- **The Combined Plan (CO) – is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under the Combined Plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the Traditional Plan benefit. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the Member-Directed plan.**

OPERS provides basic retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the Traditional Plan and Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by statement statute per Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report which may be obtained by writing to the Public Employee Retirement system, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% for 2008 and 9.5% for 2007 of their annual covered payroll to fund pension obligations and the Authority was required to contribute 14.00% for 2008 and 13.85% for 2007 of covered payroll. The Authority's required contributions, including the pick up portion for certain employees for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were $153,843, $145,857, and $164,405 respectively. All required payments for 2008, 2007, and 2006 have been paid.

8. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: The Traditional Pension Plan (TP) - a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the Member-Directed Plan (MD) - a defined contribution plan; and the Combined Plan (CO) - a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and post retirement health care benefits to qualifying members of both the Traditional and the Combined Plans. Members of the Member-Directed Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage. In order to qualify for post-retirement health care coverage, age and service retirees under the Traditional Pension and Combined Plans must have ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and qualified survivor recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post-employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by the Ohio Revised Code. The contribution rates of 14.00% and 13.85% for years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, included a portion (5% for January - June 2007, 6% for July – December 2007 and 7% in 2008) that was used to fund healthcare.

The assumptions and calculations below were based on the System's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2007.

An entry-age normal actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of OPEB. The difference between assumed and actual experience (actuarial gains and losses) becomes part of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach assets are adjusted to reflect 25.0% of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually, not to exceed a 12% corridor. The investment assumption rate for 2007 was 6.50%.

8. POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – CONTINUED

An annual increase of 4.0%, compounded annually, is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the number of active employees. Additionally, annual pay increases over and above the 4.00% base increase, were assumed to range from 0.50% to 6.30%. Health care costs were assumed to increase at the projected wage inflation rate plus an additional factor ranging from .5 percent to 4.0% for the next 7 years. In subsequent years (8 and beyond) health care costs were assumed to increase at 4.0% (the projected wage inflation rate).

OPEBs are advance-funded on an actuarially determined basis. At December 31, 2008, the number of active contributing participants in the Traditional and Combined Plans totaled 363,503. The number of active contributing participants for both plans used in the December 31, 2007 actuarial valuation was 364,076. The actuarial value of the Retirement System's net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 2007 was $12.8 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used were $29.8 billion and $17.0 billion, respectively.

On September 9, 2004, the OPERS Retirement Board adopted a Health Care Prevention Plan (HCPP) with an effective date of January 1, 2007. In addition to the HCPP, OPERS has taken additional action to improve the solvency of the Health Care Fund in 2005 by creating a separate investment pool for health care assets. As an additional component of the HCPP, member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, 2007, and 2008 which will allow additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan.

Under the HCPP, retirees eligible for health care coverage will receive a graded monthly allocation based on their years of service to retirement. The Plan incorporates a cafeteria approach, offering a broad range of health care options that allow benefit recipients to use their monthly allocation to purchase health care coverage customized to meet their individual needs. If the monthly allocation exceeds the cost of the option selected, the excess is deposited into a Retiree Medical Account that can be used to fund future health care expenses.

9. GRANTS, REIMBURSEMENTS AND SPECIAL FARE ASSISTANCE

Grants, reimbursements and special fare assistance in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2008 consist of the following:

Federal:		
FTA Capital Assistance	**$**	**175,693**
FTA Operating Assistance		**1,165,313**
	$	**1,341,006**
State:		
ODOT Operating Assistance	**$**	**311,525**
ODOT Capital Assistance		**21,962**
ODOT Elderly Fare Assistance		**6,703**
	$	**340,190**
Local:		
City of Zanesville	**$**	**160,000**
Village of South Zanesville		**2,500**
City of Cambridge		**5,000**
Muskingum County		**45,000**
Guernsey County		**10,000**
	$	**222,500**

10. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets, flood and earthquake, errors and omission, employment related matters, injuries to employees and employee theft and fraud. The Authority joined together with certain other transit authorities in the State to form Ohio Transit Insurance Pool Association, Inc. (OTIP). OTIP is a joint self-insurance pool pursuant to Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code, currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for ten member transit agencies. The Authority pays an annual premium to OPIT for its general insurance coverage and makes quarterly payments into a loss and administration fund pursuant to OTIP's bylaws. The Agreement of Formation of the OTIP provides that OTIP will be self-sustaining through member premiums. Per occurrence, catastrophic loss coverage is maintained by OTRP equal to $200,000,000 for qualified property losses (including auto physical damage) and $10,000,000 for automobile liability.

The Authority continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss, including workers' compensation and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

11. CONTINGENCIES

The Authority receives a substantial amount of support from federal, state, and local governments. A significant reduction in the level of this support, if such were to occur, would have a material effect on the Authority's programs and activities.

12. FUNDS HELD FOR BUS PURCHASE

In 2006, one of the Authority's buses was totaled in an accident. The insurance proceeds of $40,000 are restricted by the terms of a capital grant received from the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) that the Authority used towards the original purchase of the bus. The $40,000 is included on the balance sheet as Cash and Cash Equivalents and Funds Held for Bus Purchase. Management plans to use these funds towards the purchase of a replacement bus sometime in the future.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

South East Area Transit, lessor, leased space for a restaurant at its downtown Zanesville Greyhound bus terminal location. Lease income was $1,250 per month plus utilities. The restaurant closed for business on June 13, 2008. At December 31, 2008, the restaurant owner/lessee owed the Authority $17,805 for delinquent rents and utilities, which is included on the balance sheet as accounts receivable. The estimated allowance for bad debts at December 31, 2008 includes an allowance for $17,805.

In 2009, the Authority agreed to accept certain restaurant furniture and equipment from the debtor as payment in-full. Currently, the Authority has not established a fair value for the assets received.

SOUTH EAST AREA TRANSIT
Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	PROJECT NUMBER	GRANT CONTRACT NUMBER	FEDERAL CFDA NUMBER	FUNDS EXPENDED
FROM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Passed through Ohio Department of Transportation:				
Federal Transit Capital Assistance Formula Grant	RPT-0060-027-083	OH-18-X027	20.509	$ 175,693
Federal Transit Operating Assistance Formula Grants:				
Muskingum County	RPT-4060-025-081	OH-18-X025	20.509	862,221
Guernsey County	RPT-4060-027-082	OH-18-X025	20.509	263,092
Intercity	RPT-4060-027-083	OH-18-X025	20.509	40,000
Total Federal Awards Expenditures				$ 1,341,006

Note 1- Significant Accounting Policies

The Authority prepares its Schedule of Federal Awards Expenditures on the same basis of accounting used to prepare its financial statements, which is described in Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Note 2- Matching Requirements

The Authority is required to contribute non-federal funds (matching funds) to support federally funded programs. The Authority has complied with the matching requirements. The expenditure of non-federal matching funds is not included in this schedule.

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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Board of Trustees
South East Area Transit
Zanesville, Ohio

We have audited the financial statements of South East Area Transit as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, and have issued our report thereon dated May 5, 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 *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We identified a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a material weakness, as defined above, noted as 2008-001-8600 in the Schedule of Findings.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether South East Area Transit's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We did note certain noncompliance or other matters that we reported to the Authority's management in a separate letter dated May 5, 2009.

South East Area Transit's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings. We did not audit South East Area Transit's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management, others within the organization, federal awarding agencies, and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Jones, Cochenour & Co.

Jones, Cochenour & Co.
May 5, 2009

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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH *OMB CIRCULAR A-133*

**Board of Trustees
South East Area Transit
Zanesville, Ohio**

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of South East Area Transit with the types of compliance requirements described in the *U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133* that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2008. South East Area Transit's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of South East Area Transit's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on South East Area Transit's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.* Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about South East Area Transit's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on South East Area Transit's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, South East Area Transit complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of South East Area Transit is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered South East Area Transit's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of South East Area Transit's internal control over compliance.

A *control deficiency* in an entity's internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to administer a federal program such that there is more than a remote likelihood that noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

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

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Jones, Cochenour & Co.

Jones, Cochenour & Co.
May 5, 2009

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements:	
Type of Financial Statement Opinion	**Unqualified**
At the financial statement level, were there any material weaknesses reported?	**Yes**
At the financial statement level, were there any significant deficiencies identified that are not considered material weaknesses?	**No**
At the financial statement level, was there any material noncompliance?	**No**
Federal Awards:	
Were there any material weaknesses in internal control over major programs identified?	**No**
Were there any significant deficiencies that are not considered to be material weaknesses in internal control over major programs?	**No**
Type of Major Program Compliance Opinion	**Unqualified**
Are there any audit findings under § .510(a) of OMB Circular A-133?	**No**
Major Programs:	**Federal Transit – Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants – CFDA #20.509**
Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	**$300,000**
Low Risk Auditee?	**Yes**

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FINDING NUMBER 2008-001-8600 Significant Deficiency- Material Weakness in Internal Control

Criteria: To ensure that the financial statement balances are supported by the organization's accounting records and other documentation.

Condition and context: During our audit, we noted that material audit adjustments from the prior year's audit had not been posted to the Authority's accounting system.

Effect: As a result of the above condition, it was determined that the entity is not implementing financial controls over the preparation of the financial statements. The impact of this significant deficiency could result in the board or outside users relying on the financial statements to make decisions. The use of erroneously prepared financial statements could have a negative impact on those decisions. Nevertheless, the year-end audited financial statements for both the prior and current years included all material audit adjustments.

Cause: The Fiscal Officer was uncertain how to post the audit adjustments using the accounting software.

Recommendation: In the future, we recommend that the Fiscal Officer ensures that all audit adjustments are posted to the general ledger upon conclusion of the audit. Upon posting the audit adjustments and closing the books, the Fiscal Officer should determine that the net asset accounts reconcile to the audited financial statements.

Response: The Authority agrees with the finding; however, the condition has been corrected. All prior year audit adjustments have been posted to the general ledger. In addition, all current year proposed audit adjustments have been posted to the Authority's accounting system as well. As a result, there should be no finding regarding this issue next year.

3. FINDINGS RELATED TO FEDERAL AWARDS

There are no findings for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

SOUTH EAST AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

MUSKINGUM COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
JUNE 9, 2009

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