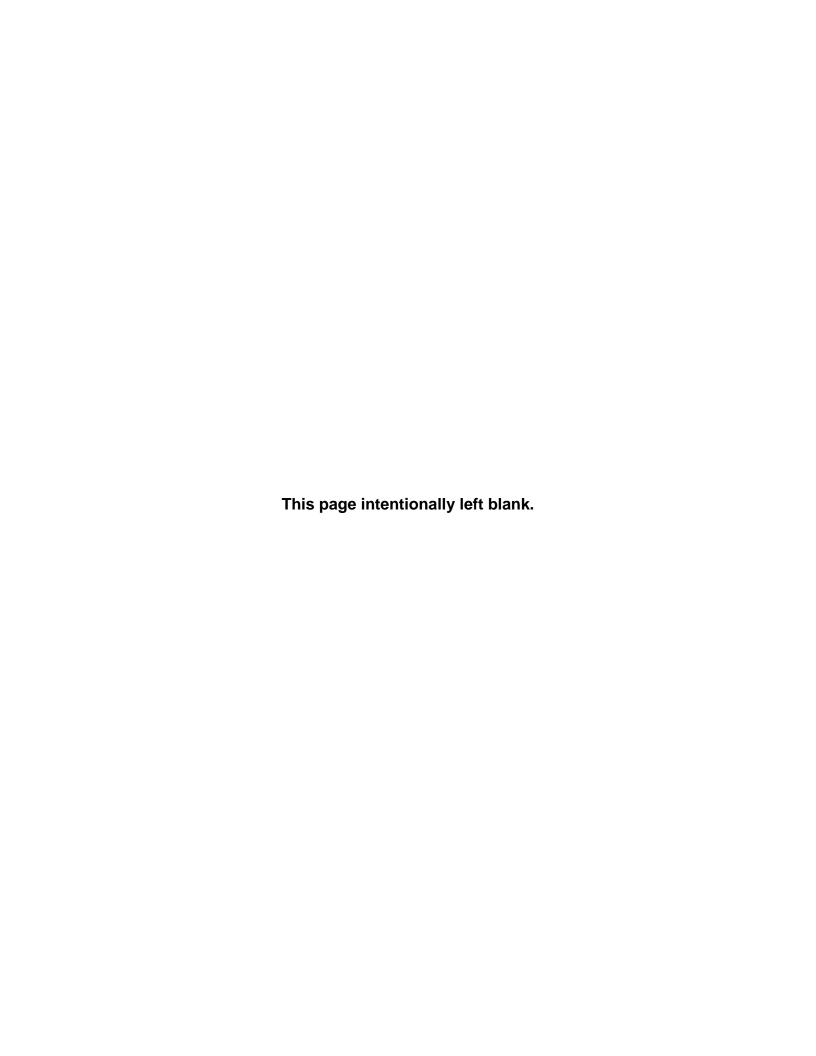


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Stark Council of Governments Stark County 5320 Bridgecreek Avenue NW Canton, Ohio 44718

To the Executive Committee:

As you are aware, the Auditor of State's Office (AOS) must modify the *Independent Accountants' Report* we provide on your financial statements due to an interpretation from the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). While AOS does not legally require your government to prepare financial statements pursuant to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), the AICPA interpretation requires auditors to formally acknowledge that you did not prepare your financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Our Report includes an adverse opinion relating to GAAP presentation and measurement requirements, but does not imply the amounts the statements present are misstated under the non-GAAP basis you follow. The AOS report also includes an opinion on the financial statements you prepared using the cash basis and financial statement format the AOS permits.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

July 25, 2011

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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Stark Council of Governments Stark County 5320 Bridgecreek Avenue, NW Canton, Ohio 44718

To the Executive Committee:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Stark Council of Governments, Stark County, Ohio, (the SCOG) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. These financial statements are the responsibility of the SCOG's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

As described more fully in Note 1, the SCOG has prepared these financial statements using accounting practices the Auditor of State prescribes or permits. These practices differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Although we cannot reasonably determine the effects on the financial statements of the variances between these regulatory accounting practices and GAAP, we presume they are material.

Instead of the combined funds the accompanying financial statements present, GAAP require presenting entity wide statements and also presenting the SCOG's larger (i.e. major) funds separately. While the SCOG does not follow GAAP, generally accepted auditing standards requires us to include the following paragraph if the statements do not substantially conform to GAAP presentation requirements. The Auditor of State permits, but does not require governments to reformat their statements. The SCOG has elected not to follow GAAP statement formatting requirements. The following paragraph does not imply the amounts reported are materially misstated under the accounting basis the Auditor of State permits. Our opinion on the fair presentation of the amounts reported pursuant to its non-GAAP basis is in the second following paragraph.

In our opinion, because of the effects of the matter discussed in the preceding two paragraphs, the financial statements referred to above for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 do not present fairly, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the Stark Council of Governments, Stark County, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, or its changes in financial position for the years then ended.

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Stark Council of Governments Stark County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

Also, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the combined fund cash balances and reserves for encumbrances of the Stark Council of Governments, Stark County, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and its combined cash receipts and disbursements for the years then ended on the accounting basis Note 1 describes.

The SCOG has not presented Management's Discussion and Analysis, which accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the financial statements.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated July 25, 2011, on our consideration of the SCOG'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.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

July 25, 2011

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

	General
Cash Receipts:	
Intergovernmental	\$1,579,334
Earnings on Investments	318
Other Revenue	91
Total Cash Receipts	1,579,743
Cash Disbursements:	
Supplies	135,150
Purchased Services	518,911
Other Allocations	813,044
Capital Outlay	91,540
Total Cash Disbursements	1,558,645
Total Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	21,098
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	789,454
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$810,552
Reserve for Encumbrances, December 31	\$362,264

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

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	General
Cash Receipts:	
Intergovernmental	\$1,262,252
Earnings on Investments	1,255
Other Revenue	169
Total Cash Receipts	1,263,676
Cash Disbursements:	
Supplies	109,175
Purchased Services	505,056
Other Allocations	800,408
Capital Outlay	62,500
Total Cash Disbursements	1,477,139
Total Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	(213,463)
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	1,002,917
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$789,454
Reserve for Encumbrances, December 31	\$353,851

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of the Entity

Stark Council of Governments, Stark County, Ohio, (the SCOG) is established by its member political subdivisions as a regional council under Chapter 167 of the Ohio Revised Code for the purpose of providing a permanent forum for discussion and study of concerns of the county, cities, villages, and townships for development of policies and programs for implementation by one or more of the local governing bodies. The SCOG operates under the direction of a nine member Executive Committee, which is elected by the General Membership of the SCOG. The General Membership consists of one representative designated by each political subdivision. The SCOG's current functions include but are not limited to the funding and operation of the Stark County Metropolitan Narcotics Unit and the Canton Crime Lab.

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

B. Basis of Accounting

These financial statements follow the basis of accounting the Auditor of State prescribes or permits. This basis is similar to the cash receipts and disbursements accounting basis. The SCOG recognizes receipts when received in cash rather than when earned, and recognizes disbursements when paid rather than when a liability is incurred. Budgetary presentations report budgetary expenditures when a commitment is made (i.e., when an encumbrance is approved).

These statements include adequate disclosure of material matters, as the Auditor of State prescribes or permits.

C. Cash and Investments

The Stark County Auditor acts as the fiscal agent for the SCOG and the County Treasurer maintains a cash and investment pool, including all funds for which the County Auditor is the fiscal agent. The County Treasurer also maintains an investment in STAR Ohio (the State Treasurer's investment pool) for the SCOG which is valued at amounts reported by the State Treasurer.

D. Fund Accounting

The SCOG uses fund accounting to segregate cash and investments that are restricted as to use. The SCOG classifies its fund into the following type:

1. General Fund

The General Fund reports all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009 (Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process

1. Appropriations

According to the bylaws of the SCOG, the General Membership shall adopt an appropriation resolution for each calendar year on or before December 31 of the preceding year. The annual appropriation shall not exceed the Certificate of Estimated Resources received from the Stark County Budget Commission.

2. Encumbrances

The SCOG reserves (encumbers) appropriations when commitments are made. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are carried over and are not reappropriated.

A summary of 2010 and 2009 budgetary activity appears in Note 3.

F. Property, Plant, and Equipment

The SCOG records disbursements for acquisitions of property, plant, and equipment when paid. The accompanying financial statements do not report these items as assets.

2. EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Stark County, the fiscal agent for the SCOG, maintains a cash and investment pool used by all funds, including the SCOG. The County also maintains a separate STAR Ohio account for SCOG. The Ohio Revised Code prescribes allowable deposits and investments. The carrying amount of cash at December 31 was as follows:

	2010	2009
Deposits with County Treasurer	\$486,351	\$465,225
STAR Ohio	324,200	324,228
Total Deposits and Investments	\$810,551	\$789,453

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

3. BUDGETARY ACTIVITY

Budgetary activity for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 follows:

	2010 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts			
	Budgeted Actual			
Fund Type	Receipts	Receipts	Variance	
General	\$1,820,388	\$1,579,743	(\$240,645)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009 (Continued)

3. BUDGETARY ACTIVITY (Continued)

2010 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures				
	Appropriation Budgetary			_
Fund Type		Authority	Expenditures	Variance
General		\$2,152,401	\$1,920,909	\$231,492

2009 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts			
	Budgeted	Actual	
Fund Type	Receipts	Receipts	Variance
General	\$1,896,343	\$1,263,676	(\$632,667)

2009 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures				
Appropriation Budgetary				
Fund Type		Authority	Expenditures	Variance
General		\$2,050,238	\$1,830,991	\$219,247

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

Casualty and Property Coverage

APEEP provides PEP with an excess risk-sharing program. Under this arrangement, PEP retains insured risks up to an amount specified in the contracts. At December 31, 2009, PEP retained \$350,000 for casualty claims and \$150,000 for property claims.

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

Financial Position

PEP's financial statements (audited by other accountants) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31, 2010 and 2009 (the latest information available):

	2009	<u>2008</u>
Assets	\$36,374,898	\$35,769,535
Liabilities	(15,256,862)	(15,310,206)
Net Assets	<u>\$21,118,036</u>	\$20,459,329

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009 (Continued)

4. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

At December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, the liabilities above include approximately \$14.1 million and \$13.7 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets above also include approximately \$13.7 million and \$12.9 million of unpaid claims to be billed to approximately 447 member governments in the future, as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. As of December 31, 2009, the Government's share of these unpaid claims collectible in future years is approximately \$19,212.

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

Contributions to PEP			
<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	
\$20,438	\$20,871	\$20,363	

After one year of membership, a member may withdraw on the anniversary of the date of joining PEP, if the member notifies PEP in writing 60 days prior to the anniversary date. Upon withdrawal, members are eligible for a full or partial refund of their capital contributions, minus the subsequent year's contribution. Withdrawing members have no other future obligation to PEP. Also upon withdrawal, payments for all casualty claims and claim expenses become the sole responsibility of the withdrawing member, regardless of whether a claim occurred or was reported prior to the withdrawal.

5. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Amounts grantor agencies pay to the SCOG are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor. The grantor may require refunding any disallowed costs. Management cannot presently determine amounts grantors may disallow. However, based on prior experience, management believes any refunds would be immaterial.

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

Stark Council of Governments Stark County 5320 Bridgecreek Avenue, NW Canton, Ohio 44718

To the Executive Committee:

We have audited the financial statements of the Stark Council of Governments, Stark County, Ohio, (the SCOG) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated J, wherein we noted the SCOG followed accounting practices the Auditor of State prescribes rather than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in more than a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the SCOG's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and timely corrected.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, 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.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the SCOG'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

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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 no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We did note a certain matter not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the SCOG's management in a separate letter dated July 25, 2011.

We intend this report solely for the information and use of management and the Executive Committee. It is not intended for anyone other than these specified parties.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

July 25, 2011



STARK COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

STARK 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 SEPTEMBER 15, 2011