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Village of Powhatan Point Belmont County 104 Mellott Street Powhatan Point, Ohio 43942

To the Village Council:

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 a February 2, 2005 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 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.

Betty Montgomery Auditor of State

Butty Montgomeny

August 12, 2005

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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Village of Powhatan Point Belmont County 104 Mellott Street Powhatan Point, Ohio 43942

To the Village Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Village of Powhatan Point, Belmont County, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003. 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. The Village processes its financial transactions with the Auditor of State's Uniform Accounting Network (UAN). *Government Auditing Standards* considers this service to impair the independence of the Auditor of State to audit the Village because the Auditor of State designed, developed, implemented, and as requested, operates UAN. However, *Government Auditing Standards* permits the Auditor of State to audit and opine on this entity, because Ohio Revised Code § 117.101 requires the Auditor of State to provide UAN services, and Ohio Revised Code §§ 117.11(B) and 115.56 mandate the Auditor of State to audit Ohio governments. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

Revisions to GAAP would require the Village to reformat its financial statement presentation and make other changes effective for the year ended December 31, 2004. Instead of the combined funds the accompanying financial statements present for 2004 (and 2003), the revisions require presenting entity wide statements and also to present its larger (i.e. major) funds separately for 2004. While the Village does not follow GAAP, generally accepted auditing standards requires us to include the following paragraph if the statements do not substantially conform to the new GAAP presentation requirements. The Auditor of State permits, but does not require governments to reformat their statements. The Village has elected not to reformat its statements. Since this Village does not use GAAP to measure financial statement amounts, the following paragraph does not imply the amounts reported are materially misstated under the accounting basis the Auditor of State permits. Our opinion on the fair presentation of the amounts reported pursuant to its non-GAAP basis is in the second following paragraph.

743 E. State St. / Athens Mall Suite B / Athens, OH 45701 Telephone: (740) 594-3300 (800) 441-1389 Fax: (740) 594-2110 www.auditor.state.oh.us Village of Powhatan Point Belmont County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

In our opinion, because of the effects of the matter discussed in the preceding two paragraphs, the financial statements referred to above for the year ended December 31, 2004 do not present fairly, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the Village as of December 31, 2004, or its changes in financial position or cash flows of its proprietary funds for the year then ended.

Also, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the combined fund cash balances of the Village of Powhatan Point, Belmont County, as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and its combined cash receipts and disbursements for the years then ended on the accounting basis Note 1 describes.

The aforementioned revision to generally accepted accounting principles also requires the Village to include Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2004. The Village 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 August 12, 2005, 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.

Betty Montgomery Auditor of State

Butty Montgomeny

August 12, 2005

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	Governmental Fund Types		
	General	Special Revenue	Totals (Memorandum Only)
Cash Receipts: Property Tax and Other Local Taxes Municipal Income Tax Intergovernmental Receipts Charges for Services Fines, Licenses, and Permits Earnings on Investments Miscellaneous	\$33,939 111,830 88,720 300 41,398 3,858 22,089	\$61,295 37,230 294,029 84,155 9,208 15 3,880	\$95,234 149,060 382,749 84,455 50,606 3,873 25,969
Total Cash Receipts	302,134	489,812	791,946
Cash Disbursements: Current: Security of Persons and Property Public Health Services Transportation General Government Debt Service: Principal Payments Interest Payments Capital Outlay Total Cash Disbursements	118,359 4,754 115,932 20,050 259,095	132,552 105,679 6,052 55,291 14,930 227,211 541,715	250,911 4,754 105,679 121,984 55,291 14,930 247,261
Total Cash Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements	43,039	(51,903)	(8,864)
Other Financing Receipts and (Disbursements): Sale of Fixed Assets Transfers-In Transfers-Out Other Financing Sources	(24,000) 25	1,828 24,000 (959)	1,828 24,000 (24,959) 25
Total Other Financing Receipts/(Disbursements)	(23,975)	24,869	894
Excess of Cash Receipts and Other Financing Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements and Other Financing Disbursements	19,064	(27,034)	(7,970)
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	106,138	114,114	220,252
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$125,202	\$87,080	\$212,282

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004

	Proprietary Fund Type
	Enterprise
Operating Cash Receipts: Charges for Services	\$448,592
Total Operating Cash Receipts	448,592
Operating Cash Disbursements: Personal Services Fringe Benefits Contractual Services Supplies and Materials Other Capital Outlay	110,779 44,269 101,920 87,856 1,080 85,812
Total Operating Cash Disbursements	431,716
Operating Income	16,876
Non-Operating Cash Receipts: Intergovernmental Receipts Miscellaneous Receipts Other Financing Sources	16,235 1,795 1,091
Total Non-Operating Cash Receipts	19,121
Non-Operating Cash Disbursements: Redemption of Debt Service Principal Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	40,821 6,025
Total Non-Operating Cash Disbursements	46,846
Excess of Receipts (Under) Disbursements Before Interfund Transfers	(10,849)
Transfers-In	959
Net Receipts (Under) Disbursements	(9,890)
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	217,635
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	<u>\$207,745</u>

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

	Governmental Fund Types			Takala
	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Totals (Memorandum Only)
Cash Receipts: Property Tax and Other Local Taxes Municipal Income Tax Intergovernmental Receipts Charges for Services Fines, Licenses, and Permits Earnings on Investments Miscellaneous	\$32,119 118,188 101,679 43,656 5,591 2,391	\$64,583 36,822 91,785 61,615 10,071 3,291	\$ 66,646	\$96,702 155,010 260,110 61,615 53,727 5,591 5,682
Total Cash Receipts	303,624	268,167	66,646	638,437
Cash Disbursements: Current: Security of Persons and Property Public Health Services Transportation General Government Debt Service: Principal Payments Interest Payments Capital Outlay Total Cash Disbursements	142,870 6,516 123,979 273,365	79,861 113,456 947 25,348 9,642 186,443 415,697	69,455 69,455	222,731 6,516 113,456 124,926 25,348 9,642 255,898 758,517
Total Cash Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements	30,259	(147,530)	(2,809)	(120,080)
Other Financing Receipts and (Disbursements): Sale of Bonds or Notes Sale of Fixed Assets Transfers-In Transfers-Out	18,180 (35,000)	169,543 3,000 47,222 (30,402)	(163)	169,543 3,000 65,402 (65,565)
Total Other Financing Receipts/(Disbursements)	(16,820)	189,363	(163)	172,380
Excess of Cash Receipts and Other Financing Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements and Other Financing Disbursements	13,439	41,833	(2,972)	52,300
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	92,699	72,281	2,972	167,952
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	<u>\$106.138</u>	\$114.114	\$0	\$220.252

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

	Proprietary Fund Type
	Enterprise
Operating Cash Receipts: Charges for Services	\$388,412
Total Operating Cash Receipts	388,412
Operating Cash Disbursements: Personal Services Fringe Benefits Contractual Services Supplies and Materials Other Capital Outlay	101,898 51,372 93,411 160,839 1,186 32,476
Total Operating Cash Disbursements	441,182
Operating (Loss)	(52,770)
Non-Operating Cash Receipts: Miscellaneous Receipts	314_
Total Non-Operating Cash Receipts	314_
Non-Operating Cash Disbursements: Redemption of Debt Service Principal Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	36,829 10,963
Total Non-Operating Cash Disbursements	47,792
Excess of Receipts (Under) Disbursements Before Interfund Transfers	(100,248)
Transfers-In	163
Net Receipts (Under) Disbursements	(100,085)
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	317,720
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	<u>\$217.635</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of the Entity

The constitution and laws of the State of Ohio establish the rights and privileges of the Village of Powhatan Point, Belmont County (the Village), as a body corporate and politic. A publicly-elected six-member Council governs the Village. The Village provides water and sewer utilities, park operations, fire and emergency medical services, and police services. The Village contracts with Switzerland Township, York Township and the Belmont County Commissioner's to provide fire protection and/or emergency medical services to these subdivisions. The Village is involved with the Bel-O-Mar Regional Council which is defined as a jointly governed organization. Additional information concerning the jointly governed organization is presented in Note 10.

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

B. Basis of Accounting

These financial statements follow the accounting basis the Auditor of State prescribes or permits. This basis is similar to the cash receipts and disbursements accounting basis. This basis 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 adequately disclose material matters the Auditor of State prescribes.

C. Cash and Investments

The Village's accounting basis includes investments as assets. This basis does not report disbursements for investment purchases or receipts for investment sales. The Village reports gains or losses at the time of sale as receipts or disbursements, respectively.

The Village values U.S. Treasury Notes at cost.

D. Fund Accounting

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

1. General Fund

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

2. Special Revenue Funds

These funds account for proceeds from specific sources (other than from trusts or for capital projects) that are restricted to expenditure for specific purposes. The Village had the following significant Special Revenue Funds:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Fund Accounting (Continued)

2. Special Revenue Funds (Continued)

<u>Street Construction, Maintenance, and Repair Fund</u> - This fund receives gasoline tax, motor vehicle license tax and municipal income tax for constructing, maintaining, and repairing of Village streets.

<u>Fire and Emergency Fund</u> -This fund receives property tax, fire and emergency contract, and emergency medical service revenues to operate the Village's volunteer fire department and emergency squad.

<u>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Fund</u> -This fund receives grants to fund snow removal expenses and repair and replacement of various Village fixed assets damaged by land slides and flooding.

3. Capital Projects Funds

These funds account for receipts restricted to acquiring or constructing major capital projects (except those financed through enterprise or trust funds). The Village had the following significant Capital Projects Fund:

<u>Issue II Fund</u> - This fund receives Issue II grants through the Ohio Public Works Commission for the replacement of waterlines, sidewalks and asphalt shoulders.

4. Enterprise Funds

These funds account for operations that are similar to private business enterprises, where management intends to recover the significant costs of providing certain goods or services through user charges. The Village had the following significant Enterprise Funds:

<u>Water Operating Fund</u> - This fund receives charges for services from residents to cover water service costs.

<u>Sewer Operating Fund</u> - This fund receives charges for services from residents to cover sewer service costs.

E. Budgetary Process

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

1. Appropriations

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

2. Estimated Resources

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

3. Encumbrances

The Ohio Revised Code requires the Village to reserve (encumber) appropriations when commitments are made. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are canceled, and reappropriated in the subsequent year. The Village did not encumber all commitments required by Ohio law.

A summary of 2004 and 2003 budgetary activity appears in Note 3.

F. Property, Plant, and Equipment

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

G. Accumulated Leave

In certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment, employees are entitled to cash payments for unused leave. The financial statements do not include a liability for unpaid leave.

2. EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

	2004	2003
Demand deposits	\$145,027	\$97,887
Savings account	185,000_	250,000
Total deposits	330,027	347,887
U.S. Treasury Notes	90,000	90,000
Total deposits and investments	\$420,027	\$437,887

Deposits: Deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or collateralized by securities specifically pledged by the financial institution to the Village.

Investments: The Federal Reserve holds the Village's U.S. Treasury Notes in book-entry form, in the name of the Village's financial institution. The financial institution maintains records identifying the Village as owner of these securities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Continued)

3. BUDGETARY ACTIVITY

Budgetary activity for the years ending December 31, 2004 and 2003, follows:

	Budgeted	Actual	
Fund Type	Receipts	Receipts	Variance
General	\$350,000	\$302,159	(\$47,841)
Special Revenue	562,000	515,640	(46,360)
Capital Projects	250,000	0	(250,000)
Enterprise	471,000	468,672	(2,328)
Total	\$1,633,000	\$1,286,471	(\$346,529)
· ·			

2004 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures

	Appropriation	Actual	_
Fund Type	Authority	Expenditures	Variance
General	\$420,000	\$283,095	\$136,905
Special Revenue	645,000	542,674	102,326
Capital Projects	250,000	0	250,000
Enterprise	655,000	478,562	176,438
Total	\$1,970,000	\$1,304,331	\$665,669

2003 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts

	Budgeted	Actual	_
Fund Type	Receipts	Receipts	Variance
General	\$350,000	\$321,804	(\$28,196)
Special Revenue	480,800	487,932	7,132
Capital Projects	70,000	66,646	(3,354)
Enterprise	451,000	388,889	(62,111)
Total	\$1,351,800	\$1,265,271	(\$86,529)

2003 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures

2000 Badgeted Vo. Notadi Badgetary Basis Experiantares				
	Appropriation	Actual		
Fund Type	Authority	Expenditures	Variance	
General	\$412,200	\$308,365	\$103,835	
Special Revenue	528,250	446,099	82,151	
Capital Projects	70,000	69,618	382	
Enterprise	656,050	488,974	167,076	
Total	\$1,666,500	\$1,313,056	\$353,444	
Special Revenue Capital Projects Enterprise	528,250 70,000 656,050	446,099 69,618 488,974	82,19 38 167,0	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Continued)

4. PROPERTY TAX

Real property taxes become a lien on January 1 preceding the October 1 date for which the Village Council adopts tax rates. The State Board of Tax Equalization adjusts these rates for inflation. Property taxes are also reduced for applicable homestead and rollback deductions. The State pays the Village amounts equaling these deductions. The Village includes these with Intergovernmental Receipts. Payments are due to the County by December 31. If the property owner elects to pay semiannually, the first half payment is due December 31. The second half payment is due the following June 20.

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

Property owners assess tangible personal property tax. They must file a list of tangible property to the County by each April 30. The County is responsible for assessing property, and for billing, collecting, and distributing all property taxes on the Village's behalf.

5. LOCAL INCOME TAX

The Village levies a municipal income tax of three-quarters of one percent on substantially all earned income arising from employment, residency, or business activities within the Village as well as certain income of residents earned outside of the Village.

Employers within the Village withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the Village either monthly or quarterly, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers pay estimated taxes quarterly and file a declaration annually.

By Village ordinance, income tax revenues are to be used for general municipal operations, maintenance, new equipment, extension and enlargement of municipal services and facilities, and capital improvements.

6. DEBT

Debt outstanding at December 31, 2004, was as follows:

	Principal	interest Rate
Ohio Water Development Authority Loan	\$45,248	10.84%
General Obligation Notes	275,409	3.15% - 4.9%
Total	\$320,657	

The Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loan relates to a water and sewer plant expansion project that was mandated in 1985 by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. On May 29, 2003, the OWDA Board authorized an Interest Rate Subsidy program. This program will benefit the Village, as the Village has an outstanding interest rate on this loan in excess of 7 percent. Under the program, the OWDA will effectively reduce the interest rate on the outstanding balance of this loan to 7 percent by paying a portion of the interest above 7 percent. Implementation of the subsidy program commenced with the payment due January 1, 2004 and will carry through to the maturity date of the loan. Water and sewer receipts collateralize the loan. The Village has agreed to set utility rates sufficient to cover OWDA debt service requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Continued)

6. DEBT (Continued)

The general obligation notes were issued to purchase a fire truck, street department truck and an ambulance. The loans will be repaid in monthly and annual installments, including interest, over three to ten years. The general obligation notes are collateralized by the Village's taxing authority.

Amortization of the above debt, including interest, follows:

Year ending December 31:	OWDA Loan	General Obligation Notes
2005	\$48,414	\$70,221
2006		63,970
2007		61,888
2008		61,230
2009		28,740
2010		28,740
Total	\$48,414	\$314,789

7. RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

The Village's law enforcement officers belong to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F). Other full-time employees and most Village officials belong to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OP&F and OPERS are cost-sharing, multiple-employer plans. The Ohio Revised Code prescribes the plans' retirement benefits, including postretirement healthcare and survivor and disability benefits.

The Ohio Revised Code also prescribes contribution rates. For 2004 and 2003, OP&F participants contributed 10 percent of their wages. The Village contributed an amount equal to 19.5 percent of police participant wages. OPERS members contributed 8.5 percent of their wages. The Village contributed an amount equal to 13.55 percent of participants' gross salaries. The Village has paid all contributions required through December 31, 2004.

One employee and one official contribute to Social Security. This plan provides retirement benefits, including survivors and disability benefits, to participants. For 2004, employees contributed 6.2% of their gross salaries. The Village contributed an amount equal to 6.2% of participant's gross salaries.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Pool Membership

The Village belongs to the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), a risk-sharing pool available to Ohio local governments. PEP provides property and casualty insurance 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Continued)

8. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Risk Pool Membership (Continued)

Casualty Coverage

PEP retains casualty risks up to \$250,000 per claim, including loss adjustment expenses. PEP pays a percentage of its contributions to APEEP. APEEP reinsures claims exceeding \$250,000, up to \$1,750,000 per claim and \$5,000,000 in the aggregate per year. Governments can elect additional coverage, from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000 from the General Reinsurance Corporation.

If losses exhaust PEP's retained earnings, APEEP covers PEP losses up to \$5,000,000 per year, subject to a per-claim limit of \$2,000,000.

Property Coverage

PEP retains property risks, including automobile physical damage, up to \$100,000 on any specific loss in any one occurrence. The Travelers Indemnity Company reinsures losses exceeding \$100,000, up to \$500,000,000 per occurrence. APEEP's Guarantee Fund pays losses and loss adjustment expenses exceeding operating contributions.

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

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:

Casualty Coverage	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Assets	\$30,547,049	\$25,288,098
Liabilities	(16,989,918)	(12,872,985)
Retained earnings	<u>\$13,557,131</u>	<u>\$12,415,113</u>

Property Coverage	<u>2004</u>	2003	
Assets	\$3,652,970	\$3,158,813	
Liabilities	<u>(544,771)</u>	<u>(792,061)</u>	
Retained earnings	<u>\$3,108,199</u>	<u>\$2,366,752</u>	

9. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Amounts grantor agencies pay to the Village are subject to audit and adjustment by the grantor, principally the federal government. Grantors 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Continued)

10. JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATION

Bel-O-Mar Regional Council is operated as a non-profit organization formed to provide planning and administrative services to all local governments in a four county region comprised of Belmont County, Ohio and three counties in West Virginia. The governing board is comprised of 58 officials from the four county service area of which three members and one alternate member are appointed by each local government within Belmont County. The Council is not dependent upon the Village of Powhatan Point for its continued existence, no debt exists, and the Village does not maintain an equity interest. Bel-O-Mar Regional Council received \$488 for 2004 annual fees paid in 2003 from the Village.



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

Village of Powhatan Point Belmont County 104 Mellott Street Powhatan Point, Ohio 43942

To the Village Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the Village of Powhatan Point, Belmont County, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, and have issued our report thereon dated August 12, 2005, wherein we noted the Village followed accounting practices the Auditor of State prescribes rather than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We also noted that the Village uses the Auditor of State's Uniform Accounting Network (UAN) to process its financial transactions. *Government Auditing Standards* considers this service to impair the Auditor of State's independence to audit the Village because the Auditor of State designed, developed, implemented, and, as requested, operates UAN. 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 to determine our auditing procedures to express our opinion on the financial statements and not to opine on the internal control over financial reporting. However, we noted a certain matter involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider a reportable condition. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the Village's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data consistent with management's assertions in the financial statements. A reportable condition is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as item 2004-003.

A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts material to the financial statements we audited may occur and not be timely detected by employees when performing their assigned functions. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered material weaknesses. However, we do not believe the reportable condition described above is a material weakness. In a separate letter to the Village's management dated August 12, 2005, we reported other matters involving internal control over financial reporting we did not deem reportable conditions.

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Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over
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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 instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*, which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as items 2004-001 and 2004-002. In a separate letter to the Village's management dated August 12, 2005, we reported other matters related to noncompliance we deemed immaterial.

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

Betty Montgomery Auditor of State

August 12, 2005

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

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

FINDING NUMBER 2004-001

Finding for Recovery - Repaid Under Audit

Ohio Rev. Code Section 2949.091(A)(1) states that the court in which any person is convicted of or pleads guilty to any offense other than a traffic offense that is not a moving violation, shall impose the sum of fifteen dollars as costs in the case in addition to any other court costs that the court is required by law to impose upon the offender. All such moneys collected during a month shall be transmitted on or before the twentieth day of the following month by the clerk of the court to the treasurer of state and deposited by the treasurer of state into the general revenue fund.

Prior to September 26, 2003, the court costs noted above were \$11; however, they were raised to \$15 as a result of House Bill 95.

From September 26, 2003 through October 31, 2003, the Mayor's Court of the Village issued 36 tickets for which they only collected the \$11 fee. On October 21, 2003, Village Council passed Ordinance No. 1069 increasing fines by \$4 to cover the increase mandated by House Bill 95. As of November 1, 2003, the Village started assessing the additional \$4 on the types of violations noted in Ohio Rev. Code Section 2949.091(A)(1).

Based on the change House Bill 95 made to Ohio Rev. Code Section 2949.091(A)(1), the Mayor's Court should have collected an additional \$144 that is due to the State of Ohio to be deposited by the Treasurer of State into the General Revenue Fund.

In accordance with the foregoing facts, and pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Section 117.28, a Finding for Recovery for public money due but not collected is hereby issued against William Anthony Pratt, former Mayor of the Village of Powhatan Point, in the amount of one hundred forty-four dollars (\$144), and in favor of the State of Ohio General Revenue Fund.

On July 19, 2005, the Village passed a motion to pay the State of Ohio the \$144 for Mayor's Court tickets issued from September 26, 2003 through November 1, 2003. On August 16, 2005, warrant number 4485 was issued to the Treasurer of State in the amount of \$144 from the Village's General Fund.

FINDING NUMBER 2004-002

Noncompliance Citation

Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.41(D)(1) prohibits a subdivision or taxing authority from making any contract or ordering any 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 in the process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund free from any previous encumbrance.

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 Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.41(D) (1) and 5705.41 (D) (3), respectively:

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Continued)

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

FINDING NUMBER 2004-002 (Continued)

Noncompliance Citation – Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.41(D)(1) (Continued)

- A. Then and Now Certificate If the fiscal officer can certify that both at the time the contract or order was made and at the time that he/she is completing his/her certification, sufficient funds were available or in the process of collection, to the credit of a proper fund, properly appropriated and free from any encumbrance, the taxing authority can authorize the drawing of a warrant for the payment of the amount due. The taxing authority has 30 days from the receipt of such certificate to approve payment by resolution or ordinance. Amounts of less than \$3,000, may be paid by the fiscal officer without such affirmation of the taxing authority 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.
- B. <u>Blanket Certificate</u> Fiscal officers may prepare "blanket" certificates not exceeding \$5,000 against any specific line item account over a period not exceeding three months or running beyond the current year. The blanket certificate 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. Effective September 26, 2003, certificates may not exceed an amount established by resolution or ordinance of the legislative authority, and cannot extend beyond the end of the fiscal year. Blanket certificates cannot be issued unless there has been an amount approved by the legislative authority for the blanket.
- C. <u>Super Blanket Certificate</u> The Village 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.

Although the obligations paid by the Village had a statement indicating the purchase was lawfully appropriated or in the process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund, and free from any previous encumbrance, this certification of available funds was not obtained prior to incurring the obligation for 28 percent of transactions tested and there was no evidence of a "Then and Now" certificate being used by the Village Clerk/Treasurer. Failure to properly certify the availability of funds can result in overspending of funds and negative cash fund balances.

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 Village Clerk/Treasurer 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.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003 (Continued)

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

FINDING NUMBER 2004-002 (Continued)

Noncompliance Citation – Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.41(D)(1) (Continued)

We recommend the Village certify purchases to which Section 5705.41(D) applies. The most convenient certification method is to use purchase orders that include the certification language Section 5705.41(D) requires to authorize disbursements. The Village Clerk/Treasurer should sign the certification at the time the Village incurs a commitment, and only when the requirements of Section 5705.41(D) are satisfied. The Village Clerk/Treasurer should post approved purchase commitments to the appropriation code, to reduce the available appropriation.

FINDING NUMBER 2004-003

Reportable Condition

Ohio Admin. Code Section 117-2-02(C)(1) requires the government's internal controls to reasonably assure that budgetary accounts are integrated into the financial accounting system. This means designing an accounting system to provide ongoing and timely information on unrealized budgetary receipts and remaining uncommitted balances of appropriations.

The Village Clerk/Treasurer did not accurately post estimated revenue and appropriations into the accounting system. Due to the fact that the budgeted information posted into the accounting system was not always correct, Village management was unable to effectively monitor budget versus actual activity.

We recommend the Village Clerk/Treasurer accurately post estimated revenue as certified by the County Budget Commission and appropriations as approved by Village Council into the computer system. This procedure will help ensure more useful comparisons of budget versus actual activity, as well as provide management with an accurate monitoring tool throughout the year.

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; <i>Explain</i>
2002-31007-001	Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.14 prohibits fund transfers without a resolution of the Village Council.	No	Not corrected; however, no longer deemed material. We reported this in the management letter.
2002-31007-002	Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.36 for not obtaining increased amended certificates.	Yes	N/A.
2002-31007-003	Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.39 for appropriations exceeding total estimated resources.	No	Not corrected; however no longer deemed material. We reported this in the management letter.
2002-31007-004	Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.41 (B) for expenditures exceeding amounts appropriated.	Yes	N/A.
2002-31007-005	Not always posting receipts to the correct line item classification.	Yes	N/A.
2002-31007-006	Not always accurately posting budgeted amounts in the Village computer system.	No	Not corrected; Reissued as Finding Number 2004-003.
2002-31007-007	Village Council did not approve advances through formal resolution or ordinance.	Yes	N/A.



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VILLAGE OF POWHATAN POINT BELMONT 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 20, 2005