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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Village of Glandorf Putnam County 203 North Main Street, P.O. Box 154 Glandorf, Ohio 45848-0154

Mary Saylor

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 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.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

June 28, 2007

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Village of Glandorf Putnam County 203 North Main Street, P.O. Box 154 Glandorf, Ohio 45848-0154

To the Village Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Village of Glandorf, Putnam County, (the Village) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. 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.

One Government Center / Room 1420 / Toledo, OH 43604-2246 Telephone: (419) 245-2811 (800) 443-9276 Fax: (419) 245-2484 www.auditor.state.oh.us Village of Glandorf Putnam County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

Instead of the combined funds the accompanying financial statements present, GAAP require presenting entity wide statements and also presenting the Village's larger (i.e. major) funds separately. 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 GAAP presentation requirements. The Auditor of State permits, but does not require Villages to reformat their statements. The Village 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, 2006 and 2005, 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, 2006 and 2005, or its changes in financial position or cash flows for the years then ended.

Also, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the combined fund cash balances and reserves for encumbrances of the Village of Glandorf, Putnam County, as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and its combined cash receipts and disbursements for the years then ended on the accounting basis Note 1 describes.

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 June 28, 2007, 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.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

June 28, 2007

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Governmental Fund Types			
	General	Special Revenue	Totals (Memorandum Only)	
Cash Receipts:				
Property Tax and Other Local Taxes	\$54,585		\$54,585	
Municipal Income Tax	325,728		325,728	
Intergovernmental Receipts	121,823	\$46,536	168,359	
Charges for Services	20,176	, ,	20,176	
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	6,388		6,388	
Earnings on Investments	31,484	5,745	37,229	
Miscellaneous	6,972		6,972	
Total Cash Receipts	567,156	52,281	619,437	
Cash Disbursements:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	83,371		83,371	
Public Health Services	4,881		4,881	
Leisure Time Activities	5,792		5,792	
Community Environment	14,971		14,971	
Basic Utility Services	2,851		2,851	
Transportation	2,692	13,175	15,867	
General Government	111,000		111,000	
Capital Outlay		75,650	75,650	
Total Cash Disbursements	225,558	88,825	314,383	
Total Cash Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements	341,598	(36,544)	305,054	
Other Financing Receipts and (Disbursements):				
Transfers-In		55,000	55,000	
Transfers-Out	(228,000)		(228,000)	
Total Other Financing Receipts and (Disbursements)	(228,000)	55,000	(173,000)	
Excess of Cash Receipts and Other Financing Receipts Over Cash Disbursements				
and Other Financing Disbursements	113,598	18,456	132,054	
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	350,491	81,692	432,183	
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$464,089	\$100,148	\$564,237	

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES - PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Proprietary Fund Type
	Enterprise
Ownersting Cook Receiptor	
Operating Cash Receipts: Charges for Services	\$310,121
Miscellaneous	1,021
Total Operating Cash Receipts	311,142
Operating Cash Disbursements:	
Personal Services	34,774
Fringe Benefits	406
Contractual Services	285,654
Supplies and Materials	15,456
Capital Outlay	81,354
Total Operating Cash Disbursements	417,644
Operating Loss	(106,502)
Non-Operating Cash Disbursements:	
Redemption of Principal	18,000
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	27,906
Capital Outlay	18,963
Total Non-Operating Cash Disbursements	64,869
Excess of Disbursements Over Receipts	
Before Interfund Transfers	(171,371)
Transfers-In	173,000
Net Receipts Over Disbursements	1,629
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	297,622
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$299,251
Reserve for Encumbrances, December 31	\$235

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES - ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Governmental Fund Types		
	General	Special Revenue	Totals (Memorandum Only)
Cash Receipts:			
Property Tax and Other Local Taxes	\$48,689		\$48,689
Municipal Income Tax	320,083		320,083
Intergovernmental Receipts	55,225	\$40,947	96,172
Charges for Services	20,400		20,400
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	8,226		8,226
Earnings on Investments	7,669	2,479	10,148
Miscellaneous	5,548		5,548
Total Cash Receipts	465,840	43,426	509,266
Cash Disbursements:			
Current:			
Security of Persons and Property	58,916		58,916
Public Health Services	3,863		3,863
Leisure Time Activities	6,130		6,130
Community Environment	2,273		2,273
Basic Utility Services	8,544		8,544
Transportation	3,666	22,845	26,511
General Government	140,980		140,980
Capital Outlay		97,452	97,452
Total Cash Disbursements	224,372	120,297	344,669
Total Cash Receipts Over/(Under)Cash Disbursements	241,468	(76,871)	164,597
Other Financing Disbursements:			
Transfers-Out	(148,000)		(148,000)
Excess of Cash Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements			
and Other Financing Disbursements	93,468	(76,871)	16,597
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	257,023	158,563	415,586
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$350,491	\$81,692	\$432,183
Reserves for Encumbrances, December 31	\$293		\$293

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES - PROPRIETARY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Proprietary Fund Type
	Enterprise
Operating Cash Receipts:	
Charges for Services	\$288,372
Operating Cash Disbursements:	
Personal Services	39,665
Fringe Benefits	178
Contractual Services	5,043
Supplies and Materials	12,944
Capital Outlay	316,406
Total Operating Cash Disbursements	374,236
Operating Loss	(85,864)
Non-Operating Cash Disbursements:	
Redemption of Principal	16,600
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	28,767
Capital Outlay	25,225
Total Non-Operating Cash Disbursements	70,592
Excess of Disbursements Over Receipts	
Before Interfund Transfer	(156,456)
Transfers-In	148,000
Net Disbursements over Receipts	(8,456)
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	306,078
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$297,622

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

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 Glandorf, Putnam County, (the Village) as a body corporate and politic. A publicly-elected six-member Council directs the Village. The Village provides water and sewer utilities, park operations, fire protection and police services. The Village appropriates general fund money to support a volunteer fire department.

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

B. Accounting Basis

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. The Village 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

The Village values certificates of deposit 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 that are restricted to expenditure for specific purposes. The Village had the following significant Special Revenue Fund:

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005 (Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

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

<u>Sewer 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, function, object level of control, and appropriations may not exceed estimated resources. The Village Council must annually approve appropriation measures and subsequent amendments. The County Budget Commission must also approve the annual appropriation measure. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end.

2. Estimated Resources

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

3. Encumbrances

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

A summary of 2006 and 2005 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005 (Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (CONTINUED)

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

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

	2006	2005
Demand deposits	\$67,735	\$68,495
Certificates of deposit	795,753	661,310
Total deposits	\$863,488	\$729,805

Deposits are insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation; or collateralized by securities specifically pledged by the financial institution to the Village; or collateralized by the financial institution's public entity deposit pool.

3. BUDGETARY ACTIVITY

Budgetary activity for the years ending December 31, 2006 and 2005 follows:

2006	Budgeted	l vs. /	\ctual	Receipts

	Budgeted	Actual	
Fund Type	Receipts	Receipts	Variance
General	\$389,937	\$567,156	\$177,219
Special Revenue	93,110	107,281	14,171
Enterprise	417,400	484,142	66,742
Total	\$900,447	\$1,158,579	\$258,132

2006 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures

	Appropriation	Budgetary	
Fund Type	Authority	Expenditures	Variance
General	\$740,293	\$453,558	\$286,735
Special Revenue	174,200	88,825	85,375
Enterprise	709,700	482,748	226,952
Total	\$1,624,193	\$1,025,131	\$599,062
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005 (Continued)

3. BUDGETARY ACTIVITY – (CONTINUED)

2005 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts

	Budgeted	Actual	
Fund Type	Receipts	Receipts	Variance
General	\$420,335	\$465,840	\$45,505
Special Revenue	41,826	43,426	1,600
Enterprise	385,200	436,372	51,172
Total	\$847,361	\$945,638	\$98,277

2005 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures

Appropriation	Budgetary	
Authority	Expenditures	Variance
\$677,000	\$372,665	\$304,335
199,425	120,297	79,128
686,100	444,828	241,272
\$1,562,525	\$937,790	\$624,735
	Authority \$677,000 199,425 686,100	Authority Expenditures \$677,000 \$372,665 199,425 120,297 686,100 444,828

4. PROPERTY TAX

Real property taxes become a lien on January 1 preceding the October 1 date for which the Council adopted 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 financial statements include homestead and rollback amounts the State pays as Intergovernmental Receipts. Payments are due to the County by December 31. If the property owner elects to pay semiannually, the first half is due December 31. The second half payment is due the following June 20.

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

Tangible personal property tax is assessed by the property owners, who must file a list of such property to the County by each April 30.

The County is responsible for assessing property, and for billing, collecting, and distributing all property taxes on behalf of the Village.

5. LOCAL INCOME TAX

The Village levies a municipal income tax of 1.5 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. Income tax receipts are credited to the General Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005 (Continued)

6. DEBT

Debt outstanding at December 31, 2006, was as follows:

	Principal	Interest Rate
Rural Economic Development Bonds	\$167,100	5.00%
Utility System Improvement Notes	331,000	5.625%
Total	\$498,100	

Utility system improvement notes and Rural Economic Bonds were issued for construction and improvements of the Village's water and sewage treatment systems. Revenues of the water and sewer utilities will be used to pay these obligations.

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

	Rural	Rural	Utility	Utility
	Economic	Economic	System	System
	Development	Development	Improvement	Improvement
	Bonds -	Bonds -	Notes -	Notes -
Year ending December 31:	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2007	\$5,500	\$18,619	\$13,800	\$8,355
2008	5,800	18,309	13,800	7,665
2009	6,100	17,983	14,900	6,975
2010	6,500	17,640	14,900	6,230
2011	6,900	17,274	16,000	5,485
2012 - 2016	40,300	80,151	93,700	14,440
2017 - 2021	53,200	67,433		
2022 - 2026	70,000	50,692		
2027 - 2031	92,200	28,637		
2032 - 2033	44,500	3,792		
Total	\$331,000	\$320,530	\$167,100	\$49,150

7. RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Village's official's and employees belong to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer plan. The Ohio Revised Code prescribes this plans' benefits, which include postretirement healthcare and survivor and disability benefits.

The Ohio Revised Code also prescribes contribution rates. For 2006 and 2005, OPERS members contributed 9 and 8.5%, respectively, of their gross salaries and the Village contributed an amount equaling 13.7 and 13.55%, respectively, of participants' gross salaries. The Village has paid all contributions required through December 31, 2006.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005 (Continued)

8. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

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 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 Coverage

For an occurrence prior to January 1, 2006 PEP retains casualty risks up to \$250,000 per occurrence, including claim 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 \$10,000,000 in the aggregate per year. For an occurrence on or subsequent to January 1, 2006, the Pool retains casualty risk up to \$350,000 per occurrence, including loss adjustment expenses. Claims exceeding \$350,000 are reinsured with APEEP in an amount not to exceed \$2,650,000 for each claim and \$10,000,000 in the aggregate per year. Villages can elect up to \$10,000,000 in additional coverage with the General Reinsurance Corporation, through contracts with PEP.

If losses exhaust PEP's retained earnings, APEEP provides excess of funds available coverage up to \$5,000,000 per year, subject to a per-claim limit of \$2,000,000 (for claims prior to January 1, 2006) or \$3,000,000 (for claims on or after January 1, 2006) as noted above.

Property Coverage

Through 2004, PEP retained property risks, including automobile physical damage, up to \$100,000 on any specific loss in any one occurrence. The Travelers Indemnity Company reinsured losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$500 million per occurrence.

Beginning in 2005, Travelers reinsures specific losses exceeding \$250,000 up to \$600 million per occurrence. APEEP reinsures members for specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$250,000 per occurrence, subject to an annual aggregate loss payment. Travelers provides aggregate stoploss coverage based upon the combined members' total insurable values. If the stop loss is reached by payment of losses between \$100,000 and \$250,000, Travelers will reinsure specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to their \$600 million per occurrence limit. The aggregate stop-loss limit for 2006 was \$1,901,127.

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.

Property and casualty settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005 (Continued)

8. RISK MANAGEMENT – (CONTINUED)

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, 2006 and 2005:

Casualty Coverage	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Assets	\$30,997,868	\$29,719,675
Liabilities	<u>(15,875,741)</u>	(15,994,168)
Retained earnings	<u>\$15,122,127</u>	<u>\$13,725,507</u>
Property Coverage	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Assets	\$5,125,326	\$4,443,332
Liabilities	<u>(863,163)</u>	(1,068,245)
Retained earnings	<u>\$4,262,163</u>	\$3,375,087

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, casualty coverage liabilities noted above include approximately \$14.4 million and \$14.3 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The Casualty Coverage assets and retained earnings above also include approximately \$14.4 million and \$14.3 million of unpaid claims to be billed to approximately 447 member governments in the future, as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. The Village's share of these unpaid claims collectible in future years is approximately \$35,882. This payable includes the subsequent year's contribution due if the Village terminates participation, as described in the last paragraph below.

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

2004	\$16,635
2005	\$17,591
2006	\$18,291

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005 (Continued)

8. RISK MANAGEMENT – (CONTINUED)

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



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

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

Village of Glandorf Putnam County 203 North Main Street, P.O. Box 154 Glandorf, Ohio 45848-0154

To the Village Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the Village of Glandorf, Putnam County, (the Village) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and have issued our report thereon dated June 28, 2007, wherein we noted the Village prepared its financial statements using accounting practices the Auditor of State prescribes or permits rather than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We also noted 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. 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 conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over
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A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the Village's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with its applicable accounting basis, such that there is more than a remote likelihood that the Village's internal control will not prevent or detect a more-than-inconsequential financial statement misstatement.

We consider the following deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting; 2006-001 through 2006-003.

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

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also material weaknesses. However, of the significant deficiencies described above, we believe findings number 2006-002 and 2006-003 are also material weaknesses.

We also noted certain internal control matters that we reported to the Village's management in a separate letter dated June 28, 2007.

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 2006-001 and 2006-002.

We also noted certain noncompliance or other matters not requiring inclusion in the report that we reported to the Village's management in a separate letter dated June 28, 2007.

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

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

June 28, 2007

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

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

FINDING NUMBER 2006-001

Noncompliance Citation/ Significant Deficiency

Ohio Revised Code § 5705.41(D)(1) states that no orders or contracts involving the expenditure of money are to be made unless there is attached thereto a certificate of the fiscal officer of the subdivision. The fiscal officer must certify that the amount required for the order or contract 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 encumbrances. Further, contracts and order for expenditures lacking prior certification shall be null and void.

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 <u>main</u> exceptions are: "then and now" certificates, blanket certificates, and super blanket certificates, which are provided for in sections 5705.41(D)(1) and 5705.41(D)(3), respectively, of the Ohio Revised Code.

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

Fifty-five percent of the transactions tested, were not certified by the Fiscal Officer at the time the commitment was incurred. Failure to properly certify the availability of funds can result in overspending funds and negative cash fund balances.

Village of Glandorf Putnam County Schedule of Findings Page 2

FINDING NUMBER 2006-001 (Continued)

Certification is not only required by Ohio law, but is a key control in the disbursements process to help assure purchase commitments receive prior approval, and to help reduce the possibility of Village funds being over expended or exceeding budgetary spending limitations as set by the Council.

To improve controls over disbursements, we recommend all disbursements receive prior certification of the Fiscal Officer. We also recommend Council members periodically review the expenditures made to ensure they are within the appropriations adopted by the Council certified by the Fiscal Officer, and recorded against appropriations.

Management's Response

We did not receive a response from Officials to this finding.

FINDING NUMBER 2006-002

Noncompliance Citation/ Material Weakness

Ohio Revised Code § 729.49 provides that the legislative authority of a municipal corporation, which has installed a sewage system, may establish just and equitable rates for the use of such services. Such rates or charges would be authorized by ordinance of the Village Council. In addition, Ohio Revised Code § 735.29 requires that the Board of Trustees of Public Affairs (BPA) to manage, conduct, and control the waterworks system...of a municipal corporation. Further, the BPA may make such bylaws and rules as it determines to be necessary for the safe, economical, and efficient management and protection of such works, plants, and public utilities. These bylaws and rules, would have the same effect as an ordinance once adopted by the BPA. This has been interpreted to also include the adoption of rates or charges for the operation of a Village waterworks system. If the BPA chooses not to provide the authorization for a water rate change, the Village Council would then need to provide such authorizations for any changes.

There was no indication in the minute records that either the Council (or the BPA) had approved the January 1, 2005 water rate increase of 27 percent, or the sewer rate increase of 13 percent. These rate increases were followed until the new ordinance went into effect March 1, 2006.

This caused water and sewer revenue to increase \$45,860 in 2005 and \$7,040 in 2006 due to the higher rates being implemented without legal authority of Council (or the BPA).

We recommend Council (or the BPA) retroactively approve the 2005 rate increase if that was their intent. In addition, we recommend any changes to the water and sewer rates be made by ordinance (or by rule of the BPA, as applicable) and such changes be documented in the minutes of the respective body.

Management's Response

We did not receive a response from Officials to this finding.

Village of Glandorf Putnam County Schedule of Findings Page 3

FINDING NUMBER 2006-003

Material Weakness

Monitoring of Financial Activity

Inaccurate posting of transactions impedes the ability of the Council to accurately assess the financial status of the Village. We noted examples such as the following in our testing:

- Undivided auto license receipts from the county auditor were recorded as property tax revenue rather than intergovernmental revenue.
- A fire grant was classified as charges for services revenue rather than intergovernmental revenue.

As a result, the Village's financial statements did not correctly reflect the financial activity of the Village. The accompanying financial statements have been adjusted so these transactions reflect their intended purpose.

We recommend the Fiscal Officer follow the Uniform Accounting Network manual when posting all transactions. Further, the Village should adopt policies and procedures including a final review of the financial statements by the Fiscal Officer and Council to ensure that errors and omissions are detected and corrected.

Management's Response

We did not receive a response from Officials to this finding.

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2006 and 2005

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; <i>Explain</i>
2004-2001	Ohio Revised Code § 5705.41(D)(1), certifying of disbursements	No	Finding has not been corrected and is repeated in this report as item 2006-001.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

VILLAGE OF GLANDORF

PUTNAM 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 AUGUST 2, 2007