VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER
LORAIN COUNTY

REGULAR AUDIT

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 & 2007

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER
LORAIN COUNTY

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Village of Rochester
Lorain County
52185 Griggs Road
Wellington, Ohio 44090

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

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

September 24, 2009

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Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Village of Rochester
Lorain County
52185 Griggs Road
Wellington, Ohio 44090

To the Village Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Village of Rochester, Lorain County, Ohio, (the Village) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. 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.

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.

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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, 2008 and 2007 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, 2008 and 2007, or its changes in financial position 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 of the Village of Rochester, Lorain County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, 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 September 24, 2009, on our consideration of the Village's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Mary Taylor

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

September 24, 2009

VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER
LORAIN COUNTY

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

	Governmental Fund Types			
	General	**Special Revenue**	**Capital Projects**	**Totals (Memorandum Only)**
Cash Receipts:				
Property and Local Taxes	$12,245	$0	$0	$12,245
Intergovernmental	43,791	18,563	37,005	99,359
Fines, Licenses and Permits	90	0	0	90
Earnings on Investments	3,489	2,806	0	6,295
Miscellaneous	1,418	0	0	1,418
Total Cash Receipts	61,033	21,369	37,005	119,407
Cash Disbursements:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	1,846	0	0	1,846
Leisure Time Activities	8,638	0	0	8,638
Community Environment	2,635	2,896	0	5,531
Transportation	0	18,919	0	18,919
General Government	14,649	0	0	14,649
Capital Outlay	0	0	37,005	37,005
Total Cash Disbursements	27,768	21,815	37,005	86,588
Total Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	33,265	(446)	0	32,819
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	105,632	170,867	0	276,499
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	**$138,897**	**$170,421**	**$0**	**$309,318**

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

VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER
LORAIN COUNTY

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

	Governmental Fund Types		
	General	Special Revenue	Totals (Memorandum Only)
Cash Receipts:			
Property and Local Taxes	$12,168	$0	$12,168
Intergovernmental	24,316	14,118	38,434
Fines, Licenses and Permits	215	0	215
Earnings on Investments	12,767	0	12,767
Miscellaneous	1,759	0	1,759
Total Cash Receipts	51,225	14,118	65,343
Cash Disbursements:			
Current:			
Security of Persons and Property	1,984	0	1,984
Leisure Time Activities	4,193	0	4,193
Community Environment	3,076	0	3,076
Transportation	0	4,838	4,838
General Government	18,169	0	18,169
Total Cash Disbursements	27,422	4,838	32,260
Total Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	23,803	9,280	33,083
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	81,829	161,587	243,416
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	**$105,632**	**$170,867**	**$276,499**

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

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 Rochester, Lorain County, (the Village) as a body corporate and politic. A publicly-elected six-member Council directs the Village. The Village provides general governmental services, including park operations (recreation) and street maintenance. The Village contracts with Rochester Township to receive fire protection services. Police protection is provided by the Lorain County Sheriff.

The Village participates in 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. See note 6 to the financial statements for additional information.

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. Deposits and Investments

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

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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Fund Accounting (Continued)

2. Special Revenue Funds

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

Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund – This fund receives gasoline tax and motor vehicle tax money for constructing, maintaining, and repairing Village streets.

CSX Fund – This fund received a one-time settlement in fiscal year 2000 regarding train wayside noise. The Village Council will determine the use of the funds in the future.

3. Capital Project 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 Project Fund:

Capital Improvement Fund – This fund is used to account for proceeds of State Issue II grants. The proceeds are being used for various street improvement projects.

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. The 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.

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.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

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 had no encumbrances at December 31, 2008 or December 31, 2007.

A summary of 2008 and 2007 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.

2. Equity in Pooled Deposits and Investments

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

	2008	2007
Total Demand Deposits	$309,318	$276,499

Deposits: Deposits are insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation or collateralized by the financial institution's public entity deposit pool.

3. Budgetary Activity

Budgetary activity for the years ending December 31, 2008 and 2007 follows:

2008 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts

Fund Type	Budgeted Receipts	Actual Receipts	Variance
General	$50,365	$61,033	$10,668
Special Revenue	4,490	21,369	16,879
Capital Projects	0	37,005	37,005
Total	$54,855	$119,407	$64,552

3. Budgetary Activity (Continued)

2008 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures

Fund Type	Appropriation Authority	Budgetary Expenditures	Variance
General	$124,500	$27,768	$96,732
Special Revenue	167,282	21,815	145,467
Capital Projects	0	37,005	(37,005)
Total	$291,782	$86,588	$205,194

2007 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts

Fund Type	Budgeted Receipts	Actual Receipts	Variance
General	$47,161	$51,225	$4,064
Special Revenue	6,000	14,118	8,118
Total	$53,161	$65,343	$12,182

2007 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures

Fund Type	Appropriation Authority	Budgetary Expenditures	Variance
General	$103,017	$27,422	$75,595
Special Revenue	134,069	4,838	129,231
Total	$237,086	$32,260	$204,826

Contrary to Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.41(B), budgetary expenditures exceeded appropriation authority in the Capital Improvement Fund by $37,005 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

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. Retirement Systems

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

The Ohio Revised Code also prescribes contribution rates. For 2008 and 2007, OPERS members contributed 10% and 9.5%, respectively, of their gross salaries and the Village contributed an amount equaling 14% and 13.85%, respectively, of participant's gross salaries. The Village has paid all contributions required through December 31, 2008.

6. Risk Management

The Village is exposed to various risk 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.

<u>Casualty Coverage</u>
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. 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. Governments 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 (prior to January 1, 2006) or $3,000,000 (on or subsequent to January 1, 2006) as noted above.

<u>Property Coverage</u>

Beginning in 2005, APEEP established a risk-sharing property program. Under the program, Travelers reinsures specific losses exceeding $250,000 up to $600 million per occurrence. This amount was increased to $300,000 in 2007. For 2007, APEEP reinsures members for specific losses exceeding $100,000 up to $300,000 per occurrence, subject to an annual aggregate loss payment. For 2006, 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 stop-loss coverage based upon the combined members' total insurable values.

6. Risk Management (Continued)

If the stop loss is reached by payment of losses between $100,000 and $250,000 in 2006, or $100,000 and $300,000 in 2007, Travelers will then reinsure specific losses exceeding $100,000 up to their $600 million per occurrence limit. The aggregate stop-loss limit for 2007 was $2,014,548.

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.

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, 2008 and 2007:

	2008	2007
Assets	$35,769,535	$37,560,071
Liabilities	(15,310,206)	(17,340,825)
Net Assets	$20,459,329	$20,219,246

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, the liabilities above include approximately $13.7 million and $15.9 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets and retained earnings above also include approximately $12.9 million and $15.0 million of unpaid claims to be billed to approximately 445 member governments in the future, as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, 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 $4,000. 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	
2006	$1,978
2007	$1,984
2008	$1,846

6. Risk Management (Continued)

After completing one year of membership, members may withdraw on each anniversary of the date they joined PEP provided they provide 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.

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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 Rochester
Lorain County
52185 Griggs Road
Wellington, Ohio 44090

To the Village Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the Village of Rochester, Lorain County, Ohio, (the Village) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, and have issued our report thereon dated September 24, 2009 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 the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider a significant deficiency.

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

We consider finding 2008-001 described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

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. We believe finding number 2008-001 is also a material weakness.

We also noted certain internal control matters that we reported to the Village's management in a separate letter dated September 24, 2009.

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

We did note certain noncompliance or other matters that we reported to the Village's management in a separate letter dated September 24, 2009.

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

Mary Taylor

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

September 24, 2009

VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER
LORAIN COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

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

FINDING NUMBER 2008-001

Significant Deficiency and Material Weakness

Financial Reporting

An entity's accounting system encompasses the sequence of steps followed in the accounting process, from analyzing and recording transactions, posting entries, adjusting and closing accounts, and preparing financial statements. During our testing of the Village's receipt and expenditure cycles, several mispostings to the Village's records and draft financial statements were noted. The annual financial statements filed with the Auditor of State under Ohio Rev. Code Section 117.38 for 2008 and 2007 required the following reclassifications and adjustments:

- Homestead/Rollback Reimbursements, Exempt Personal Property Taxes, and Personal Property Reimbursements were reclassified from Property Tax Revenue to Intergovernmental Revenue in 2007 and 2008.
- Intergovernmental Receipts and Miscellaneous Receipts were reclassified from Other Financing Sources in 2008 and 2007.
- General Fund expenditures misclassified as Other Financing Uses were reclassified to General Government in 2008.
- The Village's OPWC receipts were reclassified from Special Assessment Revenue to Intergovernmental Revenue in 2008.
- Auto Registration receipts were posted to the General Fund in 2008 and 2007. Audit adjustments were made to record these receipts in the Street Construction Maintenance & Repair Fund and State Highway Fund (Special Revenue Funds).
- The Solid Waste District Grant Fund established in 2008 was reported by the Village as an Agency Fund. Audit Adjustments were made to record the revenues and expenditures in the Special Revenue Fund Type on the financial statements. The Village has no Agency Funds.

The Village should evaluate its methods for the processing of receipts. The Village should post receipts to the proper funds and line items within each fund. The receipt postings should be accurate and complete in accordance with the revenue's purpose.

We recommend when the Village has any uncertainty when classifying receipts, to contact an appropriate source for guidance. That source may include the Auditor of State; however, the Village must recognize the Independence Standards that keep the Auditor of State from posting transactions on the Village's behalf. Routine advice does not compromise this principle. The Village must practice due diligence in preparing its annual financial reports.

Official's Response:

We did not receive a response from officials to the finding reported above.

VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER
LORAIN COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; ***Explain***
2006-001	Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.09(F); Budgeting for Ohio Department of Transportation Projects	No	Partially Corrected; Reissued as a Management Letter Comment.

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

VILLAGE OF ROCHESTER

LORAIN COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
NOVEMBER 5, 2009

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