# VILLAGE OF LAGRANGE

## LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO

## AUDIT REPORT

For the year ended December 31, 2013





# Dave Yost • Auditor of State

Village Council Village of LaGrange 355 South Center Street LaGrange, Ohio 44050

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the Village of LaGrange, Lorain County, prepared by Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Village of LaGrange is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

re Yort

Dave Yost Auditor of State

July 28, 2014

88 East Broad Street, Fifth Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370 Fax: 614-466-4490 www.ohioauditor.gov This page intentionally left blank.

### Village of LaGrange Lorain County, Ohio AUDIT REPORT For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page 1
Independent Auditors' Report	1-2
Managements' Discussion and Analysis	3
Statement of Net Position – Cash Basis	9
Statement of Activities – Cash Basis	10
Statement of Cash Basis Position and Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	11
Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Basis Balances – Governmental Funds	12
Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – Budget Basis – General Fund	13
Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual – Budget Basis – Street Construction Fund	14
Statement of Fund Net Position – Proprietary Funds	15
Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Net Position – Proprietary Fund	16
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position – Fiduciary Fund	17
Notes to the Financial Statements	18-34
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	35-36
Status of Prior Audit's Citations and Recommendations	35-30
	51

Rockefeller Building 614 W Superior Ave Ste 1242 Cleveland OH 44113-1306 Office phone - (216) 575-1630 Fax - (216) 436-2411

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

Village of LaGrange Lorain County 355 South Center Street LaGrange, Ohio 44050

To the Village Council:

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of LaGrange, Lorain County, Ohio (the Village) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with the cash accounting basis Note 2 describes. This responsibility includes determining that the cash accounting basis is acceptable for the circumstances. Management is also responsible for designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the Village's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control. Accordingly, we express no opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective cash financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of LaGrange, Lorain County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2013, and the changes in cash financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and Street Construction Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting basis described in Note 2.

#### Accounting Basis

We draw attention to Note 2 of the financial statements, which describes the accounting basis, which differs from generally accepted accounting principles. We did not modify our opinion regarding this matter.

#### Other Matters

#### Supplemental and Other Information

We audited to opine on the Village's financial statements that collectively comprise its basic financial statements. *Management's Discussion & Analysis* includes tables of net position, changes in net position, governmental activities and long-term debt. This information provides additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

These tables are management's responsibility, and derive from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected these tables to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling these tables directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, these tables are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Other than the aforementioned procedures applied to the tables, we applied no procedures to any other information in Management's Discussion & Analysis, and we express no opinion or any other assurance on it.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 20, 2014, 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. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Village's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Charlens Hawing Associate

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. June 20, 2014

This discussion and analysis of the Village of LaGrange's financial performance provides an overall review of the Village's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2013, within the limitations of the Village's cash basis accounting. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to enhance their understanding of the Village's financial performance.

#### Financial Highlights

Key highlights for 2013 are as follows:

Net position of governmental activities increased \$50,104 or 4 percent from the prior year. Nearly all funds contributed to this increase except street construction fund. The fund most affected by the increase in cash and cash equivalents was the general fund.

The Village's general receipts are primarily property and income taxes. These receipts represent respectively 14 and 59 percent of the total cash received for governmental activities during the year. Property and other local tax receipts decreased from 2012 by \$29,585 and income tax receipts increased from 2012 by \$73,014.

The water distribution operation and the sanitary sewer processing operation, business-type activities saw a decrease in net position by \$23,407.

#### Using the Basic Financial Statements

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, as applicable to the Village's cash basis of accounting.

#### **Report Components**

The statement of net position and the statement of activities provide information about the cash activities of the Village as a whole.

Fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail. Funds are created and maintained on the financial records of the Village as a way to segregate money whose use is restricted to a particular specified purpose. These statements present financial information by fund, presenting funds with the largest balances or most activity in separate columns.

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the government-wide and fund financial statements and provide explanation and detail regarding the information reported in the statements.

#### **Basis of Accounting**

The basis of accounting is a set of guidelines that determine when financial events are recorded. The Village has elected to present its financial statements on a cash basis of accounting. This basis of accounting is a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. Under the Village's cash basis of accounting, receipts and disbursements are recorded when cash is received or paid.

As a result of using the cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable) are not recorded in the financial statements. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this report, the reader must keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the cash basis of accounting.

#### **Reporting the Village as a Whole**

The statement of net position and the statement of activities reflect how the Village did financially during 2013, within the limitations of cash basis accounting. The statement of net position presents the cash balances of the governmental and business-type activities of the Village at year end. The statement of activities compares cash disbursements with program receipts for each governmental program and business-type activity. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services and grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts. The comparison of cash disbursements with program receipts identifies how each governmental function or business-type activity draws from the Village's general receipts.

These statements report the Village's cash position and the changes in cash position. Keeping in mind the limitations of the cash basis of accounting, you can think of these changes as one way to measure the Village's financial health. Over time, increases or decreases in the Village's cash position is one indicator of whether the Village's financial health is improving or deteriorating. When evaluating the Village's financial condition, you should also consider other non-financial factors as well such as the Village's property tax base, the condition of the Village's capital assets and infrastructure, the extent of the Village's debt obligations, the reliance on non-local financial resources for operations and the need for continued growth in the major local revenue sources such as property and income taxes.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, we divide the Village into two types of activities:

- Governmental activities Most of the Village's basic services are reported here, including police, streets and parks. State and federal grants and income and property taxes finance most of these activities. Benefits provided through governmental activities are not necessarily paid for by the people receiving them.
- Business-type activities The Village has three business-type activities, the provision of water distribution, sanitary sewer service and the enterprise deposit fund. Business-type activities are financed by a fee charged to the customers receiving the service.

#### **Reporting the Village's Most Significant Funds**

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Village's major funds – not the Village as a whole. The Village establishes separate funds to better manage its many activities and to help demonstrate that money that is restricted as to how it may be used is being spent for the intended purpose. The funds of the Village are split into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

**Governmental Funds** - Most of the Village's activities are reported in governmental funds. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed view of the Village's governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent to finance the Village's programs. The Village's significant governmental funds are presented on the financial statements in separate columns. The information for non-major funds (funds whose activity or balances are not large enough to warrant separate reporting) is combined and presented in total in a single column. The Village's major governmental funds are closely related to those reported in the governmental activities section of the entity-wide statements.

#### **Village of LaGrange** Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

**Proprietary Funds** – When the Village charges customers for the services it provides, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. When the services are provided to the general public, the activity is reported as an enterprise fund. The Village has two major enterprise funds, the water fund and the sewer fund. When the services are provided to other departments of the Village, the service is reported as an internal service fund.

**Fiduciary Funds** - Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the Village. Fiduciary funds are not reflected on the government-wide financial statements because the resources of these funds are not available to support the Village's programs. The Village's agency funds include sidewalk performance bonds, commercial permits, and Mayor's Court.

#### The Village as a Whole

Table 1 provides a summary of the Village's net position for 2013 compared to 2012 on a cash basis:

	001011	ernmental Business-Type				. 1
	Activ	<u>vities</u>	Acti	<u>vities</u>	Te	<u>otal</u>
	2013	2012	2013	2012	<u>2013</u>	2012
Assets:						
Cash and investments	\$ 1,460,570	\$ 1,410,466	\$ 1,531,817	\$ 1,553,699	\$ 2,992,387	\$ 2,964,165
Total Assets	1,460,570	1,410,466	1,531,817	1,553,699	2,992,387	2,964,165
Net Position:						
Restricted						
Other purposes	422,187	425,910	-	-	422,187	425,910
Unrestricted	1,038,383	984,556	1,531,817	1,553,699	2,570,200	2,538,255
Total Net Position	\$ 1,460,570	\$ 1,410,466	\$ 1,531,817	\$ 1,553,699	\$ 2,992,387	\$ 2,964,165

As mentioned previously, net position of governmental activities and business-type activities increased during 2013.

The primary reasons contributing to the increase in cash balances are as follows:

- Income tax increased \$73,014 as a result of improving economic factors affecting withholding and net profits of local businesses.
- Other governmental funds' net fund balance increased by \$18,106.
- Net position of sewer fund increased \$28,676 due in part to increased collections in the sewer fund and reduced operating costs.

Table 2 reflects the changes in net position on a cash basis in 2013 and 2012 for governmental activities and business type activities.

		Governmental Business-Typ Activities Activities		• •	Tc	otal
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Receipts:						
Program Receipts:						
Charges for services						
and sales	\$ 223,226	\$ 209,265	\$ 922,380	\$ 892,936	\$ 1,145,606	\$ 1,102,201
Operating grants						
and contributions	120,570	119,305	-	-	120,570	119,305
General Receipts:						
Property and other taxes	224,214	253,799	-	-	224,214	253,799
Municipal income taxes	932,173	859,159	-	-	932,173	859,159
Grants and entitlements	78,385	81,359	-	-	78,385	81,359
Proceeds of loans	36,931	-	-	-	36,931	-
Interest	1,534	3,247	-	-	1,534	3,247
Miscellaneous	6,356	2,714			6,356	2,714
Total Receipts	1,623,389	1,528,848	922,380	892,936	2,545,769	2,421,784
Disbursements:						
Current:						
General government	451,076	420,927	-	-	451,076	420,927
Security of persons	,				,	,
and property	540,922	508,168	-	-	540,922	508,168
Public health services	7,216	7,608	-	-	7,216	7,608
Leisure time activities	83,731	90,210	-	-	83,731	90,210
Community environment	76,957	45,178	-	-	76,957	45,178
Basic utility services	152,883	154,794	-	-	152,883	154,794
Transportation	50,173	59,078	-	-	50,173	59,078
Capital outlay	117,135	-	-	-	117,135	-
Debt Service:						
Principal retirement	78,192	41,261	-	-	78,192	41,261
Water	-	-	518,438	499,640	518,438	499,640
Sewer	-	-	432,853	452,759	432,853	452,759
Enterprise deposit	-	-	9,496	23,298	9,496	23,298
Total Disbursements	1,558,285	1,327,224	960,787	975,697	2,519,072	2,302,921
Transfers	(15,000)	(111,681)	15,000	111,681		
Changes in Net Position	\$ 50,104	\$ 89,943	\$ (23,407)	\$ 28,920	\$ 26,697	\$ 118,863

#### **Village of LaGrange** Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Program receipts represent 50 percent of total receipts and are primarily comprised of restricted intergovernmental receipts such as motor vehicle license and gas tax money, and water and sewer user charges. General receipts represent the other 50 percent of the Village's total receipts, and of this amount, over 93 percent are property and other local taxes and income taxes.

State and federal grants and entitlements, earnings on investments and miscellaneous revenues make up the balance of the Village's general receipts.

Disbursements for General Government represent the overhead costs of running the Village and the support services provided for the other Village activities. These include the costs of council and administration, solicitor's services and maintenance department.

Security of Persons and Property are the costs of police protection; Public Health Services is the health department; Leisure Time Activities are the costs of maintaining the park; the Community Environment department is the cost of zoning issues and engineering services; Basic Utility Services are the costs for solid waste collection; and Transportation is the cost of maintaining the roads.

#### **Governmental Activities**

If you look at the Statement of Activities, you will see that the first column lists the major services provided by the Village. The next column identifies the costs of providing these services. The major program disbursements for governmental activities are for security of persons and property and general government, which account for 36 and 30 percent of all governmental disbursements (excluding transfers), respectively. Basic utilities also represent a significant cost of about 10 percent. The next two columns of the Statement entitled Program Receipts identify amounts paid by people who are directly charged for the service and grants received by the Village that must be used to provide a specific service. The net Receipt (Disbursement) column compares the program receipts to the cost of the service. This "net cost" amount represents the cost of the service which ends up being paid from money provided by local taxpayers. These net costs are paid from the general receipts. A comparison between the total cost of services and the net cost is presented in Table 3.

	20	013	2012	Net Cl	hange
	Total Cost	Net Cost	Total Cost Net Cost	Total Cost	Net Cost
	of Services	of Services	of Services of Services	of Services	of Services
Governmental Activities:					
General government	\$ 451,076	\$ (374,144)	\$ 420,927 \$ (369,153	3) \$ 30,149	\$ (4,991)
Security of persons and property	540,922	(540,787)	508,168 (507,79)	3) 32,754	(32,994)
Public health services	7,216	(7,216)	7,608 (7,60)	3) (392)	392
Leisure time activities	83,731	(83,731)	90,210 (90,21)	)) (6,479)	6,479
Community environment	76,957	(76,957)	45,178 (45,17)	31,779	(31,779)
Basic utility services	152,883	(6,724)	154,794 2,32	2 (1,911)	(9,046)
Transportation	50,173	70,397	59,078 60,22	7 (8,905)	10,170
Capital outlay	80,204	(80,204)	-	- 80,204	(80,204)
Debt service:					
Principal retirement	78,192	(78,192)	41,261 (41,26	1) 36,931	(36,931)
Total expenses	\$1,521,354	<u>\$ (1,177,558)</u>	<u>\$1,327,224</u> <u>\$ (998,654</u>	<u>4)</u> <u>\$ 194,130</u>	\$ (178,904)

The dependence upon property and income tax receipts is apparent as over 76 percent of governmental activities are supported through these general receipts.

#### **Business-type Activities**

The water distribution operation and sewer operation of the Village routinely reports receipts and cash disbursements that are relatively equal. Debt service expenditures in 2013 contributed to disbursements for principal and interest by 25 percent. The net position of the sewer fund increased \$28,766, the water fund net position decreased \$52,037, and other enterprise fund net position decreased \$46 over 2012.

#### The Village's Funds

Total governmental funds had receipts of \$1,586,458 and disbursements of \$1,521,354. The greatest change within governmental funds occurred within the general fund. The fund balance of the general fund increased \$57,788 in part due to conservative spending and increased income tax collections.

#### **General Fund Budgeting Highlights**

The Village's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted funds are the general fund and the street construction fund.

During 2013, the Village amended its general fund budget several times to reflect changing circumstances.

Final disbursements, excluding transfers, were budgeted at \$1,234,865 while actual disbursements were \$1,089,238 (including encumbrances).

#### **Debt Administration**

At December 31, 2013, the Village's outstanding principal debt is \$1,050,348. For further information regarding the Village's debt, refer to Note 11 to the basic financial statements.

	201	3	20	012
Outstanding Debt				
OPWC Loans	\$ 32	2,648 \$	5	41,409
OWDA Loans	1,138	3,314	1,3	52,336
Engineering Agreement	(120	),614)	(	88,114)
Total debt	\$ 1,050	),348 §	5 1,3	05,631

#### **Current Issues**

The challenge for all Villages is to provide quality services to the public while staying within the restrictions imposed by limited, and shrinking, funding. There is a heavy reliance upon local taxes.

#### **Contacting the Village's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to reflect the Village's accountability for the monies it receives. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Kimberly Fallon, Fiscal Officer, Village of LaGrange, 355 S. Center St., LaGrange, Ohio 44050.

Statement of Net Position - Cash Basis

December 31, 2013

	Governmental Activities		siness-Type Activities	 Total
Assets Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,460,570	\$ 1,531,817	\$ 2,992,387
Net Position Restricted for: Other purposes		422,187	-	422,187
Unrestricted Total net position	\$	1,038,383 1,460,570	\$ 1,531,817 1,531,817	\$ 2,570,200 2,992,387

Statement of Activities - Cash Basis For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

		Drogrom (	Cash Receipts	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	isbursements) R hanges in Net Po	1
		Flografii C	Operating	allu C.	nanges in Net Po	osition
		Charges	Grants,			
	Cash	for Services	Contributions	Governmental	Business-Type	
	Disbursements	and Sales	and Interest	Activities	Activities	Total
<b>Governmental Activities</b>						
General government	\$ 451,076	\$ 76,932	\$ -	\$ (374,144)	\$ -	\$ (374,144)
Security of persons and property	540,922	135	-	(540,787)	-	(540,787)
Public health services	7,216	-	-	(7,216)	-	(7,216)
Leisure time activities	83,731	-	-	(83,731)	-	(83,731)
Community environment	76,957	-	-	(76,957)	-	(76,957)
Basic utility services	152,883	146,159	-	(6,724)	-	(6,724)
Transportation	50,173	-	120,570	70,397	-	70,397
Capital outlay	117,135	-	-	(117,135)	-	(117,135)
Debt service:						
Principal retirement	78,192			(78,192)		(78,192)
Total governmental activities	1,558,285	223,226	120,570	(1,214,489)		(1,214,489)
<b>Business Type Activities</b>						
Water	518,438	466,401	-	-	(52,037)	(52,037)
Sewer	432,853	446,529	-	-	13,676	13,676
Enterprise deposit	9,496	9,450			(46)	(46)
Total business-type activiites	960,787	922,380			(38,407)	(38,407)
Total government	\$ 2,519,072	\$ 1,145,606	\$ 120,570	(1,214,489)	(38,407)	(1,252,896)
		General Rece	ipts			
		Municipal inco	ome taxes levied	for:		
		General pur	poses	932,173	-	932,173
		Property taxes	levied for:			
		General pur	poses	224,214	-	224,214
		Grants and ent	itlements not res	tricted		
		to specific	programs	78,385	-	78,385
		Proceeds of loa	ans	36,931	-	36,931
		Interest		1,534	-	1,534
		Miscellaneous		6,356	-	6,356
		Transfers		(15,000)	15,000	
		Total general r	receipts	1,264,593	15,000	1,279,593
		Change in net	position	50,104	(23,407)	26,697
		*	eginning of year	1,410,466	1,555,224	2,965,690
		Not position of	ad of your	\$ 1 460 570	\$ 1 521 917	\$ 2,002,200

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Net position end of year

\$ 1,460,570

\$ 1,531,817

\$ 2,992,388

## Statement of Cash Basis Assets and Fund Balances Governmental Funds

December 31, 2013

	General	OtherStreetGovernmentalConstructionFunds		Total Governmental Funds
Assets Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,038,166	\$ 312,650	\$ 109,754	\$ 1,460,570
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable	1,868	-	-	1,868
Restricted	-	312,650	109,537	422,187
Assigned	17,743	-	217	17,960
Unassigned	1,018,555			1,018,555
Total fund balances	\$ 1,038,166	\$ 312,650	\$ 109,754	\$ 1,460,570

Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Cash Basis Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	General	Street Construction	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Receipts Municipal income taxes Property and other local taxes Charges for services Fines, licenses and permits Intergovernmental Interest Miscellaneous Total receipts	\$ 932,173 224,214 146,159 76,477 78,385 1,534 6,356 1,465,298	\$ - - - 97,515 408 - - 97,923	\$ - 590 22,602 45 - 23,237	\$ 932,173 224,214 146,159 77,067 198,502 1,987 6,356 1,586,458
Disbursements				
Current: General government Security of persons and property Public health services Leisure time activities Community environment Basic utility services Transportation Capital outlay Debt service: Principal retirement Total disbursements	451,076 540,922 7,216 83,731 76,957 152,883 374 5,120	48,629 75,084	- - - 1,170 36,931 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	451,076 540,922 7,216 83,731 76,957 152,883 50,173 117,135 78,192 1,558,285
Excess of receipts over (under) disbursements	147,019	(25,790)	(93,056)	28,173
<b>Other financing sources (uses)</b> Proceeds of loans Transfers in Transfers out	(89,231)	- - 	36,931 74,231	36,931 74,231 (89,231)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(89,231)		111,162	21,931
Net change in fund balance	57,788	(25,790)	18,106	50,104
Fund balances beginning of year	980,378	338,440	91,648	1,410,466
Fund balances end of year	\$ 1,038,166	\$ 312,650	\$ 109,754	\$ 1,460,570

## Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

		l Amounts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Receipts						
Municipal income taxes	\$ 525,000	\$ 525,000	\$ 633,983	\$ 108,983		
Property and other local taxes	239,161	247,827	224,214	(23,613)		
Charges for services	128,100	128,100	147,753	19,653		
Fines, licenses and permits	18,500	18,500	76,477	57,977		
Intergovernmental	58,493	33,493	78,385	44,892		
Interest	3,500	3,500	1,534	(1,966)		
Miscellaneous	366	366	6,356	5,990		
Total receipts	973,120	956,786	1,168,702	211,916		
Disbursements						
Current:						
General government	430,473	574,482	468,174	106,308		
Security of persons and property	291,157	315,105	294,508	20,597		
Public health services	7,900	7,900	7,216	684		
Leisure time activities	41,478	85,478	83,991	1,487		
Community environment	33,700	89,280	76,972	12,308		
Basic utility services	58,000	155,018	152,883	2,135		
Transportation	2,000	2,000	374	1,626		
Capital outlay	15,000	5,602	5,120	482		
Total disbursements	879,708	1,234,865	1,089,238	145,627		
Excess of receipts over (under) disbursements	93,412	(278,079)	79,464	357,543		
Other financing courses (uses)						
<b>Other financing sources (uses)</b> Transfers out	(89,231)	(89,231)	(89,231)			
Total other financing sources (uses)	(89,231)	(89,231)	(89,231)			
Net change in fund balance	4,181	(367,310)	(9,767)	357,543		
Fund balance at beginning of year	870,832	870,832	870,832	-		
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	47,413	47,413	47,413	-		
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 922,426	\$ 550,935	\$ 908,478	\$ 357,543		

## Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - Budget Basis Street Construction Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final				1	Actual	Fin I	iance with al Budget Positive Jegative)
Receipts								
Intergovernmental	\$ 70	,195	\$ 7	0,195	\$	97,515	\$	27,320
Interest		500		500		408		(92)
Total receipts	70	,695	7	0,695		97,923		27,228
Disbursements								
Current:								
Transportation		,259		3,259		48,769		44,490
Capital outlay	5	,000	14	3,507		75,084	. <u> </u>	68,423
Total disbursements	90	,259	23	6,766		123,853		112,913
Net change in fund balance	(19	,564)	(16	6,071)		(25,930)		140,141
Fund balance at beginning of year	335	,662	33	5,662		335,662		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	2	,778		2,778		2,778		
Fund balance at end of year	\$ 318	,876	\$ 17	2,369	\$	312,510	\$	140,141

## Statement of Fund Net Position - Cash Basis Proprietary Funds December 31, 2013

	Water		Water Se		Water Sewer		Other Enterprise Sewer Fund			nterprise	Total Enterprise Funds
Assets Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	924,108	\$	578,989	\$	28,720	\$ 1,531,817				
Net position Unrestricted		924,108		578,989		28,720	1,531,817				
Total net position	\$	924,108	\$	578,989	\$	28,720	\$ 1,531,817				

Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Net Position - Cash Basis Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Water	Sewer	Other Enterprise Fund	Total Enterprise Funds
<b>Operating Receipts</b> Charges for services Other operating receipts	\$ 466,401	\$ 445,773 756	\$ 9,450	\$ 921,625 756
Total operating receipts	466,401	446,529	9,450	922,380
<b>Operating Disbursements</b> Personal services Employee fringe benefits Contractual services Supplies and materials Miscellaneous	65,633 25,101 280,023 18,705	96,705 37,549 113,626 49,738	- - - 9,496	162,338 62,650 393,649 68,443 9,496
Total operating disbursements	389,462	297,618	9,496	696,576
Operating income (loss)	76,940	148,911	(46)	225,805
Non-operating receipts (disbursements) Capital outlay Principal retirement Interest and fiscal charges Total non-operating receipts	(19,065) (99,490) (10,422)	(4,705) (114,532) (15,999)	-	(23,770) (214,022) (26,421)
and disbursements	(128,977)	(135,235)		(264,212)
Income (loss) before transfers	(52,037)	13,676	(46)	(38,407)
<b>Transfers</b> Transfers in		15,000		15,000
Change in net position	(52,037)	28,676	(46)	(23,407)
Net position beginning of year	976,145	550,313	28,766	1,555,224
Net position end of year	\$ 924,108	\$ 578,989	\$ 28,720	\$ 1,531,817

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position - Cash Basis Fiduciary Fund December 31, 2013

	A	Agency
Assets		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	15,996
Net Position Restricted for:		15.000
Other purposes		15,996
Total net position	\$	15,996

#### <u>Note 1 – Reporting Entity</u>

The Village of LaGrange, Lorain County, Ohio (the Village), is a body politic and corporate established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Village is directed by a six-member Council elected at large for four year terms. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term, serves as the President of Council and votes only to break a tie.

#### A. Primary Government

The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the Village. The Village provides general government services, water and sewer utilities, and maintenance of Village roads, park operations, and police services.

#### B. Joint Ventures and Jointly Governed Organizations

A joint venture is a legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual arrangement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility. Under the cash basis of accounting, the Village does not report assets for equity interests in joint ventures.

LaGrange Village and LaGrange Township are joint ventures in the operation of the LaGrange Community Park and Business Park. Further information regarding this joint venture can be found in Note 14.

The Village also entered into an agreement with LaGrange Township for the purchase of land for a proposed Village/Township hall. The Village of LaGrange and LaGrange Township formed the LaGrange Community Improvement Corporation in March 2005 to act as agent for the Village and Township to develop and implement a plan for the subdivision, sale and lease of real estate jointly owned by the Village and the Township. Further information regarding this jointly governed organization can be found in Note 15.

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

#### Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

As discussed further in Note 2.C, these financial statements are presented on a cash basis of accounting. This cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting. Following are the more significant of the Village's accounting policies.

#### A. Basis of Presentation

The Village's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the Village as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The statements distinguish between those activities of the Village that are governmental and those that are considered business-type. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts or other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services.

The statement of net positions presents the cash balance of the governmental and business-type activities of the Village at year end. The statement of activities compares disbursements with program receipts for each of the Village's governmental and business-type activities. Disbursements are reported by function. A function is a group of related activities designed to accomplish a major service or regulatory program for which the Village is responsible. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services and grants and contributions are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts identifies the extent to which each governmental function or business-type activity is self-financing on a cash basis or draws from the Village's general receipts.

#### Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the Village segregates transactions related to certain Village functions or activities in separate funds to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Village at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

Proprietary fund statements distinguish operating transactions from non-operating transactions. Operating receipts generally result from exchange transactions such as charges for services directly relating to the funds' principal services. Operating disbursements include costs of sales and services and administrative costs. The proprietary fund statements report all other receipts and disbursements as nonoperating.

#### B. Fund Accounting

The Village uses fund accounting to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Funds are used to segregate resources that are restricted as to use. The funds of the Village are divided into three categories, governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

#### Governmental Funds

The Village classifies funds financed primarily from taxes, intergovernmental receipts (e.g. grants), and other non-exchange transactions as governmental funds. The Village's major governmental funds are the general fund and the street construction fund. The general fund is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the Village for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio. The street construction fund receives gasoline and motor vehicle tax for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and repairing Village streets. The other governmental funds of the Village account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

#### Proprietary Funds

The Village classifies funds financed primarily from user charges for goods or services as proprietary. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service. The Village does not have an internal service fund.

<u>Enterprise Funds</u> - Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The Village's major enterprise funds are the water fund and sewer fund.

<u>Water Fund</u> - The Water Fund accounts for the provision of water to the residents and commercial users located within the Village service territory.

<u>Sewer Fund</u> - The Sewer Fund accounts for the provision of sanitary sewer services to the residents and commercial users within the Village service territory.

#### Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds include pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for positions held under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments which are not available to support the Village's own programs. The Village does not have any trust funds. Agency funds are purely custodial in nature and are used to hold resources for individuals, organizations or other governments. The Village's agency funds account for sidewalk performance bonds, commercial permits, and Mayor's Court activity.

#### C. Basis of Accounting

The Village's financial statements are prepared using the cash basis of accounting. Receipts are recorded in the Village's financial records and reported in the financial statements when cash is received rather than when earned and disbursements are recorded when cash is paid rather than when a liability is incurred. Any such modifications made by the Village are described in the appropriate section in this note.

As a result of the use of this cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued liabilities and related expenses) are not recorded in these financial statements.

#### D. Budgetary Process

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the Village Council may appropriate.

The appropriations ordinance is the Village Council's authorization to spend resources and sets limits on cash disbursements plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Village Council. The legal level of control has been established at the fund, department, division, and, within each, the amount appropriated for personal services.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in receipts are identified by the Fiscal Officer. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the amended certificate of estimated resources in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by the Village Council.

The appropriations ordinance is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation ordinance for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Village Council during the year.

#### E. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the Village is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through Village records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

Investments are reported as assets. Accordingly, purchases of investments are not recorded as disbursements, and sales of investments are not recorded as receipts. Gains or losses at the time of sale are recorded as receipts or negative receipts (contra revenue) respectively.

During 2013, the Village invested in nonnegotiable certificates of deposit, and STAR Ohio. The nonnegotiable certificates of deposit are reported at cost.

STAR Ohio is an investment pool, managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2013.

Interest earnings are allocated to Village funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest receipts credited to the general fund during 2013 was \$1,534 which includes \$121 assigned from other Village funds.

#### F. Restricted Assets

Cash, cash equivalents and investments are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of their use. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Village has no restricted assets.

#### G. Inventory and Prepaid Items

The Village reports disbursements for inventories and prepaid items when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

#### H. Capital Assets

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

#### I. Accumulated Leave

In certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment or retirement, employees are entitled to cash payments for unused leave. Unpaid leave is not reflected as a liability under the Village's cash basis of accounting.

#### J. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The Village recognizes the disbursement for their employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 9 and 10, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for postretirement health care benefits.

#### K. Long-Term Obligations

The Village's cash basis financial statements do not report liabilities for bonds or other long-term obligations. Proceeds of debt are reported when the cash is received and principal and interest payments are reported when paid.

#### L. Net Position

Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include resources restricted for the construction and maintenance of Village streets and the support of the police department.

The Village's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an obligation is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available.

#### M. Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Village is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

**Nonspendable** fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash.

**Restricted** fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purpose stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

**Committed** fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution or ordinance) of the Village Council. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Village Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution or ordinance) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Village for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the Village Council.

**Unassigned** fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The Village applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

#### N. Interfund Transactions

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide financial statements are reported in the same manner as general receipts.

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchaser funds. Subsidies from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after non-operating receipts/disbursements in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds

responsible for particular disbursements to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented in the financial statements.

#### **Note 3 - Fund Balances**

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the Village is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the government funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Fund Balances	General	Street Construction	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Nonspendable Unclaimed funds Total nonspendable	<u>\$ 1,868</u> 1,868	<u> </u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,868</u> 1,868		
Restricted for Park and recreation Mayor's court	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,666 4,429	\$		
Law enforcement Street and highway repair Total restricted	- - -	<u>312,650</u> <u>312,650</u>	5,426 96,016 109,537	5,426 408,666 422,187		
Assigned Encumbrances Debt service payments Total assigned	17,743	- 	<u>217</u> 217	17,743 217 17,960		
Unassigned (deficit)	1,018,555	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1,018,555		
Total fund balances	\$ 1,038,166	\$ 312,650	\$ 109,754	\$ 1,460,570		

#### Note 4 – Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Budgetary Basis presented for the general fund and street construction fund and are prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference between the budgetary basis and the cash basis is that outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as cash disbursements (budgetary basis) rather than restricted, committed or assigned fund balance (cash basis). The encumbrances outstanding at year end (budgetary basis) amounted to \$17,743 for the general fund and \$140 for the street construction fund.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the cash basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the General Fund.

	<u>2013</u>
General Fund Cash Accounting Basis	\$ 1,038,166
Encumbrances	(17,743)
Perspective Differences:	
Activity of funds reclassified for GASB 54	
Income tax fund balance	(110,077)
Unclaimed fund balance	( 1,868)
Budget Basis	<u>\$ 908,478</u>

#### Note 5 – Deposits and Investments

Monies held by the Village are classified by State statute into three categories.

Active monies are public monies determined to be necessary to meet current demands upon the Village treasury. Active monies must be maintained either as cash in the Village treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that Council has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts, including passbook accounts.

Interim monies held by the Village can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury bills, bonds, notes, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury, or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporations, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All Federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- 3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2 percent and be marked to market daily, and the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or Ohio local governments;
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio).

An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the Village, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

#### A. Deposits

<u>Custodial credit risk</u> for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Village will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At December 31, 2013, the carrying amount of the Village's deposits was \$431,088 as compared to a bank balance of \$464,368. The bank balance was either covered by federal depository insurance or collateralized by a pool of securities maintained by the Village's financial institutions but not in the Village's name.

The Village has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the Village or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposits being secured.

#### B. Investments

	Fair		
Investment type	 Value	Maturity	Rating <sup>(1)</sup>
STAR Ohio	\$ 2,577,295	57 <sup>(2)</sup>	AAAm
<ul><li><sup>(1)</sup> Standard and Poor's rating</li><li><sup>(2)</sup> Days (Average)</li></ul>			

Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The Village's does not have an investment policy beyond the requirements of state statute. Ohio law addresses interest rate risk by requiring that the Village's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments, thereby avoiding that need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity, and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments.

#### **Village of LaGrange** Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's. The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in state statutes. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service and that the money market fund be rated in the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Village will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirements in ORC 135.14(M) (2) which states, "Payment for investments shall be made only upon the delivery of securities representing such investments to the treasurer, investing authority, or qualified trustee. If the securities transferred are not represented by a certificate, payment shall be made only upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian by the treasurer, governing board, or qualified trustee."

#### <u>Note 6 – Income Taxes</u>

The Village levies a 1.0 percent income tax whose proceeds are placed into the general fund and another .5 percent levy that is in the general fund but is limited to expenditures for law enforcement and street repairs. The Village levies the tax on all income earned within the Village as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the Village. In the latter case, the Village allows a credit of 100 percent of taxes paid to another city. Employers within the Village are required to withhold income tax on employee earnings and remit the tax to the Regional Income Tax Agency (R.I.T.A.) at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are also required to pay their estimated tax at least quarterly and file a final return annually.

#### <u>Note 7 – Property Taxes</u>

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property located in the Village. Real property tax receipts received in 2013 represent the collection of 2012 taxes. Real property taxes received in 2013 were levied after October 1, 2012, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2012, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually.

If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax receipts received in 2013 represent the collection of 2012 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in 2013 became a lien on December 31, 2012, were levied after October 1, 2012, and collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

The full tax rate for all Village operations for the year ended December 31, 2013, was \$5.3 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real property and public utility property upon which 2013 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

### Village of LaGrange Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

	<u>Co</u>	2013 Illection Year
Real Property		
Residential and Agricultural	\$	35,823,920
Commercial, industrial		
and minerals		10,594,070
Tangible Personal Property		
Public Utility		1,846,270
Total Assessed Value	\$	48,264,260

#### <u>Note 8 – Risk Management</u>

The Village has obtained commercial insurance for the following risks:

- Comprehensive property and general liability;
- Law enforcement liability;
- Public official liability;
- Employee dishonesty;
- Boiler and machinery;
- Vehicles, and
- Errors and omissions

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the last three years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from last year.

The Village provides health insurance with dental, vision, and prescription coverage to full-time employees through the Lorain County Health Care Insurance Program. Term life insurance is obtained through Lorain County is also provided to full-time employees.

#### <u>Note 9 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans</u>

#### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Village participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. 1.) The Traditional Pension Plan (TP) - a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. 2.) The Member-Directed Plan (MD) - a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20% per year). Members accumulate retirement positions equal to the value of the member and (vested) employer contributions, plus any investment earnings thereon. 3.) The Combined Plan (CP) - a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. Employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar to the Traditional Plan benefit. Member contributions, whose investment is self-directed by the member, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the MD.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to OPERS,

Attention: Finance Director, 277 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-5601 or (800) 222-7377.

Member and employer contributions rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CP). For the year ended December 31, 2013, Village employees were required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary. The Village's contribution rate for 2012 was 14%. The contribution rates are determined actuarially. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The Village's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$37,733, \$40,121 and \$37,032, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2013, 2012 and 2011.

#### B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The Village contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multipleemployer defined benefit pension plan. OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-ofliving adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations while the Village is required to contribute 19.5% for police officers, of which 12.75% was used to fund pension plans. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The Village's contributions to the Fund for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$36,433, \$34,650 and \$32,512, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2013, 2012 and 2011.

#### <u>Note 10 – Postemployment Benefits</u>

#### A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers three separate pension plans: the traditional plan (TP) – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan; the member-directed plan (MD) – a defined contribution plan; and the combined plan (CO) – a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan.

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit post-employment healthcare plan, which includes a medical plan, prescription drug program and Medicare Part B premium reimbursement, to qualifying members of both the traditional pension and the combined plans. Members of the memberdirected plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits, including post-employment health care coverage.

In order to qualify for post-retirement health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have 10 or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability recipients and qualified survivor recipients is available. The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 45.

The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not mandate, OPERS to provide OPEB benefits to its eligible members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring employers to fund post-retirement health care through their contributions to OPERS. A portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside for the funding of post-retirement health care. Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the covered payroll of active members. In 2013, the Village contributed at a rate of 14% of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code currently limits the employer contribution to a rate not to exceed 14% of covered payroll for state and local employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB plan.

OPERS' Post Employment Health Care plan was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 401(h). Each year, the OPERS Retirement Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside for funding of the post employment health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Traditional Plan was 1% during calendar year 2013. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for members in the Combined Plan was 1% during calendar year 2013.

The OPERS Board of Trustees is also authorized to establish rules for the payment of a portion of the health care benefits provided, by the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. Active members do not make contributions to the post-employment healthcare plan.

The rates stated above, are the contractually required contribution rates for OPERS. Actual employer contributions for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$4,193, \$22,289 and \$20,573, respectively. The full amount has been contributed for 2013, 2012, and 2011.

Changes to the health care plan were adopted by the OPERS Board of Trustees on September 19, 2012, with a transition plan commencing January 1, 2014. With the recent passage of pension legislation under SB 343 and approved health care changes, OPERS expects to be able to consistently allocate 4 percent of the employer contributions toward the health care fund after the end of the transition period.

#### B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The Village contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) sponsored health care program, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined postemployment health care plan administered by OP&F. OP&F provides healthcare benefits including coverage for medical, prescription drugs, dental, vision, Medicare Part B Premium and long term care to retirees, qualifying benefit recipients and their eligible dependents.

OP&F provides access to post-retirement health care coverage for any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability, or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. The health care coverage provided by OP&F meets the definition of an Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement 45.

The Ohio Revised Code allows, but does not mandate OP&F to provide OPEB benefits. Authority for the OP&F Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to eligible participants and to establish and amend benefits are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code.

#### **Village of LaGrange** Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the Plan. That report may be obtained by writing to OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

The Ohio Revised Code provides for contribution requirements of the participating employers and of plan members to the OP&F (defined benefit pension plan). Participating employers are required to contribute to the pension plan at rates expressed as percentages of the payroll of active pension plan members, currently, 19.50% of covered payroll for police. The Ohio Revised Code states that the employer contribution may not exceed 19.50% of covered payroll for police employer units. Active members do not make contributions to the OPEB Plan.

OP&F maintains funds for health care in two separate accounts. One for health care benefits under an IRS Code Section 115 trust and one for Medicare Part B reimbursements administrated as an Internal Revenue Code 401(h) account, both of which are within the defined benefit pension plan, under the authority granted by the Ohio Revised Code to the OP&F Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to allocate a portion of the total employer contributions made into the pension plan to the Section 115 trust and the Section 401(h) account as the employer contribution for retiree health care benefits. The portion of employer contributions allocated to health care was 4.69% of covered payroll from January 1, 2013 through May 31, 2013 and 2.85% of covered payroll from June 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013. The amount of employer contributions allocated to the health care plan each year is subject to the Trustees' primary responsibility to ensure that pension benefits are adequately funded and is limited by the provisions of Sections 115 and 401(h).

The OP&F Board of Trustees also is authorized to establish requirements for contributions to the health care plan by retirees and their eligible dependents, or their surviving beneficiaries. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected.

The Village's contributions to OP&F for the years ending December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$36,433, \$34,650 and \$32,512, of which \$19,288, \$18,344 and \$17,212, respectively, was allocated to the healthcare plan. The full amount has been contributed for 2013, 2012, and 2011.

#### Note 11 – Debt

The Village's long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2013, was as follows:

	Interest Rates	Balance at 1/1/2013		Increase Decrease		Balance at 12/31/2013		Due in 1 year		
Governmental Activities: O.P.W.C. Loans County Engineer Loan *	0% 0%	\$	41,409 (88,114)	\$	- 36,931	\$ (8,761) (69,431)	\$	32,648 (120,614)	\$	7,003 32,500
Total Governmental Activities		\$	(46,705)	\$	36,931	\$ (78,192)	\$	(87,966)	\$	39,503
Business-Type Activities: O.W.D.A. Loans	1.5% to 7.56%		1,352,336		-	 (214,022)		1,138,314		220,253
Total Business-Type Activities		\$	1,352,336	\$	_	\$ (214,022)	\$	1,138,314	\$	220,253

#### Village of LaGrange Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

As of December 31, 2012, the Village had only drawn down \$41,886 from the Lorain County Engineer to pay engineering expenses for the State Route 301 project. An additional \$36,931 was drawn down in 2013. The total cooperative agreement was for \$325,000 with annual payments of \$32,500 which began in 2008. The remaining balance will be drawn as the project progresses. The loan for is collateralized by the Village's taxing authority.

The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loans were for the improvement of Village streets and the installation of a waterline. The Governmental Activities OPWC loans are collateralized by the Village's taxing authority.

In 2013, the Village started the Dill Court Reconstruction Project with OPWC valued at \$222,700. It will be funded by a \$91,975 grant and \$39,418 loan from OPWC and local funds from the Village. As of December 31, 2013, only the grant portion of the project has been drawn by the Village.

The Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loans relate to a sewer plant expansion and water improvement projects and the construction of a new elevated water tower project. The loans are secured by water and sewer receipts. The Village has agreed to set utility rates sufficient to cover OWDA debt service requirements.

	0	.P.W.C					E	ngineer		
		Loans		O.W.D.A Loans				Loan		
Year Ending	Р	rincipal	Principal		Interest		Interest		Р	rincipal
December 31:										
2014	\$	7,003	\$	220,253	\$	20,189	\$	32,500		
2015		5,244		171,759		13,728		32,500		
2016		5,244		119,783		10,747		32,500		
2017		5,244		121,587		8,943		32,500		
2018		5,244		128,662		7,113		32,500		
2019-2022		4,669		376,270		10,078		_		
Total	\$	32,648	\$	1,138,314	\$	70,798	\$	162,500		

The following is a summary of the Village's future annual debt service requirements:

The Ohio Revised Code provides that net general obligation debt of the Village, exclusive of certain exempt debt, issued without a vote of the electors shall never exceed 5.5 percent of the tax valuation of the Village. The Revised Code further provides that total voted and unvoted net debt of the Village less the same exempt debt shall never exceed amount equal to 10.5 percent of its tax valuation.

#### <u>Note 12 – Interfund Transfers</u>

During 2013, the following transfers were made:

Transfers from general fund to:	
Other governmental funds	\$ 74,231
Water fund	 15,000
Total transfers	\$ 89,231

Transfers represent the allocation of unrestricted receipts collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

#### <u>Note 13 – Contingent Liabilities</u>

The Village is not aware of any pending lawsuits. Although management cannot presently determine the outcome of any suits, they believe the resolution of these matters will not materially adversely affect the Village's financial condition.

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.

#### <u>Note 14 – Joint Ventures</u>

As previously stated in Note 1, the Village and LaGrange Township share the cost of operation and development of the LaGrange Business Park. The purchase of property (38 acres) by the Village and LaGrange Township is being developed as the LaGrange Business Park. Costs for development are being shared equally. The LaGrange Joint Park and Recreation Board was created on October 13, 1997 to oversee the operation of the LaGrange Community Park. The Board is comprised of five members who are residents of either the Village or the Township. Two members are appointed by the Village Council and the Township Trustees, with the fifth member, designated as chairperson for one year, appointed, on an annual alternating basis, by the Village Council and the Township on any contracts, agreements, and other commitments for expenditure of property. The Village and the Township have an equal interest in the real and personal property of the Park and share equally in the cost and contributions toward the Park.

The Village also entered into an agreement with LaGrange Township for the purchase of land for a proposed Village/Township hall. The cost of the property was equally divided with the Village's share being \$145,000.

The actions of the joint ventures have not been included in these financial statements.

#### <u>Note 15 – Jointly Governed Organizations</u>

As previously stated in Note 1, the Village of LaGrange and LaGrange Township formed the LaGrange Community Improvement Corporation in March 2005 to act as agent for the Village and Township to develop and implement a plan for the subdivision, sale and lease of real estate jointly owned by the Village and the Township. The LaGrange Community Improvement Corporation was formed for the purposes of advancing, encouraging and promoting the light industrial economic, commercial distribution and research activities to provide opportunities for gainful employment and for civil development within the 38.96 acres of the property owned by the Village and Township.

The LaGrange Community Improvement Corporation is comprised of two Village members and two Township members.

## **Village of LaGrange** Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

## <u>Note 16 – Void Checks</u>

Voided checks in 2013 for 2012 checks caused the Enterprise Fund – Sewer Fund to increase the beginning fund balance by \$1,525.

Rockefeller Building 614 W Superior Ave Ste 1242 Cleveland OH 44113-1306 Office phone - (216) 575-1630 Fax - (216) 436-2411

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

Village of LaGrange Lorain County 355 South Center Street LaGrange, Ohio 44050

To the Village Council:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of LaGrange, Lorain County, (the Village) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated June 20, 2014, wherein we noted the Village uses a special purpose framework other than generally accepted accounting principles.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the Village's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the Village's financial statements. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

#### **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, opining 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*.

Village of LaGrange, Lorain County Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Report and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

We did note certain matters not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the Village's management in a separate letter dated June 20, 2014.

#### Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Village's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Charles Having Association

Charles E. Harris & Associates, Inc. June 20, 2014

#### STATUS OF PRIOR AUDIT'S CITATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The prior audit report, for the year ending December 31, 2012, reported no material citations or recommendations.



# Dave Yost • Auditor of State

VILLAGE OF LAGRANGE

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 Babbett

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

CERTIFIED AUGUST 7, 2014

> 88 East Broad Street, Fourth Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43215-3506 Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370 Fax: 614-466-4490 www.ohioauditor.gov