



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

**Village of Green Camp
Marion County**

**Fiscal Emergency Analysis
As of December 31, 2014 and February 28, 2015**

Local Government Services

Village of Green Camp, Marion County

Fiscal Emergency Analysis

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Declaration of Fiscal Emergency

The Auditor of State performed a fiscal analysis of the Village of Green Camp pursuant to Section 118.03 of the Ohio Revised Code. This analysis indicates and it is hereby declared that a fiscal emergency exists at the Village of Green Camp as defined in Sections 118.03(A)(1), 118.03(A)(4), and 118.03(B) of the Ohio Revised Code.

Accordingly, on behalf of the Auditor of State, this report is hereby submitted and filed with Michael Strawser, Mayor of the Village of Green Camp; Ellen De Witt, President Pro Tempore of Council of the Village of Green Camp; John Kasich, Governor; Jon Husted, Secretary of State; Josh Mandel, Treasurer of State; Timothy S. Keen, Director of the Office of Budget and Management; and Joan M. Kasotis, Secretary of the Marion County Budget Commission.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dave Yost".

DAVE YOST
Auditor of State

June 16, 2015

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Village of Green Camp, Marion County

Fiscal Emergency Analysis

Introduction

As provided by Sections 118.021 and 118.04(A) of the Ohio Revised Code, Mayor Michael Strawser requested that a fiscal analysis be performed by the Auditor of State for the Village of Green Camp, Marion County (the Village). The purpose of the analysis was to determine if the financial condition of the Village justifies the declaration of a fiscal watch or fiscal emergency.

A village is placed in fiscal emergency if any one of six conditions described in Section 118.03 of the Ohio Revised Code exists. The six conditions are: 1) default on any debt obligation; 2) failure to make payment of all payroll; 3) an increase in the minimum levy of the village which results in the reduction in the minimum levy of another subdivision; 4) significant past due accounts payable; 5) substantial deficit balances in village funds; and 6) a sizeable deficiency in the village's treasury when the balance is compared to the positive cash balances of the village's funds.

The existence of the conditions described under Conditions four, five, and six of this report at year-end do not constitute a basis for the declaration of fiscal emergency if the Village clearly demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Auditor of State that the conditions no longer exist at the time of the determination.

This report identifies the procedures performed and the conclusions reached with respect to each condition as of December 31, 2014 and February 28, 2015.

Condition One - Default on Any Debt Obligation

Section 118.03(A)(1) of the Ohio Revised Code defines a fiscal emergency condition as:

The existence, at the time of the determination by the Auditor of State under Section 118.04 of the Revised Code, of a default on any debt obligation for more than thirty days.

A summary of the Village's outstanding debt is as follows:

<u>Debt Issue</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Issue Amount</u>
<u>Loans Payable</u>			
OWDA New Collection System	0.00%	1/1/07	\$1,237,837
OPWC Wastewater Treatment System Improvement	0.00	1/1/07	404,995

We obtained a list of outstanding debt and the amortization schedules from the Ohio Water Development Authority and the Ohio Public Works Commission to identify the last scheduled payment due before February 28, 2015, and reviewed the council minutes for any debt issued.

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The debt issue, the payment due date, and the amount due and unpaid prior to the date of determination are presented below:

Schedule I

Debt Issue	Payment Date	Amount Due	Payments 30 Days Past Due at February 28, 2015
<u>Loans Payable</u>			
OWDA New Collection System	July 1, 2014	\$28,946	\$28,946
	January 1, 2015	30,946	30,946
OPWC Wastewater Treatment System Improvement	July 1, 2014	10,125	10,125
	January 1, 2015	10,125	10,125

Conclusion: A fiscal emergency condition exists under Ohio Revised Code Section 118.03(A)(1). The Village had defaulted on its debt obligation for more than thirty days as of February 28, 2015.

Condition Two - Payment of All Payroll

Section 118.03(A)(2) of the Ohio Revised Code defines a fiscal emergency condition as:

The existence, at the time of the determination by the Auditor of State under Section 118.04 of the Revised Code, of a failure for lack of cash in the funds to make payment of all payroll to employees of the municipal corporation, county, or township in the amounts and at the times required by laws, ordinances, resolutions, or agreements, which failure of payment has continued:

- a. For more than thirty days after such time for payment, or
- b. Beyond a period of extension, or beyond the expiration of ninety days from the original time for payment, whichever first occurs, if the time for payment has been extended for more than thirty days by the written consent of at least two-thirds of the employees affected by such failure to pay, acting individually or by their duly authorized representatives.

We reviewed the payroll records of the Village as of February 28, 2015. We had a discussion with the Fiscal Officer to determine the employees of the Village, pay rates, frequency of payroll, and whether any extensions for the payment of payroll existed. We reviewed the cash journal and cancelled checks to determine whether Village employees had been paid within the time specified by Section 118.03(A)(2) of the Ohio Revised Code. We determined there was cash in the bank and sufficient fund balances to cover payroll.

Conclusion: A fiscal emergency condition does not exist under Section 118.03(A)(2) of the Ohio Revised Code as of February 28, 2015. All employees have been paid in amounts and at the times required by Village ordinance.

Condition Three - Increase in Minimum Levy

Section 118.03(A)(3) of the Ohio Revised Code defines a fiscal emergency condition as:

An increase, by action of the county budget commission pursuant to division (D) of Section 5705.31 of the Revised Code, in the minimum levy of the municipal corporation, county, or township for the current or next fiscal year which results in a reduction in the minimum levies for one or more other subdivisions or taxing districts.

We confirmed with the Marion County Budget Commission whether there had been an increase, pursuant to division (D) of Section 5705.31 of the Ohio Revised Code, in the minimum levy of the Village for 2015 which resulted in a reduction in the minimum levies for one or more other subdivisions or taxing districts. The confirmation received from the Marion County Budget Commission indicated that the Budget Commission had not taken any action to increase the inside millage of the Village for 2015.

Conclusion: A fiscal emergency condition does not exist under Section 118.03(A)(3) of the Ohio Revised Code as of February 28, 2015. The Marion County Budget Commission has not taken any action to increase the inside millage of the Village, thus reducing another subdivision's inside millage.

Condition Four - Past Due Accounts Payable from the General Fund and All Funds

Section 118.03(A)(4) of the Ohio Revised Code defines a fiscal emergency condition as:

The existence of a condition in which all accounts that, at the end of its preceding fiscal year, were due and payable from the general fund and that either had been due and payable at least thirty days at the end of the fiscal year or to which a penalty has been added for failure to pay by the end of the fiscal year, including, but not limited to, final judgments, fringe benefits payments due and payable, and amounts due and payable to persons and other governmental entities and including any interest and penalties thereon, less the year-end balance in the general fund, exceeded one-sixth of the general fund budget for that year, or in which all accounts that, at the end of its preceding fiscal year, were due and payable from all funds of the municipal corporation, county, or township and that either had been due and payable for at least thirty days as of the end of the fiscal year or to which a penalty has been added for failure to pay by the end of the fiscal year less the year-end balance in the general fund and in the respective special funds lawfully available to pay such accounts exceeded one-sixth of the available revenues during the preceding fiscal year, excluding nonrecurring receipts, of the general fund and of all special funds from which such accounts lawfully are payable. Accounts due and payable shall not include any account, or portion thereof, that is being contested in good faith.

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We prepared a schedule of accounts payable as of December 31, 2014, that were due and payable from the general fund, and that had been due and payable for at least thirty days, or to which a penalty had been added for failure to pay as of December 31, 2014, including, but not limited to, final judgments, fringe benefits payments due and payable, and amounts due and payable to persons and other governmental entities, including any interest and penalties. From this amount, we subtracted the year-end balance in the general fund to determine if the accounts payable in excess of the available balance exceeded one sixth of the general fund budget for that year.

Schedule II

General Fund Accounts Payable Over 30 Days Past Due
Ohio Revised Code Section 118.03(A)(4)
As of December 31, 2014

Fund	Payables Over 30 Days Past Due	General Fund Balance Available	Payables in Excess of Available Balance	One-Sixth of Budget	Accounts Payable in Excess of Budget
General	\$503	\$26,333	\$0	\$7,258	\$0

From invoices provided to us, a schedule of accounts payable was prepared (as defined above) for all funds which were at least thirty days past due or to which a penalty was added as of December 31, 2014. From this amount, we subtracted the year-end fund balance available to pay such outstanding bills. We then determined if the accounts payable in excess of the available fund balance exceeded one-sixth of the available revenues during 2014, excluding non-recurring receipts, of the general fund and of all special funds from which such accounts are lawfully payable.

Schedule III

All Funds Accounts Payable Over 30 Days Past Due
Ohio Revised Code Section 118.03(A)(4)
As of December 31, 2014

Fund	Payables Over 30 Days Past Due	Fund Balance Available	Payables in Excess of Available Balance	One-Sixth of Budget/ Fund Receipts	Accounts Payable in Excess of Budget/ Fund Receipts
General	\$503	\$26,333	\$0	\$7,258	\$0
Street Maintenance	558	34,455	0	821	0
Sewer	41,896	0	41,896	14,748	27,148
Totals	\$42,957	\$60,788	\$41,896	\$22,827	\$27,148

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Section 118.03(B) of the Ohio Revised Code provides in part:

Any year-end condition described in Division (A)(4) of this section shall not constitute a fiscal emergency condition if the municipal corporation, county, or township clearly demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Auditor of State prior to the time of the Auditor of State's determination that such condition no longer exists at the time of the determination pursuant to Section 118.04 of the Revised Code. For the purpose of such demonstration, there shall be taken into account all accounts payable past due for sixty days or subject to penalty, as at the time of such demonstration, rather than at the end of the fiscal year, and there shall be taken into account the moneys and marketable securities in the treasury of the municipal corporation, county, or township at the time of such demonstration that are, in the case of division (A)(4) of this section, held for the general fund or those respective special funds that are lawfully available to pay such accounts.

From the invoices provided to us, a schedule of accounts payable was prepared (as defined above) for all funds which were at least sixty days past due or to which a penalty was added as of February 28, 2015. From this amount, we subtracted the year-end fund balance available to pay such outstanding bills.

Schedule IV

All Funds Accounts Payable Over 60 Days Past Due
Ohio Revised Code Section 118.03(B)
As of February 28, 2015

Fund	Payables Over 60 Days Past Due	Fund Balance Available	Payables in Excess of Available Balance	One-Sixth of Budget	Accounts Payable in Excess of Budget
General	\$100	\$13,893	\$0	\$9,269	\$0
Sewer	39,236	0	39,236	20,233	19,003
Totals	\$39,336	\$13,893	\$39,236	\$29,502	\$19,003

Conclusion: Schedules III and IV indicate that as of December 31, 2014 and February 28, 2015, a fiscal emergency condition exists under Section 118.03(A)(4) and 118.03(B) of the Ohio Revised Code. Accounts payable from all funds which were at least thirty days past due at December 31, 2014, and at least sixty days past due as of February 28, 2015, exceeded available fund balances.

Condition Five - Deficit Fund Balances

Section 118.03(A)(5) of the Ohio Revised Code defines a fiscal emergency condition as:

The existence of a condition in which the aggregate of deficit amounts of all deficit funds at the end of its preceding fiscal year, less the total of any year-end balance in the general fund and in any special fund that may be transferred as provided in Section 5705.14 of the Revised Code to meet such deficit, exceeded one-sixth of the total of the general fund budget for that year and the receipts to those deficit funds during that year other than from transfers from the general fund.

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Fiscal Emergency Analysis

We computed the adjusted aggregate sum of all deficit funds as of December 31, 2014, by subtracting all accounts payable and encumbrances from the year-end cash fund balance of each fund. No further calculations were necessary because there were no deficit fund balances.

Conclusion: A fiscal emergency condition does not exist under Section 118.03(A)(5) of the Ohio Revised Code. There were no deficit fund balances at December 31, 2014.

Condition Six - Treasury Deficiency

Section 118.03(A)(6) of the Ohio Revised Code defines a fiscal emergency condition as:

The existence of a condition in which, at the end of the preceding fiscal year, moneys and marketable investments in or held for the unsegregated treasury of the municipal corporation, county, or township, minus outstanding checks and warrants were less in amount than the aggregate of the positive balances of the general fund and those special funds the purposes of which the unsegregated treasury is held to meet and such deficiency exceeded one-sixth of the total amount received into the unsegregated treasury during the preceding fiscal year.

As of December 31, 2014 and February 28, 2015, the Village had not reconciled its journals and ledgers with the bank. The last reconciliation completed for the Village was as of December 31, 2013.

Conclusion: Due to the lack of bank to cash reconciliations as of December 31, 2014 and February 28, 2015, this fiscal emergency condition under Section 118.03(A)(6) of the Ohio Revised Code could not be determined.

Summary

A fiscal emergency is the existence of at least one of the conditions defined above. This analysis indicates that a fiscal emergency exists at the Village of Green Camp as defined in Sections 118.03(A)(1), 118.03(A)(4), and 118.03(B) of the Ohio Revised Code as presented in Schedules I, III, and IV above as of December 31, 2014 and February 28, 2015.

Because the above procedures were not sufficient to constitute an audit made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we do not express an opinion on any of the specific accounts and fund balances referred to above. Had we performed additional procedures or had we made an audit of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported.



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

VILLAGE OF GREEN CAMP

MARION 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
JUNE 16, 2015**