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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Village of Wilson Monroe County 52433 East Drive Beallsville, Ohio 43716

To the Village Council:

As you are aware, the Auditor of State's Office (AOS) must modify the *Independent Accountants' Report* we provide on your financial statements due to an interpretation from the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). While AOS does not legally require your government to prepare financial statements pursuant to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), the AICPA interpretation requires auditors to formally acknowledge that you did not prepare your financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Our Report includes an adverse opinion relating to GAAP presentation and measurement requirements, but does not imply the amounts the statements present are misstated under the non-GAAP basis you follow. The AOS report also includes an opinion on the financial statements you prepared using the cash basis and financial statement format the AOS permits.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

June 11, 2010

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Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Village of Wilson Monroe County 52433 East Drive Beallsville, Ohio 43716

To the Village Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Village of Wilson, Monroe County, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

Instead of the combined funds the accompanying financial statements present, GAAP require presenting entity-wide statements and also presenting the Village's larger (i.e., major) funds separately. While the Village does not follow GAAP, generally accepted auditing standards requires us to include the following paragraph if the statements do not substantially conform to GAAP presentation requirements. The Auditor of State permits, but does not require villages to reformat their statements. The Village has elected not to follow GAAP statement formatting requirements. The following paragraph does not imply the amounts reported are materially misstated under the accounting basis the Auditor of State permits. Our opinion on the fair presentation of the amounts reported pursuant to its non-GAAP basis is in the second following paragraph.

In our opinion, because of the effects of the matter discussed in the preceding two paragraphs, the financial statements referred to above for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 do not present fairly, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the Village as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, or its changes in financial position for the years then ended.

743 E. State St. / Athens Mall Suite B / Athens, OH 45701-2157 Telephone: (740) 594-3300 (800) 441-1389 Fax: (740) 594-2110 www.auditor.state.oh.us Village of Wilson Monroe County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

Also, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the combined fund cash balances of the Village of Wilson, Monroe County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and its combined cash receipts and disbursements for the years then ended on the accounting basis Note 1 describes.

The Village has not presented Management's Discussion and Analysis, which accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the financial statements.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 11, 2010, on our consideration of the Village's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

June 11, 2010

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Governmental Fund Types		
	General	Special Revenue	Totals (Memorandum Only)
Cash Receipts:			
Property and Local Taxes	\$2,491	\$6,071	\$8,562
Intergovernmental	5,850	5,961	11,811
Earnings on Investments	428	51	479
Miscellaneous		114	114
Total Cash Receipts	8,769	12,197	20,966
Cash Disbursements: Current:			
Security of Persons and Property	3,134		3,134
Transportation	-, -	2,191	2,191
General Government	8,573	698	9,271
Total Cash Disbursements	11,707	2,889	14,596
Total Cash Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements	(2,938)	9,308	6,370
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	9,176	77,228	86,404
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$6,238	\$86,536	\$92,774

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

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES ALL PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Proprietary Fund Type
	Enterprise
Operating Cash Receipts:	
Charges for Services	\$14,337
Total Operating Cash Receipts	14,337
Operating Cash Disbursements:	
Personal Services	4,600
Contractual Services	2,076
Supplies and Materials	39
Total Operating Cash Disbursements	6,715
Operating Income	7,622
Non-Operating Cash Disbursements:	
Redemption of Principal	1,200
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	1,857
Total Non-Operating Cash Disbursements	3,057
Net Receipts Over Disbursements	4,565
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	3,889
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$8,454

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

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

	Governmental Fund Types			
	General	Special Revenue	Totals (Memorandum Only)	
Cash Receipts:				
Property and Local Taxes	\$2,404	\$5,854	\$8,258	
Intergovernmental	9,347	6,396	15,743	
Earnings on Investments	558	60	618	
Total Cash Receipts	12,309	12,310	24,619	
Cash Disbursements:				
Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	2,757		2,757	
Transportation		8,272	8,272	
General Government	13,032	638	13,670	
Total Cash Disbursements	15,789	8,910	24,699	
Total Cash Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements	(3,480)	3,400	(80)	
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	12,656	73,828	86,484	
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	<u>\$9,176</u>	\$77,228	\$86,404	

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

	Proprietary Fund Type
	Enterprise
Operating Cash Receipts:	
Charges for Services	\$10,282
Total Operating Cash Receipts	10,282
Operating Cash Disbursements:	
Personal Services	4,603
Contractual Services	1,516
Supplies and Materials	150
Total Operating Cash Disbursements	6,269
Operating Income	4,013
Non-Operating Cash Disbursements:	
Redemption of Principal	1,000
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	1,907
Total Non-Operating Cash Disbursements	2,907
Net Receipts Over Disbursements	1,106
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	2,783
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$3,889

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Description of the Entity

The constitution and laws of the State of Ohio establish the rights and privileges of the Village of Wilson, Monroe County (the Village), as a body corporate and politic. A publicly-elected six-member Council directs the Village. The Village provides sewer utilities. The Village contracts with the Beallsville and Community Volunteer Fire Department to provide fire protection services.

The Village participates in the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), a public entity risk pool. Note 6 to the financial statements provides additional information for this entity.

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

B. Accounting Basis

These financial statements follow the accounting basis the Auditor of State prescribes or permits. This basis is similar to the cash receipts and disbursements accounting basis. The Village recognizes receipts when received in cash rather than when earned, and recognizes disbursements when paid rather than when a liability is incurred. Budgetary presentations report budgetary expenditures when a commitment is made (i.e., when an encumbrance is approved).

These statements include adequate disclosure of material matters, as the Auditor of State prescribes or permits.

C. Deposits

The Village values certificates of deposit at cost.

D. Fund Accounting

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

1. General Fund

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

2. Special Revenue Funds

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008 (Continued)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Fund Accounting (Continued)

2. Special Revenue Funds (Continued)

<u>Street Improvement Fund</u> – This fund receives property tax money for constructing, maintaining and repairing Village Streets.

3. Enterprise Funds

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

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

<u>Sewer Debt Service Fund</u> – This fund receives charges for services to retire bond principal and interest payments.

E. Budgetary Process

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

1. Appropriations

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

2. Estimated Resources

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

3. Encumbrances

The Ohio Revised Code requires the Village to reserve (encumber) appropriations when individual commitments are made. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are canceled, and reappropriated in the subsequent year.

A summary of 2009 and 2008 budgetary activity appears in Note 3.

F. Property, Plant, and Equipment

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008 (Continued)

2. Equity in Pooled Deposits

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

	2009	2008
Demand deposits	\$87,686	\$77,145
Certificates of deposit	13,542	13,148
Total deposits	\$101,228	\$90,293

Deposits: Deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

3. Budgetary Activity

Budgetary activity for the years ending December 31, 2009 and 2008, follows:

2009 Budgeted v	s. Actual Receipts
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	Budgeted	Actual	
Fund Type	Receipts	Receipts	Variance
General	\$12,075	\$8,769	(\$3,306)
Special Revenue	12,505	12,197	(308)
Enterprise	11,600	14,337	2,737
Total	\$36,180	\$35,303	(\$877)

2009 Budgeted vs. Actual Expenditures

	Appropriation	Actual	_
Fund Type	Authority	Expenditures	Variance
General	\$9,825	\$11,707	(\$1,882)
Special Revenue	10,200	2,889	7,311
Enterprise	11,000	9,772	1,228
Total	\$31,025	\$24,368	\$6,657

2008 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts

Budgeted	Actual	
Receipts	Receipts	Variance
\$12,360	\$12,309	(\$51)
13,375	12,310	(1,065)
10,200	10,282	82
\$35,935	\$34,901	(\$1,034)
	Receipts \$12,360 13,375 10,200	Receipts Receipts \$12,360 \$12,309 13,375 12,310 10,200 10,282

2008 Budgeted vs. Actual Expenditures

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	Appropriation	Actual			
Fund Type	Authority	Expenditures	Variance		
General	\$12,425	\$15,789	(\$3,364)		
Special Revenue	9,710	8,910	800		
Enterprise	10,800	9,176	1,624		
Total	\$32,935	\$33,875	(\$940)		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008 (Continued)

3. Budgetary Activity (Continued)

Contrary to Ohio law, budgetary expenditures exceeded appropriation authority in the General Fund by \$1,882 for the year ended December 31, 2009 and in the General and Street, Construction, Maintenance and Repair Funds' by \$3,364 and \$2,512, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2008.

4. Property Tax

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

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

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

5. Debt

Debt outstanding at December 31, 2009, was as follows:

	Principal	Interest Rate
Mortgage Revenue Bonds	\$35,945	5%

In November 1988, the Village issued Sanitary Sewer System Mortgage Revenue Bonds. The bonds are collateralized by sewer receipts.

The mortgage revenue bond covenant requires the Village to establish and fund a debt service reserve fund. The balance in the fund at December 31, 2009 is \$2,375.

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

	Mortgage	
	Revenue	
Year ending December 31:	Bonds	
2010	\$3,005	
2011	2,945	
2012	2,985	
2013	2,920	
2014	3,055	
2015-2019	14,905	
2020-2024	14,995	
2025-2028	11,795	
Total	\$56,605	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008 (Continued)

6. Risk Management

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

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

The Village belongs to the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), a risk-sharing pool available to Ohio local governments. PEP provides property and casualty coverage for its members. American Risk Pooling Consultants, Inc. (ARPCO), a division of York Insurance Services Group, Inc. (York), functions as the administrator of PEP and provides underwriting, claims, loss control, risk management, and reinsurance services for PEP. PEP is a member of the American Public Entity Excess Pool (APEEP), which is also administered by ARPCO. Member governments pay annual contributions to fund PEP. PEP pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the members' deductibles.

Casualty and Property Coverage

APEEP provides PEP with an excess risk-sharing program. Under this arrangement, PEP retains insured risks up to an amount specified in the contracts. At December 31, 2008, PEP retained \$350,000 for casualty claims and \$100,000 for property claims.

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

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

Financial Position

PEP's financial statements (audited by other accountants) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31, 2008 and 2007 (the latest information available):

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

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, the liabilities above include approximately \$13.8 million and \$15.9 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets and retained earnings above also include approximately \$12.9 million and \$15.0 million of unpaid claims to be billed to approximately 445 member governments in the future, as of December 31, 2008, and 2007, respectively. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. The Village's share of these unpaid claims collectible in future years is approximately \$2,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008 (Continued)

6. Risk Management (Continued)

Based on discussions with PEP, the expected rates PEP charges to compute member contributions, which are used to pay claims as they become due, are not expected to change significantly from those used to determine the historical contributions detailed below. By contract, the annual liability of each member is limited to the amount of financial contributions required to be made to PEP for each year of membership.

Contributions to PEP		
2007	\$2,400	
2008	\$2,211	
2009	\$2,214	

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



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

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

Village of Wilson Monroe County 52433 East Drive Beallsville, Ohio 43716

To the Village Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the Village of Wilson, Monroe County, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, and have issued our report thereon dated June 11, 2010, wherein we noted the Village prepared its financial statements using accounting practices the Auditor of State prescribes or permits rather than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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 deficiencies in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that material financial statement misstatements will not be prevented, or detected and timely corrected.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider material weaknesses, as defined above. However, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, that we consider significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. We consider findings 2009-002 and 2009-003 to be significant deficiencies. 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.

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Village's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under Government Auditing Standards, which are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings as items 2009-001 and 2009-002.

We also noted certain matters not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the Village's management in a separate letter dated June 11, 2010.

The Village's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings. We did not audit the Village's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Saylor

June 11, 2010

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

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

FINDING NUMBER 2009-001

Noncompliance Citation

Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.41(B) prohibits a subdivision or taxing authority from expending money unless it has been appropriated.

Expenditures exceeded appropriations in the following fund at December 31, 2009:

	Fund	Appropriations	Expenditures	Variance
General		\$9,825	\$11,707	(\$1,882)

Expenditures exceeded appropriations in the following funds at December 31, 2008:

Fund	Appropriations	Expenditures	Variance
General	\$12,425	\$15,789	(\$3,364)
Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair	5,760	8,272	(2,512)

The Village's failure to limit expenditures to the amounts appropriated could result in deficit spending.

We recommend the Village Council and Clerk/Treasurer compare expenditures to appropriations on a monthly basis. If appropriations in addition to those already adopted will be needed, Village Council should take the necessary steps to adopt additional appropriations, if possible, to prevent expenditures from exceeding appropriations or reduce spending. The Clerk/Treasurer should deny requests for payment when appropriations are not available.

Officials' Response: Appropriations and expenditures will be more closely monitored in the future.

FINDING NUMBER 2009-002

Noncompliance Citation/Significant Deficiency

Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.10(H) states that money paid into a fund shall be used only for the purposes for which said fund has been established. Ohio Rev. Code Chapter 715 stipulates the general powers of municipal corporations which include the lighting of streets.

Villages receive tax monies from the State treasury which are to be used to plan, construct, reconstruct, repave, widen, maintain, repair, clear, and clean public highways, roads, and streets; to maintain and repair bridges and viaducts; to purchase, erect, and maintain street and traffic signs and markers; to pay the costs apportioned to the municipal corporation; to purchase, erect, and maintain traffic lights and signals; to pay the principal, interest, and charges on bonds and other obligations issued for the purpose of acquiring or constructing roads, highways, bridges, or viaducts or acquiring or making other highway improvements for which the municipal corporation may issue bonds; and to supplement revenue already available for such purposes. This money should be receipted into the Street Construction, Maintenance, and Repair fund and used only for the specified purposes, which does not include the lighting of streets.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008 (Continued)

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

FINDING NUMBER 2009-002 (Continued)

Noncompliance Citation/Significant Deficiency - Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.10(H) (Continued)

During 2009 and 2008, the Village paid for street lighting in the amounts of \$2,734 and \$2,432, respectively, from the Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund.

Management was in agreement with this finding and an adjustment was posted to the Village's accounting records decreasing the fund balance of the General Fund and increasing the fund balance in the Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund by \$5,166. The accompanying financial statements reflect this adjustment.

We recommend the Village pay all street lighting from the Village's General Fund.

Officials' Response: Adjustment posted on May 18, 2010 to the accounting records.

FINDING NUMBER 2009-003

Significant Deficiency

All local public offices shall maintain an accounting system and accounting records sufficient to enable the public office to identify, assemble, analyze, classify, record and report its transactions, maintain accountability for the related assets, document compliance with finance-related legal and contractual requirements and prepare financial statements.

Accounting records that can help achieve these objectives include:

- 1. Cash journal, which typically includes the amount, date, receipt number, check number, account code, purchase order number, and any other information necessary to properly classify the transaction.
- 2. Receipts ledger, which typically assembles and classifies receipts into separate accounts for each type of receipt of each fund the public office uses. The amount, date, name of the payer, purpose, receipt number, and other information required for the transactions to be recorded on this ledger.
- 3. Appropriation ledger, which may assemble and classify disbursements into separate accounts for, at a minimum, each account listed in the appropriation resolution. The amount, fund, date, check number, purchase order number, encumbrance amount, unencumbered balance, amount of disbursement, and any other information required may be entered in the appropriate columns.

The Village Officer's Handbook (revised March 2010) provides suggested account classifications. These accounts classify receipts by fund and source (taxes or charges for services, for example) and classify disbursements by fund, program (general government, for example) or object (personal services, for example). Using these classifications and the aforementioned accounting records will provide the Village with information required to monitor compliance with the budget, and prepare annual reports in the format required by the Auditor of State.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008 (Continued)

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

FINDING NUMBER 2009-003 (Continued)

Significant Deficiency (Continued)

The Village did not properly maintain the receipt and appropriation ledgers. There were significant discrepancies between the transactions posted to the receipt and appropriation ledgers compared to the cashbook and the year-end annual financial reports. This resulted in significant adjustments to the accompanying financial statements.

We recommend the Clerk/Treasurer maintain the receipts ledger and the appropriation ledger in accordance with the available authoritative resources. The receipt ledger and the appropriation ledger should be balanced with the cashbook on a monthly basis and used to prepare the year-end annual financial reports.

Officials' Response: The Village will monitor monthly to try to catch mistakes.

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; <i>Explain</i>
2007-001	Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.10(H) – money paid into any fund shall be used only for the purpose for which such fund is established.	No	Not Corrected; Repeated as Finding No. 2009-002.
2007-002	Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.41(D)(1) – not properly certifying availability of funds prior to incurring obligations.	Yes	N/A.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

VILLAGE OF WILSON

MONROE COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED JULY 13, 2010