AUDIT REPORT

JANUARY 1, 2013 - DECEMBER 31, 2014

Wilson, Phillips & Agin, CPA's, Inc. 1100 Brandywine Blvd. Building G Zanesville, Ohio 43701



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

Board of Trustees Pleasant Township PO Box 472 Moxahala, OH 43761

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of Pleasant Township, Perry County, prepared by Wilson, Phillips & Agin, CPA's, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2014. 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. Pleasant Township is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Jure Yort

Dave Yost Auditor of State

November 9, 2015

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PLEASANT TOWNSHIP PERRY COUNTY JANUARY 1, 2013 - DECEMBER 31, 2014

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WILSON, PHILLIPS & AGIN, CPA'S, INC. 1100 BRANDYWINE BLVD. BUILDING G ZANESVILLE, OHIO 43701

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Pleasant Township Perry County P.O. Box 472 Moxahala, Ohio 43761

To the Township Trustees:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements and related notes of the Pleasant Township, Perry County, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Management's Responsibility For the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions Ohio Revised Code Section 117.38 and Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-2-03(D) permit; this responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements 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 Township'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 Township'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 opinion.

Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As described in Note 1 of the financial statements, the Township prepared these financial statements using the accounting basis permitted by the financial reporting provisions of Ohio Revised Code Section 117.38 and Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-2-03(D), which is an accounting basis other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, to satisfy these requirements.

Independent Auditors' Report Page Two

Although the effects on the financial statements of the variances between the regulatory accounting basis and GAAP are not reasonable determinable, we presume they are material.

Though the Township does not intend these statements to conform to GAAP, auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America require us to include an adverse opinion on GAAP. However, the adverse opinion does not imply the amounts reported are materially misstated under the accounting basis Ohio Revised Code Section 117.38 and Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-2-03(D) permit. Our opinion on this accounting basis permitted is in the *Opinion on Regulatory Basis* of Accounting paragraph below.

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the *Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* paragraph, the financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of Pleasant Township, Perry County as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, or changes in financial position thereof for the years then ended.

Opinion on Regulatory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the combined cash balances of Pleasant Township, Perry County as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and its combined cash receipts and disbursements for the years then ended in accordance with the financial reporting provisions Ohio Revised Code Section 117.38 and Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-2-03(D) permit, described in Note 1.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated July 23, 2015, on our consideration of Pleasant Township'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 Township's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Wilson, Phillips & Agin, CPA's, Inc. Zanesville, Ohio July 23, 2015

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	Governmental Fund Types						
	0	General		Special Revenue	Debt Service	(Me	Totals morandum Only)
Cash Receipts:							
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	17,662	\$	19,281	\$ 2,500	\$	39,443
Licenses, Permits, and Fees		-		550	-		550
Intergovernmental		14,894		94,069	-		108,963
Earnings on Investments		101		24	-		125
Miscellaneous		1,396		3,709	 -		5,105
Total Cash Receipts		34,053		117,633	2,500		154,186
Cash Disbursements: Current:							
General Government		42,647					42,647
		42,047		- 16,866	-		,
Public Safety Public Works		-		83,622	-		16,866 83,622
Health		- 442		,	-		<i>,</i>
Conservation/Recreation		442 266		2,383	-		2,825
Debt Service:		266		-	-		266
		7.002					7.002
Principal		7,003		-	-		7,003
Interest		207		-	-		207
Capital Outlay		-		2,654	 -		2,654
Total Cash Disbursements		50,565		105,525	 -		156,090
Net Change in Fund Cash Balances		(16,512)		12,108	2,500		(1,904)
Fund Cash Balances, January 1		49,131		98,130	 10,082		157,343
Fund Cash Balances, December 31							
Restricted		-		110,238	12,582		122,820
Unassigned (Deficit)		32,619		-	-		32,619
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$	32,619	\$	110,238	\$ 12,582	\$	155,439

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES - FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

	ıciary d Type
	e Purpose rust
Non-Operating Cash Receipts:	
Earnings on Investments	\$ -
Total Non-Operating Cash Receipts	-
Net Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	-
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	 527
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$ 527

COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	Governmental Fund Types							
	G	eneral		Special Revenue		Debt ervice		Totals morandum Only)
Cash Receipts:	٠		÷		¢		*	
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$	17,689	\$	17,330	\$	2,500	\$	37,519
Licenses, Permits, and Fees		-		800		-		800
Intergovernmental		53,602		93,311		-		146,913
Earnings on Investments		79		9		-		88
Miscellaneous		4,832		370		-		5,202
Total Cash Receipts		76,202		111,820		2,500		190,522
Cash Disbursements:								
Current:								
General Government		35,239		-		-		35,239
Public Safety		-		21,518		-		21,518
Public Works		-		100,855		-		100,855
Health		-		4,664		-		4,664
Debt Service:								
Principal		-		3,545		-		3,545
Interest		-		455		-		455
Capital Outlay		-		1,500				1,500
Total Cash Disbursements		35,239		132,537		-		167,776
Net Change in Fund Cash Balances		40,963		(20,717)		2,500		22,746
Fund Cash Balances, January 1		8,168		118,847		7,582		134,597
Fund Cash Balances, December 31				00.100		10.005		100 010
Restricted		-		98,130		10,082		108,212
Unassigned (Deficit)		49,131	<u></u>	-		-	<u></u>	49,131
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$	49,131	\$	98,130	\$	10,082	\$	157,343

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES - FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013

	ıciary d Type
	e Purpose rust
Non-Operating Cash Receipts:	
Earnings on Investments	\$ -
Total Non-Operating Cash Receipts	-
Net Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	-
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	 527
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$ 527

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 Pleasant Township, Perry County, (the Township) as a body corporate and politic. A publically-elected three-member Board of Trustees directs the Township. The Township provides general government services, road and bridge maintenance and cemetery maintenance. The Township contracts with the Village of New Lexington and the Village of Corning to provide fire protection and for emergency medical services.

The Township participates in the Ohio Township Association Risk Management Authority (OTARMA) public entity risk pool. Note 6 to the financial statements provides additional information for this entity. This organization is:

Public Entity Risk Pool:

The Township belongs to the Ohio Township Association Risk Management Authority (OTARMA), a risk-sharing pool available to Ohio local governments. OTARMA provides property and casualty coverage for its members. OTARMA is a member of the American Public Entity Excess Pool (APEEP). Member governments pay annual contributions to fund OTARMA. OTARMA pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims exceeding the member's deductible.

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

B. Basis of Accounting

These financial statements follow the accounting basis permitted by the financial reporting provisions of Ohio Revised Code Section 117.38 and Ohio Administrative Code 117-2-03(D). This basis is similar to the cash receipts and disbursements accounting basis. The Township 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 financial reporting provisions of Ohio Revised Code Section 117.38 and Ohio Administrative Code 117-2-03(D) permit.

C. Deposits and Investments

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Fund Accounting

The Township uses fund accounting to segregate cash and investments that are restricted as to use. The Township classifies its funds into the following types:

General Fund

The General Fund accounts for and reports all financial resources not accounted for and reported in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds

These funds account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The Township had the following significant Special Revenue Funds:

Gasoline Tax Fund – This fund receives gasoline tax monies to pay for constructing, maintaining, and repairing Township roads.

Road & Bridge Fund – This fund receives property tax monies to pay constructing, maintaining, and repairing Township Road.

Debt Service Funds

These funds account for resources the Township accumulates to pay bond and note debt. The Township had the following significant Debt Service Fund:

General Note Retirement Fund – This fund accumulates resources for the payment of note principal and interest.

Fiduciary Fund

Fiduciary funds include private purpose trust funds. Trust funds account for assets held under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments which are not available to support the Township's own programs.

The Township's private purpose trust fund is for the benefit of certain individuals.

E. Budgetary Process

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

Appropriations

Budgetary expenditures (that is, disbursements and encumbrances) may not exceed appropriations at the fund, function and object level of control and appropriations may not exceed estimated resources. The Trustees must annually approve appropriation measures and subsequent amendments. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Budgetary Process

Estimated Resources

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

Encumbrances

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

A summary of 2014 and 2013 budgetary activity appears in Note 3.

F. Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Township must observe constraints imposed upon the use of its governmental-fund resources. The classifications are as follows:

1. Nonspendable

The Township classifies assets as *nonspendable* when legally or contractually required to maintain the amounts intact.

2. Restricted

Fund balance is *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.

3. Committed

Trustees can *commit* amounts via formal action (resolution). The Township must adhere to these commitments unless the Trustees amend the resolution. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed to satisfy contractual requirements.

4. Assigned

Assigned fund balances are intended for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as *restricted* or *committed*. Governmental funds other than the general fund report all fund balances as *assigned* unless they are restricted or committed. In the general fund, *assigned* amounts represent intended uses established by Township Trustees or a Township official delegated that authority by resolution, or by State Statute.

5. Unassigned

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes amounts not included in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Fund Balance (Continued)

The Township 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.

G Property, Plant and Equipment

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

H. Accumulated Leave

In certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment, employees are entitled to cash payments for unused leave. The financial statements do not include a liability for unpaid leave.

2. EQUITY IN POOLED DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

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

	2014	2013
Demand deposits	\$ 155,966	\$ 157,870

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

3. BUDGETARY ACTIVITY

Budgetary activity for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 follows:

	2014 H	Budgeted vs. Ac	tual Rece	ipts		
		Budgeted		Actual		
Fund Type		Receipts		Receipts		Variance
General	\$	32,267	\$	34,053	\$	1,786
Special Revenue		121,696		117,633		(4,063)
Debt Service		-		2,500		2,500
Total	\$	153,963	\$	154,186	\$	223
20	0	s. Actual Budge	,	Budgetary		
Fund Type	-	ppropriation Authority		Budgetary xpenditures	,	Variance
General	\$	95,010	\$	50,565	\$	44,445
Special Revenue		213,700		105,525		108,175
Debt Service		5,582		-		5,582

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. BUDGETARY ACTIVITY (Continued)

	2013 Budgeted vs. A	ctual Receipts		
	Budgeted	Actual		
Fund Type	Receipts	Receipts	Variance	
General	\$ 32,446	\$ 76,202	\$	43,756
Special Revenue	132,048	111,820		(20,228)
Debt	2,575	2,500		(75)
Total	\$ 167,069	\$ 190,522	\$	23,453
20)13 Budgeted vs. Actual Budg	ratary Basis Expandituras		
20	013 Budgeted vs. Actual Budg			
)13 Budgeted vs. Actual Budg Appropriation Authority	getary Basis Expenditures Budgetary Expenditures		Variance
Fund Type	Appropriation	Budgetary	\$	Variance 20,596
20 Fund Type General Special Revenue	Appropriation Authority	Budgetary Expenditures	\$	
Fund Type General	Appropriation Authority \$ 55,835	Budgetary Expenditures \$ 35,239	\$	20,596

Contrary to ORC 5705.41(D), the Township had invoices dated prior to the fiscal certificate date.

Contrary to ORC 5705.39, in 2014, the Township had three funds where appropriations exceeded estimated resources.

Contrary to ORC 5705.36, in 2014, the Township had two funds in which appropriations were greater than unencumbered balance plus actual receipts which would have resulted in getting a new certificate of estimated resources.

4. PROPERTY TAX

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

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

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

5. RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

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

The Ohio Revised Code also prescribes contribution rates. For 2014 and 2013, OPERS members contributed 10.0% of their gross wages and the Township contributed an amount equal to 14.00% of participant's gross salaries. The Township has paid all contributions required through December 31, 2014.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

The Township belongs to the Ohio Township Association Risk Management Authority (OTARMA), a risksharing pool available to Ohio townships. OTARMA provides property and casualty coverage for its members. York Risk Pooling Services, Inc. (formally known as American Risk Pooling Consultants, Inc.). functions as the administrator of the Pool and provides underwriting claims, loss control, risk management, and reinsurance services for the Pool. Member governments pay annual contributions to fund OTARMA. OTARMA pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the members' deductibles..

Casualty and Property Coverage

The Pool is a member of American Public Entity Excess Pool (APEEP), which is also administered by York. APEEP provides the Pool with an excess risk-sharing program. Under this arrangement, OTARMA retains insured risks up to an amount specified in the contracts. At December 31, 2014, OTARMA retained \$350,000 for casualty claims and \$250,000 for property claims.

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

Financial Position

OTARMA'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, 2014 and 2013 (the latest information available):

	2014	2013
Assets	\$35,970,263	\$34,954,286
Liabilities	(8,912,432)	(8,486,363)
Retained Earnings	\$27,057,831	\$26,467,923

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, the liabilities above include approximately \$8.2 and \$7.9 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets above also include approximately \$7.2 and \$7.4 million of unpaid claims to be billed to approximately 957 member governments in the future, as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. As of December 31, 2014, the Township's share of these unpaid claims collectible in future years is approximately \$1,574.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Based on discussion with OTARMA, the expected rates OTARMA 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 OTARMA for each year of membership.

Contributions to OTARMA					
2014	\$3,027				
2013	2,697				

After completing one year of membership, a member may withdraw on the anniversary of the date of joining OTARMA if the member notifies OTARMA in writing 60 days prior to 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 the pool. Also upon withdrawal, payments for all casualty claims and claim expenses become the sole responsibility of the withdrawing member, regardless of whether a claim occurred or was reported prior to the withdrawal.

WILSON, PHILLIPS & AGIN, CPA'S, INC. 1100 BRANDYWINE BLVD. BUILDING G ZANESVILLE, OHIO 43701

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

Pleasant Township Perry County P.O. Box 472 Moxahala, Ohio 43761

To the Township Trustees:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards general accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of Pleasant Township, Perry County as of and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated July 23, 2015, wherein we noted the Township followed financial reporting provisions Ohio Revised Code Section 117.38 and Ohio Administrative Code Section 117-2-03(D) permit.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered Pleasant Township'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 Township's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies... Therefore, unidentified material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting, that we consider a material weakness.

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 a 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 Township'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. We consider Finding 2014-01, 2014-03, 2014-04 and 2014-05 described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be a material weaknesses.

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards Page Two

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Pleasant Township'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 was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed two instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2014-01 and 2014-02.

Entity's Response to Finding

The Township's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings. We did not audit the Township's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

We noted certain matters not requiring inclusion in this report that we have reported to the management of Pleasant Township in a separate letter dated July 23, 2015.

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 Township's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Township's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Wilson, Phillips & Agin, CPA's, Inc.. Zanesville, Ohio July 23, 2015

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

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

FINDING NUMBER 2014-01

Noncompliance Citation/Material Weakness

Ohio Rev. Code Section 5705.39 states, in part, that total appropriations from each fund shall not exceed the total estimated resources. No appropriation measure is effective until the county auditor files a certificate that the total appropriations from each fund do not exceed the total official estimate or amended official estimate.

In 2014, appropriations exceeded estimated resources in the following funds: in the General Fund by \$1,226; in the MVL Tax Fund by \$1,456 and in the Gasoline Tax Fund by \$1,492.

We recommend the Township Fiscal Officer and Board of Trustees compare appropriations to estimated resources on a monthly basis to verify that appropriations do not exceed estimated resources.

Client Response: We received no response from client.

FINDING NUMBER 2014-02

Noncompliance Citation

Ohio Revised Code Section 5705.41(D)(1) prohibits a subdivision or taxing authority from making any contract or ordering any expenditure of money unless a certificate signed by the fiscal officer is attached thereto. The fiscal officer must certify that the amount required to meet any such contract or expenditure has been lawfully appropriated and is in the treasury, or is in the process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund free from any previous encumbrance.

1. **"Then and Now" Certificates** – If the fiscal officer can certify that both at the time that the contract or order was made ("then"), and at the time that the fiscal officer is completing the certification ("now"), that sufficient funds were available or in the process of collection, to the credit of a proper fund, properly appropriated and free from any previous encumbrance, the Board can authorize the drawing of a warrant for the payment of the amount due. The Board has thirty days from the receipt of the "then and now" certificate to approve payment by ordinance or resolution.

Amounts of less than \$3,000 may be paid by the fiscal officer without a resolution or ordinance upon completion of the "then and now" certificate, provided that the expenditure is otherwise lawful. This does not eliminate any otherwise applicable requirement for approval of expenditures by the Board.

2. **Blanket Certificate** – Fiscal officers may prepare "blanket" certificates not exceeding an amount established by resolution or ordinance of the Board against any specific line item account not extending beyond the end of the fiscal year. The blanket certificates may, but need not, be limited to a specific vendor. Only one blanket certificate may be outstanding at one particular time for any one particular line item appropriation. Blanket certificates cannot be issued unless there has been an amount approved by the Board.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2014 and 2013 (Continued)

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

FINDING NUMBER 2014-02 (Continued)

3. **Super Blanket Certificate** – The Township may also make expenditures and contracts for any amount from a specific line-item appropriation account in a specified fund upon certification of the fiscal officer for most professional services, fuel, oil, food items, and any other specific recurring and reasonably predictable operating expense. This certification is not to extend beyond the current year. More than one super blanket certificate may be outstanding at a particular time for any line-item appropriation.

The Township did not certify the availability of funds prior to purchase commitment for 56% of the expenditures tested for the audit period.. Although the obligations paid by the Township had a statement indicating the purchase was lawfully appropriated or in the process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund, and free from any previous encumbrance, this certification of available funds was not obtained prior to incurring the obligation and there was no evidence of a "Then and Now" certificate being used by the Fiscal Officer. Failure to properly certify the availability of funds can result in overspending of funds and negative cash balances.

Unless the exceptions noted above are used, prior certification is not only required by statute but is a key control in the disbursement process to assure that purchase commitments receive prior approval. To improve controls over disbursements and to help reduce the possibility of the Township's funds exceeding budgetary spending limitations, we recommend the Fiscal Officer certify that the funds are or will be available prior to an obligation being incurred by the Township. In rare instances when prior certification is not possible, "then and now" certification may be used.

We recommend the Township certify purchases to which Section 5705.41(D) applies. The most convenient certification method is to use purchase orders that include certification language Section 5705.41(D) requires to authorize disbursements. The Fiscal Officer should sign the certification at the time the Township incurs a commitment, and only when the requirements of Section 5705.41(D) are satisfied. The Fiscal Officer should post approved purchase commitments to the proper appropriation code, to reduce the available appropriation. If the Township officials intend to use blanket certificates, then the Board of Trustees should adopt a resolution establishing the maximum amount for which blanket certificates can be issued.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2014 and 2013 (Continued)

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

FINDING NUMBER 2014-03

Material Weakness – Monitoring of Financial Activity

A well-designed system of internal control will include monitoring of financial information and reports by the governing board in order to compensate for any lack of segregation of duties.

The size of the Township's staff did not allow for an adequate segregation of duties. The Fiscal Officer performed all accounting functions, including receipting, depositing, disbursing, and reconciling. It is, therefore, important that the Board of Trustees monitor financial activity closely.

During the audit period, there was no documentation of the extent to which the Trustees reviewed financial information to monitor the financial activity of the Township. The lack of monitoring by the Board of Trustees was evidenced by unexplained significant reconciling items being included on the Township's bank reconciliations and budgetary information not being posted to the accounting system.

Failure to monitor financial activity resulted in unexplained long outstanding reconciling items not being investigated and corrected in a timely fashion. This contributed, in part, to the Township incurring increased audit costs for these items to be investigated so that the necessary assurances could be gained over the Township's financial statements. In addition, this could result in additional errors and/or irregularities occurring and remaining undetected for an extended period of time.

We recommend the Board of Trustees review monthly bank reconciliations. The completion of this procedure should be noted in the Township's minutes and documented by the Trustees' signatures or initials and date and maintained on file as evidence of this review. Additionally, the Board of Trustees should carefully review and approve pertinent financial information, such as the cash journal, appropriation ledger, receipts ledger, etc., on a monthly basis, and make appropriate inquiries to help to determine the reasonableness, accuracy, and continued integrity of financial information.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2014 and 2013 (Continued)

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

FINDING NUMBER 2014-04

Material Weakness – Bank Reconciliations

In order to ensure the completeness over the Township's financial statements and reports, bank reconciliations should be performed on a monthly basis. The monthly bank reconciliation process should include the investigation and resolution of any variances between amounts reported by the bank and amounts posted to the Township's accounting system.

The Township's bank reconciliations during the audit period contained significant reconciling factors labeled as "other adjusting factors." The Fiscal Officer failed to follow up on these variances each month and, therefore, differences between the Township's bank balance and book balance accumulated. Through additional audit procedures, we noted these variances were a result of transactions processed by the bank which were not properly posted to the Township's accounting system. In addition, we noted outstanding checks were included on the Township's outstanding check listing which were dated as far back as 2002.

The failure to investigate and identify variances and old reconciling items as part of the monthly reconciliation process could result in errors and/or irregularities occurring and remaining undetected. This also results monthly financial reports being misleading due to these reports, including the incorrect balances for each fund. During the current audit period, this resulted in significant audit adjustments being made to the Township's financial statements and also resulted in time spent by auditors in identifying and investigating these variances.

We recommend the Fiscal Officer perform bank reconciliations on a monthly basis. In order for the reconciliation process to be effective, variances should be promptly investigated and corrected as part of the reconciliation process. In addition, we recommend the Board of Trustees review the Township's bank reconciliations each month to monitor for unusual items and to ensure variances are corrected on a timely basis.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2014 and 2013 (Continued)

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

FINDING NUMBER 2014-05

Material Weakness – Reclassifications

All local offices should 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.

The Ohio Township Handbook 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 will provide the Township with information required to monitor compliance with the budget, and prepare annual reports in the format required by the Auditor of State.

During 2014 and 2013, the Township's receipts were not always posted into accurate classifications. The following misclassifications were noted:

- In 2014, homestead and rollback receipts in the amount of \$3,372, \$1,124, \$255, \$636 and \$669 were posted to Property and Other Local taxes within the General Fund, Road & Bridge Fund, Cemetery Fund, EMS Levy Fund and Fire Levy Fund, respectively instead of intergovernmental receipts.
- In 2013, homestead and rollback receipts in the amount of \$3,451, \$1,150, \$261, \$651 and \$684 were posted to Property and Other Local taxes within the General Fund, Road & Bridge Fund, Cemetery Fund, EMS Levy Fund and Fire Levy Fund, respectively instead of intergovernmental receipts.
- In 2014 and 2013, debt payments were classified as General Government and Public Safety expenditures instead of being properly posted to principal and interest.

Reclassifications are agreed to by client and reflected within the accompanying financial statements.

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2014

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; Explain:
2012-001	ORC 5705.39 Appropriations Exceeding Resources	No	Not Corrected - Refer to Finding 2014-01
2012-002	ORC 5705.41(B) Expenditures Exceeding Appropriations	Yes	Finding No Longer Valid
2012-003	ORC 5705.41(D)(1) Fiscal Certificates Dated After Invoices	No	Not Corrected - Refer to Findng 2014-02
2012-004	ORC 149.43(B) Public Records Policy	Yes	Finding No Longer Valid
2012-005	Monitoring of Financial Activity	No	Not Corrected - Refer to Finding 2014-03
2012-006	Bank Reconciliations	No	Not Corrected - Refer to Finding 2014-04
2012-007	Classification of Debt Activity	No	Not Corrected - Refer to Finding 2014-05

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Dave Yost • Auditor of State

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP

PERRY 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 NOVEMBER 19, 2015

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