



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY

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Dave Yost • Auditor of State

Village of Pemberville
Wood County
115 Main St., P.O. Box 109
Pemberville, Ohio 43450-0109

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.

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

Dave Yost
Auditor of State

August 14, 2012

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Dave Yost • Auditor of State

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Village of Pemberville
Wood County
115 Main St., P.O. Box 109
Pemberville, Ohio 43450-0109

To the Village Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Village of Pemberville, Wood County, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The Village processes its financial transactions with the Auditor of State's Uniform Accounting Network (UAN). *Government Auditing Standards* considers this service to impair the independence of the Auditor of State to audit the Village because the Auditor of State designed, developed, implemented, and as requested, operates UAN. However, *Government Auditing Standards* permits the Auditor of State to audit and opine on this entity, because Ohio Revised Code § 117.101 requires the Auditor of State to provide UAN services, and Ohio Revised Code § 117.11(A) mandates the Auditor of State to audit Ohio governments. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

Instead of the combined funds the accompanying financial statements present, GAAP require presenting entity wide statements and also presenting the Village's larger (i.e. major) funds separately. While the Village does not follow GAAP, generally accepted auditing standards requires us to include the following paragraph if the statements do not substantially conform to GAAP presentation requirements. The Auditor of State permits, but does not require governments 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, 2010 and 2009 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, 2010 and 2009, or its changes in financial position or cash flows, where applicable for the years then ended.

Also, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the combined fund cash balances and reserves for encumbrances of the Village of Pemberville, Wood County, Ohio as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, 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 August 14, 2012, 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.



Dave Yost
Auditor of State

August 14, 2012

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND
CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010**

	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Totals (Memorandum Only)
Cash Receipts:					
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$100,067	\$2,458			\$102,525
Municipal Income Tax		369,394			369,394
Charges for Services	116				116
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	18,567				18,567
Fines and Forfeitures		210			210
Intergovernmental	61,075	76,356		\$2,530	139,961
Special Assessments			\$110,928	4,858	115,786
Earnings on Investments	28,098	1,205			29,303
Miscellaneous	5,814	586			6,400
Total Cash Receipts	213,737	450,209	110,928	7,388	782,262
Cash Disbursements:					
Current:					
General Government	142,548	38,200	1,318	95	182,161
Public Safety	157,979				157,979
Public Works		63,450			63,450
Health	1,654				1,654
Human Services	85				85
Conservation - Recreation		4,438			4,438
Capital Outlay				17,257	17,257
Debt Service:					
Redemption of Principal			82,046		82,046
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges			26,084		26,084
Total Cash Disbursements	302,266	106,088	109,448	17,352	535,154
Total Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	(88,529)	344,121	1,480	(9,964)	247,108
Other Financing Receipts / (Disbursements):					
Transfers-In	180,000			70,000	250,000
Transfers-Out		(300,000)			(300,000)
Advances-In	15,000				15,000
Other Financing Sources	1,669				1,669
Other Financing Uses	(2,500)	(11,817)			(14,317)
Total Other Financing Receipts / (Disbursements)	194,169	(311,817)		70,000	(47,648)
Net Change in Fund Cash Balances	105,640	32,304	1,480	60,036	199,460
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	342,316	354,054	9,037	235,390	940,797
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	<u>\$447,956</u>	<u>\$386,358</u>	<u>\$10,517</u>	<u>\$295,426</u>	<u>\$1,140,257</u>
Reserve for Encumbrances, December 31	<u>\$1,148</u>	<u>\$4,213</u>			<u>\$5,361</u>

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

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND
CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES - ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010**

	Enterprise
Operating Cash Receipts:	
Charges for Services	\$1,632,038
Miscellaneous	37,491
	1,669,529
Total Operating Cash Receipts	1,669,529
Operating Cash Disbursements:	
Salaries	270,407
Employee Fringe Benefits	105,436
Purchased Services	1,102,440
Supplies and Materials	97,895
Other	6,502
	1,582,680
Total Operating Cash Disbursements	1,582,680
Operating Income	86,849
Non-Operating Cash Receipts:	
Intergovernmental	1,635,466
Special Assessments	143,355
Miscellaneous Receipts	20,876
Other Debt Proceeds	1,929,657
	3,729,354
Total Non-Operating Cash Receipts	3,729,354
Non-Operating Cash Disbursements:	
Capital Outlay	2,298,373
Redemption of Principal	1,321,231
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	56,792
Other Non-Operating Cash Disbursements	65
	3,676,461
Total Non-Operating Cash Disbursements	3,676,461
Income Before Transfers and Advances	139,742
Transfers-In	50,000
Advances-Out	(15,000)
	174,742
Net Change in Fund Cash Balances	174,742
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	1,925,106
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$2,099,848
Reserve for Encumbrances, December 31	\$714,884

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

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

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

	General	Special Revenue	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Totals (Memorandum Only)
Cash Receipts:					
Property and Other Local Taxes	\$98,469	\$2,510			\$100,979
Municipal Income Tax		469,523			469,523
Charges for Services	469				469
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	14,759				14,759
Fines and Forfeitures		185			185
Intergovernmental	62,242	75,080		\$30,124	167,446
Special Assessments			\$108,182	3,744	111,926
Earnings on Investments	43,773	3,551			47,324
Miscellaneous	4,959	532		832	6,323
Total Cash Receipts	224,671	551,381	108,182	34,700	918,934
Cash Disbursements:					
Current:					
General Government	170,983	36,851	1,175	42	209,051
Public Safety	197,987				197,987
Public Works		62,278			62,278
Health	4,254				4,254
Human Services	85				85
Conservation - Recreation		5,456			5,456
Capital Outlay		1,551		32,148	33,699
Debt Service:					
Redemption of Principal			79,564		79,564
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges			28,567		28,567
Total Cash Disbursements	373,309	106,136	109,306	32,190	620,941
Total Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	(148,638)	445,245	(1,124)	2,510	297,993
Other Financing Receipts / (Disbursements):					
Sale of Fixed Assets				36,464	36,464
Transfers-In	252,000			118,000	370,000
Transfers-Out	(74,116)	(420,000)			(494,116)
Advances-In	15,000				15,000
Other Financing Sources	1,529				1,529
Other Financing Uses		(13,777)			(13,777)
Total Other Financing Receipts / (Disbursements)	194,413	(433,777)		154,464	(84,900)
Net Change in Fund Cash Balances	45,775	11,468	(1,124)	156,974	213,093
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	296,541	342,586	10,161	78,416	727,704
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$342,316	\$354,054	\$9,037	\$235,390	\$940,797
Reserve for Encumbrances, December 31	\$1,280	\$1,614			\$2,894

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

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND
CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES - ENTERPRISE FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009**

	Enterprise
Operating Cash Receipts:	
Charges for Services	\$1,700,499
Operating Cash Disbursements:	
Salaries	247,837
Employee Fringe Benefits	98,464
Purchased Services	1,191,223
Supplies and Materials	102,123
Other	3,166
Total Operating Cash Disbursements	1,642,813
Operating Income	57,686
Non-Operating Cash Receipts:	
Intergovernmental	4,983
Special Assessments	105,490
Miscellaneous Receipts	4,581
Other Debt Proceeds	91,715
Total Non-Operating Cash Receipts	206,769
Non-Operating Cash Disbursements:	
Capital Outlay	318,867
Redemption of Principal	62,851
Interest and Other Fiscal Charges	57,590
Other Non-Operating Cash Disbursements	105
Total Non-Operating Cash Disbursements	439,413
Loss before Transfers and Advances	(174,958)
Transfers-In	124,116
Advances-Out	(15,000)
Net Change in Fund Cash Balances	(65,842)
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	1,990,948
Fund Cash Balances, December 31	\$1,925,106
Reserve for Encumbrances, December 31	\$222,795

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

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009**

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 Pemberville, Wood County, Ohio (the Village), as a body corporate and politic. A publicly-elected six-member Council directs the Village. The Village provides water and sewer utilities, electrical power, park operations, and police services. The Village contracts with the Pemberville-Freedom Township Fire Department to receive fire protection services.

The Village participates in two joint ventures, one jointly governed organization and the Ohio Plan Risk Management public entity risk pool. Notes 8, 9, 10 and 11 to the financial statements provides additional information for these entities. These organizations are:

Jointly Governed Organizations:
Pemberville Union Cemetery

Joint Ventures:
AMP Ohio provides electric utilities to the Village.

Public Entity Risk Pool:
Ohio Plan Risk Management (OPRM) is available to public entities in Ohio. OPRM provides property and casualty coverage for its members.

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

B. Accounting Basis

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

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

C. Deposits and Investments

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

The Village values certificates of deposit at cost.

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009
(Continued)**

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Fund Accounting

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

1. General Fund

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

2. Special Revenue Funds

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

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

Income Tax Fund – This fund receives municipal income tax, a portion of which is transferred into the General and Permanent Improvement Funds.

3. Debt Service Funds

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

Sewer Separation Fund - This fund receives sewer assessments used to pay debt service on the Water Pollution Control Revolving Loan.

4. Capital Project Funds

These funds account for receipts restricted to acquiring or constructing major capital projects (except those financed through enterprise or trust funds). The Village had the following significant Capital Project Fund:

Permanent Improvement Fund – This fund receives distributions from the Income Tax Fund to fund improvement projects in the Village.

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009
(Continued)**

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

5. 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:

Water Fund - This fund receives charges for services from residents to cover water service costs.

Sewer Fund - This fund receives charges for services from residents to cover sewer service costs.

Electric Fund - This fund receives charges for services from residents to cover electric service costs.

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. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year end.

2. 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 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 carried over, and need not be reappropriated.

A summary of 2010 and 2009 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.

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009
(Continued)**

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

G. 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

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

	2010	2009
Demand deposits	\$1,190,105	\$815,903
Certificates of deposit	2,050,000	2,050,000
Total deposits	\$3,240,105	\$2,865,903

Deposits: Deposits are insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation; collateralized by securities specifically pledged by the financial institution to the Village; or collateralized by the financial institution's public entity deposit pool.

3. Budgetary Activity

Budgetary activity for the years ending December 31, 2010 and 2009 follows:

2010 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts			
Fund Type	Budgeted Receipts	Actual Receipts	Variance
General	\$362,884	\$395,406	\$32,522
Special Revenue	305,720	450,209	144,489
Debt Service	110,000	110,928	928
Capital Projects	55,900	77,388	21,488
Enterprise	4,585,259	5,448,883	863,624
Total	\$5,419,763	\$6,482,814	\$1,063,051

2010 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures			
Fund Type	Appropriation Authority	Budgetary Expenditures	Variance
General	\$352,574	\$305,914	\$46,660
Special Revenue	486,605	422,118	64,487
Debt Service	109,730	109,448	282
Capital Projects	76,100	17,352	58,748
Enterprise	6,258,409	5,974,025	284,384
Total	\$7,283,418	\$6,828,857	\$454,561

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009
(Continued)**

3. Budgetary Activity (Continued)

2009 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts			
Fund Type	Budgeted Receipts	Actual Receipts	Variance
General	\$466,279	\$478,200	\$11,921
Special Revenue	448,500	551,381	102,881
Debt Service	108,130	108,182	52
Capital Projects	124,744	189,164	64,420
Enterprise	2,641,049	2,031,384	(609,665)
Total	\$3,788,702	\$3,358,311	(\$430,391)

2009 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures			
Fund Type	Appropriation Authority	Budgetary Expenditures	Variance
General	\$552,578	\$448,705	\$103,873
Special Revenue	665,460	541,527	123,933
Debt Service	109,730	109,306	424
Capital Projects	211,444	32,190	179,254
Enterprise	3,046,769	2,305,021	741,748
Total	\$4,585,981	\$3,436,749	\$1,149,232

4. Property Tax

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

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

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

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

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009
(Continued)**

5. Local Income Tax

The Village levies a municipal income tax of one percent on substantially all earned income arising from employment, residency, or business activities within the Village as well as certain income of residents earned outside of the Village.

Employers within the Village withhold income tax on employee compensation and remit the tax to the Village either monthly or quarterly, as required. Corporations and other individual taxpayers pay estimated taxes quarterly and file a declaration annually.

6. Debt

Debt outstanding at December 31, 2010 was as follows:

	Principal	Interest Rate
OWDA Loan #2465	\$968,377	3.12%
OPWC Loan #CT09G	30,083	0%
OMEGA JV5 Loan Series 2004	794,545	Variable
OWDA Loan #5369	907,539	2.75%
Total	\$2,700,544	

The Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loan #2465 relates to a sewer system expansion project the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency mandated. The loan will be repaid in semiannual installments, including interest, over 20 years. Sewer receipts and assessments collateralize the loan. The Village has agreed to set utility rates sufficient to cover OWDA debt service requirements.

The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) administered financial assistance from the Ohio Small Government Capital Improvements Commission (Loan #CT09G) for the Joyce Avenue Sewer Main Replacement Project. The amount of the loan financed was \$42,976 and it will be repaid in semiannual installments over 20 years.

Information regarding the OMEGA JV5 Certificates Series 2004 is included in Note 10 to the financial statements.

The Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loan #5369 relates to a sewer plant expansion project the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency mandated. The OWDA approved up to \$1,238,363 in loans to the Village for this project. The Village will repay the loans in semiannual installments of \$40,456, including interest, over 20 years. The scheduled payment amount below assumes that \$1,238,363 will be borrowed. The OWDA will adjust scheduled payment to reflect any revisions in amounts the Village actually borrows. Water and sewer receipts collateralize the loan. The Village has agreed to set utility rates sufficient to cover OWDA debt service requirements.

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009
(Continued)**

6. Debt (Continued)

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

Year ending December 31:	OWDA Loan #2465	OPWC Loan #CT09G	OMEGA JV5 Certificates	OWDA Loan #5369
2011	\$137,719	\$1,075	\$84,126	\$40,456
2012	137,718	2,149	84,145	80,913
2013	137,719	2,148	84,096	80,912
2014	137,718	2,149	84,163	80,913
2015	137,719	2,148	85,437	80,912
2016-2020	482,015	10,744	420,678	404,565
2021-2025		9,670	252,409	404,565
2026-2030				404,565
2031				40,457
Total	<u>\$1,170,608</u>	<u>\$30,083</u>	<u>\$1,095,054</u>	<u>\$1,618,258</u>

7. Retirement Systems

The Village's full-time Police Officers belong to the Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F). Other employees belong to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OP&F and OPERS are cost-sharing, multiple-employer plans. The Ohio Revised Code prescribes these plans' benefits, which include postretirement healthcare and survivor and disability benefits.

The Ohio Revised Code also prescribes contribution rates. For 2010 and 2009, OP&F participants contributed 10% of their wages. For 2010 and 2009, the Village contributed to OP&F an amount equal to 19.5% of full-time police members' wages. For 2010 and 2009, OPERS members contributed 10% of their gross salaries and the Village contributed an amount equaling 14% of participants' gross salaries. The Village has paid all contributions required through December 31, 2010. The Village picks up 2% of the OP&F participant and OPERS member contributions.

8. Risk Pool Membership

Prior to 2009, the Village belonged to the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan (the "Plan"), a non-assessable, unincorporated non-profit association providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance risk management program and other administrative services to Ohio governments ("Members"). The Plan was legally separate from its member governments.

On January 1, 2009, through an internal reorganization, the Plan created three separate non-profit corporations including:

- Ohio Plan Risk Management, Inc. (OPRM) - formerly known as the Ohio Risk Management Plan;
- Ohio Plan Healthcare Consortium, Inc. (OPHC) - formerly known as the Ohio Healthcare Consortium; and
- Ohio Plan, Inc. - mirrors the oversight function previously performed by the Board of Directors. The Board of Trustees consists of eleven (11) members that include appointed and elected officials from member organizations.

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009
(Continued)**

8. Risk Pool Membership (Continued)

Pursuant to Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code, the plan provides property, liability, errors and omissions, law enforcement, automobile, excess liability, crime, surety and bond, inland marine and other coverages to its members sold through fourteen appointed independent agents in the State of Ohio. These coverage programs, referred to as Ohio Plan Risk management (“OPRM”), are developed specific to each member’s risk management needs and the related premiums for coverage are determined through the application of uniform underwriting criteria addressing the member’s exposure to loss, except OPRM retains 40% (17.5% through October 31, 2010 and 15% through October 31, 2009) of the premium and losses on the first \$250,000 casualty treaty and 10% of the first \$1,000,000 property treaty. Members are only responsible for their self-retention (deductible) amounts, which vary from member to member. OPRM had 761 and 725 members as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 respectively. The Village does not participate in this coverage.

The Plan formed the Ohio Plan Healthcare Consortium (“OPHC”), as authorized by Section 9.833 of the Ohio Revised Code. The OPHC was established to provide cost effective employee benefit programs for Ohio political sub-divisions and is a self-funded, group purchasing consortium that offers medical, dental, vision and prescription drug coverage as well as life insurance for its members. The OPHC is sold through seventeen appointed independent agents in the State of Ohio. Coverage programs are developed specific to each member’s healthcare needs and the related premiums for coverage are determined through the application of uniform underwriting criteria. Variable plan options are available to members. These plans vary primarily by deductibles, coinsurance levels, office visit co-pays and out-of pocket maximums. OPHC had 65 and 60 members as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 respectively. The Village does not participate in this coverage.

Plan members are responsible to notify the Plan of their intent to renew coverage by their renewal date. If a member chooses not to renew with the Plan, they have no other financial obligation to the Plan, but still need to promptly notify the Plan of any potential claims occurring during their membership period. The former member’s covered claims, which occurred during their membership period, remain the responsibility of the Plan.

Settlement amounts did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

The Pool’s audited financial statements conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31: 2010 and 2009, and include amounts for both OPRM and OPHC:

	2010		2009	
	OPRM	OPHC	OPRM	OPHC
Assets	\$12,036,541	\$1,355,131	\$11,176,186	\$1,358,802
Liabilities	<u>(4,845,056)</u>	<u>(1,055,096)</u>	<u>(4,852,485)</u>	<u>(1,253,617)</u>
Member's Equity	<u>\$7,191,485</u>	<u>\$300,035</u>	<u>\$6,323,701</u>	<u>\$105,185</u>

You can read the complete audited financial statements for OPRM and OPHC at the Plan’s website, www.ohioplan.org.

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009
(Continued)**

9. Ohio Municipal Electric General Agency Venture (OMEGA JV2)

The Village of Pemberville is a Non-Financing Participant and an Owner Participant with an ownership percentage of .15 and shares participation with thirty-five other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency (OMEGA JV2). Owner Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, in the OMEGA JV2 Project in the amount of their respective Project Shares. Purchaser Participants agree to purchase the output associated with their respective Project shares, ownership of which is held in trust for such Purchaser Participants.

Pursuant to the OMEGA JV2 Agreement, the participants jointly undertook as either Financing Participants or Non-Financing Participants and as either Owner Participants or Purchaser Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV2, including such portions of OMEGA JV2 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP and to pay or incur the costs of the same in accordance with the JV2 Agreement.

OMEGA JV2 was created to provide additional sources of reliable, reasonably priced electric power and energy when prices are high or during times of generation shortages or transmission constraints, and to improve the reliability and economic status of the participants' respective municipal electric utility system. The Project consists of 138.65 MW of distributed generation of which 134.081MW is the participants entitlement and 4.569MW are held in reserve. On dissolution of OMEGA JV2, the net assets will be shared by the participants on a percentage of ownership basis. OMEGA JV2 is managed by AMP, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 2001, AMP issued \$50,260,000 of 20 year fixed rate bonds on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV2. The net proceeds of the bond issue of \$45,904,712 were contributed to OMEGA JV2. The Village's net investment in OMEGA JV2 was \$46,982 at December 31, 2010. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV2 may be obtained from AMP or from the State Auditor's website at www.auditor.state.oh.us.

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009
(Continued)**

9. Ohio Municipal Electric General Agency Venture (OMEGA JV2) (Continued)

The thirty-six participating subdivisions and their respective ownership shares at December 31, 2010 are:

Municipality	Percent Ownership	Kw Entitlement	Municipality	Percent Ownership	Kw Entitlement
Hamilton	23.87%	32,000	Grafton	0.79%	1,056
Bowling Green	14.32%	19,198	Brewster	0.75%	1,000
Niles	11.49%	15,400	Monroeville	0.57%	764
Cuyahoga Falls	7.46%	10,000	Milan	0.55%	737
Wadsworth	5.81%	7,784	Oak Harbor	0.55%	737
Painesville	5.22%	7,000	Elmore	0.27%	364
Dover	5.22%	7,000	Jackson Center	0.22%	300
Galion	4.29%	5,753	Napoleon	0.20%	264
Amherst	3.73%	5,000	Lodi	0.16%	218
St. Mary's	2.98%	4,000	Genoa	0.15%	199
Montpelier	2.98%	4,000	Pemberville	0.15%	197
Shelby	1.89%	2,536	Lucas	0.12%	161
Versailles	1.24%	1,660	South Vienna	0.09%	123
Edgerton	1.09%	1,460	Bradner	0.09%	119
Yellow Springs	1.05%	1,408	Woodville	0.06%	81
Oberlin	0.91%	1,217	Haskins	0.05%	73
Pioneer	0.86%	1,158	Arcanum	0.03%	44
Seville	0.79%	1,066	Custar	0.00%	4
	<u>95.20%</u>	<u>127,640</u>		<u>4.80%</u>	<u>6,441</u>
			Grand Total	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>134,081</u>

10. Ohio Municipal Electric General Agency Venture (OMEGA JV5)

The Village of Pemberville is a Financing Participant with an ownership percentage of .92 %, and shares participation with forty-one other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV5). Financing Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, without right of partition in the OMEGA JV5 Project.

Pursuant to the OMEGA Joint Venture JV5 Agreement (Agreement), the participants jointly undertook as Financing Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV5, including such portions of OMEGA JV5 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP.

OMEGA JV5 was created to construct a 42 Megawatt (MW) run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant (including 40MW of backup generation) and associated transmission facilities (on the Ohio River near the Bellville, West Virginia Locks and Dam) and sells electricity from its operations to OMEGA JV5 Participants.

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009
(Continued)**

10. Ohio Municipal Electric General Agency Venture (OMEGA JV5) (Continued)

Pursuant to the Agreement each participant has an obligation to pay its share of debt service on the Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) from the revenues of its electric system, subject only to the prior payment of Operating & Maintenance Expenses (O&M) of each participant's System, and shall be on a parity with any outstanding and future senior electric system revenue bonds, notes or other indebtedness payable from any revenues of the System. On dissolution of OMEGA JV5, the net assets will be shared by the financing participants on a percentage of ownership basis. Under the terms of the Agreement each participant is to fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges at least sufficient in order to maintain a debt coverage ratio equal to 110% of the sum of OMEGA JV5 debt service and any other outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations. As of December 31, 2010 Pemberville has met their debt coverage obligation.

The Agreement provides that the failure of any JV5 participant to make any payment due by the due date thereof constitutes a default. In the event of a default, OMEGA JV5 may take certain actions including the termination of a defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power. Each Participant may purchase a pro rata share of the defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power, which together with the share of the other non-defaulting JV5 Participants, is equal to the defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the Project, in kilowatts ("Step Up Power") provided that the sum of any such increases shall not exceed, without consent of the non-defaulting JV5 Participant, an accumulated maximum kilowatts equal to 25% of such non-defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the project prior to any such increases.

OMEGA JV5 is managed by AMP, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 1993 and 2001 AMP issued \$153,415,000 and \$13,899,981 respectively of 30 year fixed rate Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV5. The 2001 Certificates accrete to a value of \$56,125,000 on February 15, 2030. The net proceeds of the bond issues were used to construct the OMEGA JV5 Project. On February 17, 2004 the 1993 Certificates were refunded by issuing 2004 Beneficial Interest Refunding Certificates in the amount of \$116,910,000, which resulted in a savings to the membership of \$34,951,833 from the periods 2005 through 2024.

The Village's net investment to date in OMEGA JV5 was \$99,387 at December 31, 2010. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV5 may be obtained from AMP or from the State Auditor's website at www.auditor.state.oh.us.

11. Jointly Governed Organization

Pemberville Union Cemetery Board: The Board is comprised of three members alternating between the Freedom Township Trustees and Village Council. In 2010 and 2009, two members of Council were on the Cemetery Board. The Board makes decisions on cost of lot purchases, maintenance of the cemetery and regulations.

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009
(Continued)**

12. Subsequent Event – American Municipal Power Generating Station Project

The Village of Pemberville is a participant in the American Municipal Power Generating Station Project (the "AMPGS Project"). The Village executed a take-or-pay contract on November 1, 2007 in order to participate in the AMPGS Project.

History of the AMPGS Project

In November 2009, the participants of the AMP Generating Station Project (the "AMPGS Project") voted to terminate the development of the pulverized coal power plant in Meigs County, Ohio. (Please see attached Joint Resolution No. 09-11-2891 dated November 24, 2009.) The AMPGS Project was to be a 1,000 MW base load, clean-coal technology plant scheduled to go on-line in 2014. This pulverized coal plant was estimated to be a \$3 billion project, but the project's estimated capital costs increased by 37% and the engineer, procure and construct ("EPC") contractor could not guarantee that the costs would not continue to escalate. At the termination date, minimal construction had been performed on the AMPGS Project at the Meigs County site.

At the same time, the participants voted to pursue conversion of the project to a Natural Gas Combined Cycle Plant (the "NGCC Plant") to be developed under a lump-sum-turn-key fixed-price contract that would be open to interested AMP members. The NGCC Plant was planned to be developed on the Meigs County site previously planned for the AMPGS project. In February 2011, development of the NGCC Plant was suspended due to the availability of purchasing the AMP Fremont Energy Center ("AFEC") at a favorable price. AMP intends to develop this site for the construction of a generating asset; however, at December 31, 2011, the type of generating asset has not been determined.

As mentioned above, the AMPGS project participants signed "take or pay" contracts with AMP. As such, the participants of the project are obligated to pay all costs incurred for the project. To date it has not been determined what those total final costs are for the project participants.

As a result of these decisions to date, the AMPGS Project costs have been reclassified out of construction work-in-progress and into plant held for future use or regulatory assets in the combined balance sheet. AMP has reclassified \$34,881,075 of costs to plant held for future use as these costs were determined to be associated with the undeveloped Meigs County site regardless of the determination of which type of generating asset will be developed on the site. The remaining costs previously incurred were determined to be impaired but reclassified as a regulatory asset which is fully recoverable from the AMPGS Project participants as part of their unconditional obligation under the "take or pay" contract. At December 31, 2011 AMP has a regulatory asset of \$86,548,349 for the recovery of these abandoned construction costs. AMP is currently working with the AMPGS project participants to establish a formal plan for the recovery on a participant by participant basis.

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009
(Continued)**

12. Subsequent Event – American Municipal Power Generating Station Project (Continued)

AMP has consistently communicated with the AMPGS participants as to the risks and uncertainties with respect to the outstanding potential liability the Village has as a result of the cancellation of the AMPGS Project. Meetings with AMPGS Project participants have been held as necessary to communicate any updates to both costs being incurred and ongoing litigation. At the request of the participants, on November 18, 2011 and December 13, 2011 AMP sent memos to AMPGS participants providing the participant's information identifying their potential AMPGS stranded cost liability and providing options for payment of those stranded costs, if the participant so chose. These memos were not invoices, but provided the participants with information which they could utilize in determining if they wanted to pay down a portion or all of the identified maximum exposure. AMP is holding the AMPGS Project stranded costs on its revolving credit facility and is accruing interest in addition to legal fees being incurred in its case with the EPC contractor. AMP would hold any payments received as a deposit in order to cease interest accruals on that portion paid.

Based on an allocation to Pemberville of 1,058 kW and the allocation methodology, both approved as the same by the AMP Board of Trustees, as of December 31, 2011 the Village of Pemberville has a potential stranded cost obligation of \$173,041 for the AMPGS Project. The Village of Pemberville does not have any payments on deposit with AMP at December 31, 2011.

AMP Fremont Energy Center (AFEC) Development Fee –

The AFEC Development Fee is the amount paid by AFEC participants to the AMPGS project as a Development Fee in August, 2011. AFEC participants are a separate group of AMP members that obtained financing for engineering, consulting and other development costs for expertise obtained by AMP for Natural Gas Combined Cycle power plants. This amount is financed by AMP, Inc. and is to be collected through debt service from AFEC participants. The Development Fee paid by all AFEC Participants is credited to the potential AMPGS costs of each AFEC participant that is also an AMPGS participant in proportion to their relative percentage of AFEC (but not less than zero) as approved by the AMP Board (please see attached Amended Minutes of May 3, 2011). The Village is a participant in the AFEC project and has received a credit to reduce its share of AMPGS potential stranded costs as noted below.

Based on the allocation methodology approved by the AMP Board of Trustees as mentioned above, the Village receives a credit of \$27,744 for being a participant in both projects. This credit is proportionate to its AFEC allocation kW share of 265 and the total kW share of those participating in both projects. The Village has not recorded this credit in its financial statements as of December 31, 2011.

Recording of Stranded Costs-

The Village has not recorded stranded costs for the AMPGS Project.

Village Not Current Expense but Recovered through Power Invoices:

The Village has requested of AMP to incorporate the potential stranded cost liability into its monthly power cost invoices and will be recovering it directly from its customers through the Village's power costs adjustment over the next 5 years. Had the Village chosen to record the potential stranded costs as an expense, the Village believes it would have violated its covenant obligations for its debt covenant obligation(s) with Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency (OMEGA) Joint Venture 5/2In making its determination as to how to proceed with the accounting treatment for the potential AMPGS Project liability, the Village has relied upon its Village Solicitor, information provided by AMP and its legal counsel with respect to the data, as well as Village management.

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Dave Yost • 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 Pemberville
Wood County
115 Main St., P.O. Box 109
Pemberville, Ohio 43450-0109

To the Village Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the Village of Pemberville, Wood County, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated August 14, 2012 wherein we noted the Village followed accounting practices the Auditor of State prescribes rather than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We also noted the Village processes its financial transactions with the Auditor of State's Uniform Accounting Network (UAN). *Government Auditing Standards* considers this service to impair the independence of the Auditor of State to audit the Village because the Auditor of State designed, developed, implemented, and as requested, operates UAN. However, *Government Auditing Standards* permits the Auditor of State to audit and opine on this entity, because Ohio Revised Code § 117.101 requires the Auditor of State to provide UAN services, and Ohio Revised Code § 117.11(A) mandates the Auditor of State to audit Ohio governments. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Village's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our audit procedures for 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 a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting, described in the accompanying schedule of findings that we consider a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting. We consider finding 2010-002 to be a significant deficiency. 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.

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 an instance of noncompliance or other matter we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings as item 2010-001.

We also noted certain matters not requiring inclusion in this report that we reported to the Village's management in a separate letter dated August 14, 2012.

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, the audit committee, Village Council and others within the Village. We intend it for no one other than these specified parties.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dave Yost". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping "D" and "Y".

Dave Yost
Auditor of State

August 14, 2012

**VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE
WOOD COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
DECEMBER 31, 2010 AND 2009**

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS
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FINDING NUMBER 2010-001

Finding for Recovery

Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 2921.41(A) [n]o public official...shall commit any theft offense, as defined in division (K) of section 2913.01 of the Revised Code, when either of the following applies: (1) The offender uses the offender's office in aid of committing the offense or permits or assents to its use in aid of committing the offense; (2) The property or service involved is owned by this state, any other state, the United States, a county, a municipal corporation, a township, or any political subdivision, department, or agency of any of them, is owned by a political party, or is part of a political campaign fund (B) Whoever violates this section is guilty of theft in office.

Utility bills were calculated monthly and printed from the computer system. The utility bills were mailed by the 10th of the month and payments were due on the 27th. When a cash payment was received, a duplicate receipt was manually completed by an employee in the Village's fiscal office. All payments were recorded by Marcella Abke, Utility Clerk, in the computer system by batch number. When preparing to deposit funds collected, Ms. Abke generated a Summary of Cash Receipts Journal and completed a deposit slip where the batch number of the corresponding Summary of Cash Receipt Journal was documented. The deposit slip was taken to the bank along with all cash, check or money orders for deposit. Upon deposit of the utility funds, an automated receipt from the bank teller was obtained and attached to the Village's copy of the original deposit slip.

Based on a review of the manual duplicate receipts issued, utility computer system reports, utility deposit slips, bank teller receipts and Village bank statements, we determined Ms. Abke did not deposit utility collections totaling \$5,912 into a Village bank account.

During our review of the supporting documentation related to the deposit of utility collections, it was determined Ms. Abke included seven personal checks totaling \$2,699 with the deposits of Village utility receipts. Ms. Abke did not have a Village utility account during the audit period.

In accordance with the foregoing facts and pursuant to Ohio Rev. Code Section 117.28, a finding for recover is hereby issued against Marcella Abke for public property converted or misappropriated totaling \$3,213 in favor of the Village of Pemberville Water, Sewer and Electric Funds.

On April 25, 2012 Ms. Abke plead guilty to one count of theft and a judgment was entered requiring Ms. Abke to make restitution to the Village of Pemberville for \$3,213 and associated audit costs of \$11,525.

Officials' Response

Ms. Abke has begun repaying the Village per the court order.

FINDING NUMBER 2010-002

Significant Deficiency

Utility Receipts

Adjustments to customer utility accounts were made, but documentation of Board of Public Affairs approval could not be located for all adjustments. The lack of Board approval could and has resulted in improper adjustments to the accounts.

We recommend the Board of Public Affairs approve all adjustments and document the approval in the minute record.

Officials' Response

The Board of Public Affairs has adopted a policy to review and approve all account adjustments



Dave Yost • Auditor of State

VILLAGE OF PEMBERVILLE

WOOD 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
SEPTEMBER 18, 2012