



TABLE OF CONTENTS

IIILE	PAGE
Cover Letter	1
Independent Accountants' Report	3
Statement of Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements, and Change in Fund Cash Balance – General Fund - For the Year Ended December 31, 2007	5
Statement of Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements, and Change in Fund Cash Balance – General Fund - For the Year Ended December 31, 2006	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7
Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by Government Auditing Standards	11
Schedule of Findings	13





Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

McDonald-Roundhead Joint Recreational District Hardin County 15494 S.R. 235 Belle Center, Ohio 43310

To the Board of Trustees:

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

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

September 11, 2008

This page intentionally left blank.



INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

McDonald-Roundhead Joint Recreational District Hardin County 15494 S.R. 235 Belle Center, Ohio 43310

To the Board of Trustees:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the McDonald-Roundhead Joint Recreational District, Hardin County, (the District), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the District's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

As described more fully in Note 1, the District 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.

While the District 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 government to reformat their statements. The District 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, 2007 and 2006 do not present fairly, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the District as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, or its changes in financial position for the years then ended.

Also, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the fund cash balances of McDonald-Roundhead Joint Recreational District, Hardin County, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and its cash receipts and disbursements for the years then ended on the accounting basis Note 1 describes.

McDonald-Roundhead Joint Recreational District Hardin County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

The District 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 September 11, 2008, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

September 11, 2008

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGE IN FUND CASH BALANCE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2007

Cash Receipts:	
Intergovernmental	\$12,500
Grants	1,360
Sale of Pavers	120
Donations	300
Total Cash Receipts	14,280
Cash Disbursements:	
Current Disbursements:	
Utilities	750
Administration	3,185
Maintenance	2,954
Improvements	6,537
Pavers	77
Total Cash Disbursements	13,503
Total Receipts Over Disbursements	777
Fund Cash Balance, January 1	20,012
Fund Cash Balance, December 31	\$20,789

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

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGE IN FUND CASH BALANCE GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Cash Receipts:	
Intergovernmental	\$12,500
Resale of Replicas	20
Sale of Pavers	2,640
Donations	20
Total Cash Receipts	15,180
Cash Disbursements:	
Current Disbursements:	
Utilities	566
Administration	2,987
Maintenance	5,441
Improvements	1,601
Pavers	2,432
Total Cash Disbursements	13,027
Total Receipts Over Disbursements	2,153
Fund Cash Balance, January 1	17,859
Fund Cash Balance, December 31	\$20,012

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2006

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 McDonald-Roundhead Joint Recreational District, Hardin County (the District), as a body corporate and politic. The Board of Trustees consists of five members which are appointed by McDonald and Roundhead Townships. The Board consists of three members from one of the member Townships and two members from the other Township. Each year the majority representation is rotated between the Townships. The Board is authorized to supervise and maintain all parks, playgrounds, playfields and other recreational areas within the District and which are acquired or donated to the District.

The District's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the District 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 District 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. Cash and Investments

The District does not have any investments. All money is maintained in a checking account.

D. Fund Accounting

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

1. General Fund

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

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. The Board annually approves appropriation measures and subsequent amendments. Appropriations lapse at year end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2006 (Continued)

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

2. Estimated Resources

Estimated resources include estimates of cash to be received (budgeted receipts) plus cash as of January 1.

3. Encumbrances

The Ohio Revised Code requires the District to reserve (encumber) appropriations when individual commitments are made. The District did not use the encumbrance method of accounting.

A summary of 2007 and 2006 budgetary activity appears in Note 3.

F. Property, Plant, and Equipment

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

2. CASH

The District maintains money in a deposit accounts cash pool all funds use. The Ohio Revised Code prescribes allowable deposits. The carrying amount of cash at December 31 was as follows:

	2007	2006
Demand deposits	\$20,789	\$20,012

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

3. BUDGETARY ACTIVITY

Budgetary activity for the years ending December 31, 2007 and 2006 follows:

2007 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts			
Budgeted Actual			
Fund Type	Receipts	Receipts	Variance
General	\$12,500	\$14,280	\$1,780

2007 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures			
Appropriation Budgetary			
Fund Type	Authority	Expenditures	Variance
General	\$14,850	\$13,503	\$1,347

2006 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts			
Budgeted Actual			
Fund Type	Receipts	Receipts	Variance
General	\$12,500	\$15,180	\$2,680

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2006 (Continued)

3. BUDGETARY ACTIVITY (Continued)

2006 Budgeted vs. Actual Budgetary Basis Expenditures			
Appropriation Budgetary			
Fund Type	Authority	Expenditures	Variance
General	\$14,914	\$13,027	\$1,887

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk Pool Membership

The District belongs to the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), a risk-sharing pool available to Ohio local governments. PEP provides property and casualty coverage for its members. PEP is a member of the American Public Entity Excess Pool (APEEP). Member governments pay annual contributions to fund PEP. PEP pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the members' deductibles.

Casualty Coverage

For an occurrence prior to January 1, 2006 PEP retains casualty risks up to \$250,000 per occurrence, including claim adjustment expenses. PEP pays a percentage of its contributions to APEEP. APEEP reinsures claims exceeding \$250,000, up to \$1,750,000 per claim and \$10,000,000 in the aggregate per year.

For an occurrence on or subsequent to January 1, 2006, the Pool retains casualty risk up to \$350,000 per occurrence. Claims exceeding \$350,000 are reinsured with APEEP in an amount not to exceed \$2,650,000 for each claim and \$10,000,000 in the aggregate per year. Governments can elect up to \$10,000,000 in additional coverage with the General Reinsurance Corporation, through contracts with PEP.

If losses exhaust PEP's retained earnings, APEEP provides excess of funds available coverage up to \$5,000,000 per year, subject to a per-claim limit of \$2,000,000 (prior to January 1, 2006) or \$3,000,000 (on or subsequent to January 1, 2006) as noted above.

Property Coverage

Beginning in 2005, APEEP established a risk-sharing property program. Under the program, Travelers reinsures specific losses exceeding \$250,000 up to \$600 million per occurrence. This amount was increased to \$300,000 in 2007. For 2007, APEEP reinsures members for specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$300,000 per occurrence, subject to an annual aggregate loss payment. For 2006, APEEP reinsures members for specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$250,000 per occurrence, subject to an annual aggregate loss payment. Travelers provides aggregate stop-loss coverage based upon the combined members' total insurable values. If the stop loss is reached by payment of losses between \$100,000 and \$250,000 in 2006, or \$100,000 and \$300,000 in 2007, Travelers will then reinsure specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to their \$600 million per occurrence limit. The aggregate stop-loss limit for 2007 was \$2,014,548.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2006 (Continued)

4. RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Financial Position

PEP's financial statements (audited by other accountants) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	2007	2006
Assets	\$37,560,071	\$36,123,194
Liabilities	(17,340,825)	(16,738,904)
Net Assets	\$20,219,246	\$19,384,290

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, the liabilities above include approximately \$15.9 million and \$15.0 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The assets and retained earnings above also include approximately \$15.0 million and \$14.4 million of unpaid claims to be billed to approximately 443 member governments in the future, as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. The District's share of these unpaid claims collectible in future years is approximately \$3,139. This payable includes the subsequent year's contribution due if the District terminates participation, as described in the last paragraph below.

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

Contributions to PEP		
2005	\$2,174	
2006	\$2,650	
2007	\$2,730	

After completing one year of membership, members may withdraw on each anniversary of the date they joined PEP provided they provide written notice to PEP 60 days in advance of the anniversary date. Upon withdrawal, members are eligible for a full or partial refund of their capital contributions, minus the subsequent year's budgetary 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.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

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

McDonald-Roundhead Joint Recreational District Hardin County 15494 S.R. 235 Belle Center, Ohio 43310

To the Board of Trustees:

We have audited the financial statements of the McDonald-Roundhead Joint Recreational District, Hardin County, (the District), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, and have issued our report thereon dated September 11, 2008, wherein we noted the District followed accounting practices the Auditor of State prescribes rather than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the District's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with its applicable accounting basis, such that there is more than a remote likelihood that the District's internal control will not prevent or detect a more-than-inconsequential financial statement misstatement.

We consider the following deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting: 2007-001.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies resulting in more than a remote likelihood that the District's internal control will not prevent or detect a material financial statement misstatement.

McDonald-Roundhead Joint Recreational District Hardin County Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (Continued)

Our consideration of the 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 the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also material weaknesses. We do not believe that the significant deficiency described above is a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that we must report under *Government Auditing Standards* which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings as items 2007-002 and 2007-003.

We intend this report solely for the information and use of the management and the Board of Trustees. We intend it for no one other than these specified parties.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

September 11, 2008

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS DECEMBER 31, 2007 AND 2006

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

FINDING NUMBER 2007-001

Significant Deficiency

Review of Financial Reports and Bank to Book Reconciliations

To assist in the effective management of financial resources a governing body should periodically review financial reports that present budget versus actual revenues and expenditures. In addition, the monthly bank to book reconciliations should be reviewed and approved by the governing body. The District's Board only received fund balance reports during 2007 and 2006.

The failure to review budget versus actual financial reports impacts the Board's ability to identify negative budgetary variances and/or noncompliance with budgetary laws which could be material to the financial statements. In addition, revenue and expenditure recording errors that are material to the financial statements could occur and not be detected before completion of the annual financial statements. The failure to review monthly bank to book reconciliations inhibits the Board's ability to detect errors and/or irregularities in financial reporting that could be material to the financial statements.

In addition to the fund balance reports, the District's Board should review monthly bank to book reconciliations and budget versus actual revenue and expenditure reports. If it is not practical to generate budget versus actual reports, the Board should review the ledgers that reflect this information. Evidence of the review and approval of bank to book reconciliations and budget versus actual financial reports should be documented in the minutes and/or on the reviewed documents.

FINDING NUMBER 2007-002

Noncompliance Citation

Ohio Rev. Code Section 117.38 requires that cash-basis entities must file annual reports with the Auditor of State within 60 days of the fiscal year end. These reports must be filed on forms prescribed by the Auditor of State. However, if the Auditor of State has not proscribed a form for the report, the public office shall submit its report on the form utilized by the public office. Any public office which does not file the report by the required date shall pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars each day the report remains unfilled, not to exceed seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The District did not file its 2007 or 2006 annual report with the Auditor of State. The Park District's Board should monitor the completion of the annual financial reports to help assure timely filing to prevent possible penalties.

The District should implement a procedure/control to help assure that the annual financial reports are filed with the Auditor of State.

McDonald-Roundhead Joint Recreational District Hardin County Schedule of Findings Page 2

FINDING NUMBER 2007-003

Noncompliance Citation

Ohio Rev. Code 5705.41(D)(1) states that no subdivision shall make any contract or give any order involving the expenditure of money unless there is attached thereto a certificate of the fiscal officer of the subdivision. The fiscal officer must certify that the amount required to meet such a commitment has been lawfully appropriated and is in the treasury or in the process of collection to the credit of an appropriate fund free from any previous encumbrance. Further, contracts and orders for expenditures lacking prior certification shall be null and void. There are several exceptions to the standard requirement stated above that a fiscal officer's certificate must be obtained prior to a subdivision or taxing authority entering into a contract or order involving the expenditure of money. The main exceptions are: "then and now" certificates, blanket certificates, and super blanket certificates, which are provided for in sections 5705.41(D)(1) and 5705.41(D)(3), respectively, of the Ohio Revised Code.

1. "Then and Now" Certificate – 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 fiscal officer can authorize the drawing of a warrant for the payment of the amount due. The subdivision 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 subdivision.

- 2. Blanket Certificate Fiscal officers may prepare "blanket" certificates for a certain sum of money not in excess of an amount established by resolution or ordinance adopted by a majority of the members of the legislative authority against any specific line item account over a period not running beyond the end of the current 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.
- 3. Super Blanket Certificate The subdivision 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 District's Clerk did not properly certify the availability of funds for 100% of the expenditures in 2007 and 2006. Failure to properly certify the availability of funds may result in the District incurring obligations in excess of appropriations and possibly available resources.

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 District's funds exceeding budgetary spending limitations, District's Clerk should certify that the funds are or will be available prior to the obligation by the District. When prior certification is not possible, "then and now" certification should be used.

OFFICIALS' RESPONSE:

We did not receive a response from Officials to the findings reported above.



Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

MCDONALD-ROUNDHEAD JOINT RECREATIONAL DISTRICT HARDIN COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

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

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED OCTOBER 9, 2008