Township of Castleton Barry County, Michigan

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended March 31, 2013

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Trustees Township of Castleton, Michigan

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Township of Castleton, Michigan, as of and for the year ended March 31, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Township's basic financial statements, as listed in the contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Board of Trustees Township of Castleton, Michigan Page 2

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of Township of Castleton, Michigan, as of March 31, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Accounting changes

As described in Note 10 to the financial statements, the Township adopted the provisions of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements and GASB Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position. Our opinions are not modified with respect to these matters.

Required supplementary information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information as listed in the contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Sigfried Crandoll P.C.

July 26, 2013



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Our discussion and analysis of the Township of Castleton's (the Township) financial performance provides a narrative overview of the Township's financial activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013. Please read it in conjunction with the Township's financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Township's total net position increased by \$33,665 (3 percent) as a result of this year's operations.
- Of the \$1,033,621 in total net position reported, \$303,710 (29 percent) is unrestricted, or available to be used at the Board's discretion.
- The General Fund's unassigned fund balance at the end of the fiscal year was \$215,516, which represents 104 percent of the actual total General Fund expenditures for the current fiscal year.

Overview of the financial statements

The Township's basic financial statements are comprised of three parts: management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Township:

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Township's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the Township government, reporting the Township's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements.
 - Governmental funds statements explain how general government services, like public safety, were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The financial statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

A comparative analysis of the basic financial statements for 2013 and 2012 is also presented.

Government-wide financial statements

The government-wide financial statements report information about the Township as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The Statement of Net Position includes all of the Township's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Activities, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the Township's net position and how it has changed. Net position (the difference between the Township's assets and liabilities) is one way to measure the Township's financial health, or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Township's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the Township, you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors, such as changes in the Township's property tax base and the condition of the Township's capital assets.

The government-wide financial statements present governmental activities. These activities include functions most commonly associated with government (e.g., general government, public safety, public works, etc.). Property taxes and state grants generally fund these services.

Fund financial statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Township's most significant funds - not the Township as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the Township uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

- Some funds are required by state law and by bond agreements.
- The Township Board establishes other funds to show that it is properly using certain revenues (like tax levies collected for fire and ambulance equipment).

The Township has one type of fund:

Governmental funds. All of the Township's basic services are included in its governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash, and other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash, flows in and out, and (2) the balances left at year end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Township's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information that explains the relationship between them.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWNSHIP AS A WHOLE

Net position

Total net position at the end of the fiscal year was \$1,033,621. Of this total, \$240,513 is invested in capital assets and \$489,398 is restricted for various purposes. Consequently, unrestricted net position was \$303,710.

Condensed financial information Net position

	Governmental activities				
	2013	2012			
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 797,549 240,513	• •			
Total assets	1,038,062	999,956			
Current liabilities	4,441	<u> </u>			
Net position: Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	240,513 489,398 303,710	480,661			
Total net position	\$ 1,033,621	\$ 999,956			

Changes in net position

The Township's total revenues for the current fiscal year are \$334,222. Property taxes represent 48 percent of total revenues and nearly 42 percent of the Township's revenues come from state shared revenue.

The total cost of the Township's programs, covering a wide range of services, totaled \$300,557. About 42 percent of the Township's costs are related to general government while health and welfare costs amount to 25 percent of the Townships total expenses.

Condensed financial information Changes in net position

	Governmental activities				
		2013	2012		
Program revenues:					
Charges for services	\$	28,369	\$	29,285	
Operating grants and contributions		2,300		2,217	
General revenues:					
Property taxes		160,088		163,568	
State shared revenue		139,090		138,741	
Interest income		4,375		6,248	
Total revenues		334,222		340,059	
Expenses:					
Legislative		3,660		3,660	
General government		125,207		120,014	
Public safety		50,021		31,213	
Public works		45,317		52,885	
Health and welfare		76,352		64,728	
Total expenses		300,557		272,500	
Changes in net position	\$	33,665	\$	67,559	
Net position, end of year	\$:	1,033,621	\$	999,956	

Governmental activities

Governmental activities increased the Township's net position by \$33,665 in the current fiscal year compared to a \$67,559 increase in the prior year. The increase in the net position is smaller this year as revenues decreased by \$5,837 and expenses increased by \$28,057. Revenues decreased, primarily because property taxes were \$3,480 lower than the prior year due to a decrease in taxable values. Expenses increased as costs of the public safety and health and welfare functions rose by \$18,808 and \$11,624 respectively, due to higher contributions to the Fire and EMS departments in the current year.

The total cost of governmental activities this year was \$300,557. After subtracting the direct charges to those who directly benefited from the programs (\$28,369) and operating grants (\$2,300), the "public benefit" portion covered by property taxes, state revenue sharing, and other general revenues was \$269,888.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE TOWNSHIP'S FUNDS

Governmental funds

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Township's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$793,108, an increase of \$27,845 from the prior year.

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Township. At the end of the fiscal year, fund balance was \$303,710, an increase of \$19,108. Revenues continue to be sufficient to cover expenditures.

The Ambulance Operating Fund, a special revenue fund, experienced a \$1,336 decrease in fund balance as expenditures were slightly more than revenues. Fund balance amounts to \$61,448 at year end.

The Fire Equipment Fund, a capital project fund, experienced a \$10,700 increase in fund balance as revenues were sufficient to cover all expenditures in the current year. Fund balance amounts to \$332,180 at year end.

The Ambulance Equipment Fund, a capital project fund, experienced a \$627 decrease in fund balance as expenditures were slightly more than revenues. Fund balance amounts to \$95,770 at year end.

General Fund budgetary highlights

The Township made only minor changes to its General Fund budget during the year.

Revenues were \$15,404 higher than budgeted as state grant revenues were \$16,390 more than expected. Expenditures were \$10,415 more than the amounts appropriated, primarily because public works expenditures were \$23,256 more than appropriated as road maintenance costs were more than planned.

These variances resulted in a \$4,989 positive budget variance with a \$19,108 increase in fund balance compared to a budget that anticipated a \$14,119 increase in fund balance.

Capital assets and debt administration

Capital assets

The Township's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of March 31, 2013, amounts to \$240,513 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment includes a broad range of assets, including buildings, equipment, and the Township's share of road costs. The increase in the Township's net investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was \$5,820.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

Road improvements at a cost of \$41,468

More detailed information about the Township's capital assets is presented in Note 5 of the notes to the basic financial statements.

Debt

The Township had no long-term debt at the beginning or end of the fiscal year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Continued)

Economic factors and next year's budgets and rates

The Township expects to be able to use current revenues to provide essential services that will allow current fund balances to be maintained. The ongoing costs of providing essential services for the citizens of the Township will need to be closely monitored in order to maintain the financial condition and operational capabilities of the Township. The Township plans to maintain all ongoing programs for 2014.

Contacting the Township's financial management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Township's finances and to demonstrate the Township's accountability for the resources it receives. Questions regarding any information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Phone: (517) 852-9479

Cheryl Hartwell, Township Supervisor Township of Castleton 915 Reed Street, P.O. Box 679 Nashville, MI 49073



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

March 31, 2013

	Governmental activities
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash	\$ 757,136
Receivables	40,413
Total current assets	797,549
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets not being depreciated - land	25,000
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	215,513
Total noncurrent assets	240,513
Total assets	1,038,062
LIADULTIES	
LIABILITIES Current liabilities - accounts payable	4,441
Current habilities - accounts payable	4,441
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	240,513
Restricted for:	210,313
Health and welfare	61,448
Capital acquisitions	427,950
Unrestricted	303,710
Total net position	\$ 1,033,621
·	

			Program revenues					(expenses) enues and hange in It position
	Expenses		Charges for services		Operating grants and contributions			vernmental activities
Functions/Programs								
Governmental activities:								
Legislative	\$	3,660	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(3,660)
General government		125,207		28,369		-		(96,838)
Public safety		50,021		-		-		(50,021)
Public works		45,317		-		2,300		(43,017)
Health and welfare	_	76,352				-		(76,352)
Total governmental								
activities	\$	300,557	\$	28,369	\$	2,300		(269,888)
	Gei	neral reven	ues:					
		Property ta	xes					160,088
		State share	d re	venue				139,090
		Unrestricte	d int	erest inco	me			4,375
Total general revenues								303,553
Change in net position								33,665
	Ne	t position -	begiı	nning				999,956
	Ne	t position -	endi	ng			\$	1,033,621

		Special revenue	Capital	project	Total
		Ambulance	Fire	Ambulance	governmental
	General	Operating	Equipment	Equipment	funds
ASSETS					
Cash	\$ 274,663	\$ 54,762	\$ 333,278	\$ 94,433	\$ 757,136
Receivables	29,047	6,686	3,343	1,337	40,413
Total assets	\$ 303,710	\$ 61,448	\$ 336,621	\$ 95,770	\$ 797,549
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities - accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,441	\$ -	\$ 4,441
FUND BALANCES Restricted for:					
Health and welfare	-	61,448	-	-	61,448
Capital outlay	-	-	332,180	95,770	427,950
Assigned for:	04.676				04.676
Capital outlay	81,676	-	-	-	81,676
General government - cemetery Unassigned	6,518 215,516	-	-	-	6,518 215,516
Onassigned					213,310
Total fund balances	303,710	61,448	332,180	95,770	793,108
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 303,710	\$ 61,448	\$ 336,621	\$ 95,770	\$ 797,549
Reconciliation of the balance sheet to the s	tatement of net	position:			
Total fund balance - total governmental fur	nds				\$ 793,108
Amounts reported in the statement of net	position (page 1	0) are different	because:		
Capital assets are not financial resources ar	nd, therefore, ar	e not reported i	n the funds.		240,513
Net position of governmental activities					\$ 1,033,621

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN

FUND BALANCES - governmental funds

Year ended March 31, 2013

				pecial venue		Capital	proje	ct		Total
				bulance		Fire		bulance	_	ernmental
	(General	Ор	erating	Eq	uipment	Eq	uipment		funds
REVENUES										
Property taxes	\$	55,742	\$	61,380	\$	30,690	\$	12,276	\$	160,088
State grants		141,390		-		-		-		141,390
Charges for services		24,572		-		-		-		24,572
Interest and rentals		1,919		11		2,945		690		5,565
Other		2,489				86		32		2,607
Total revenues		226,112		61,391		33,721		12,998		334,222
EXPENDITURES										
Legislative		3,660		_		_		_		3,660
General government		115,193		_		_		_		115,193
Public safety		27,000		_		_		_		27,000
Public works		54,288		_		_		_		54,288
Health and welfare		-		62,727		_		_		62,727
Capital outlay		6,863				23,021		13,625		43,509
Total expenditures		207,004		62,727		23,021		13,625		306,377
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES		19,108		(1,336)		10,700		(627)		27,845
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		284,602		62,784		321,480		96,397		765,263
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	303,710	\$	61,448	\$	332,180	\$	95,770	\$	793,108
Reconciliation of the statement of rever changes in fund balances to the statement of the s	ent of	f activities:	es, and	I					\$	27,845
Amounts reported in the statement of a	ctivit	ties (page 1	1) are (different be	ecaus	e:				
Governmental funds report capital outlast statement of activities, the cost of those estimated useful lives as depreciation ex	e asse	ets is allocat			he					
Add - additions to capital assets										42,563
Deduct - depreciation provision										(36,743)
Change in net position of governmental	activ	vities							\$	33,665

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Township of Castleton, Michigan (the Township), conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as generally accepted accounting principles) as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies.

Reporting entity:

The accompanying financial statements present only the Township. There are no component units or joint ventures with an equity interest for which the Township is considered to be financially accountable.

Government-wide and fund financial statements:

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Township. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Property taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation:

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental funds financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available if they are collected within the current period, or soon enough thereafter, to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Township generally considers property tax revenues to be available if they are expected to be collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, expenditures relating to compensated absences, and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

State grants, licenses and permits, charges for services, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable only when cash is received by the Township.

The Township reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the Township's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the Township, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Revenues are primarily derived from property taxes and state shared revenue.

The Ambulance Operating Fund, a special revenue fund, accounts for financial resources used to finance the Township's share of operational costs of the Ambulance Board. Revenues are primarily derived from property taxes.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation (continued):

The Fire Equipment Fund, a capital project fund, accounts for financial resources used to finance the Township's share of capital purchases of the Fire Board. Revenues are primarily derived from property taxes.

The Ambulance Equipment Fund, a capital project fund, accounts for financial resources used to finance the Township's share of capital purchases of the Ambulance Board. Revenues are primarily derived from property taxes.

Amounts reported as program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided; (2) operating grants and contributions; and (3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity:

Cash - Cash is considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Receivables - In general, outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." No allowance for uncollectible accounts has been recorded as the Township considers all receivables to be fully collectible.

Capital assets - Capital assets, which include land, equipment, and infrastructure (e.g., shared road costs), are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Township as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$2,500 (\$10,000 for infrastructure assets) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. Governments can elect to account for infrastructure assets either retroactively to June 15, 1980, or prospectively. The Township has elected to account for infrastructure assets prospectively, beginning April 1, 2004.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings and improvements20 - 50 yearsEquipment3 - 10 yearsVehicles20 - 40 yearsShared road costs7 - 20 years

Net position - Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The Township reports three categories of net position, as follows: (1) Net investment in capital assets consists of net capital assets reduced by outstanding balances of any related debt obligations and deferred inflows of resources attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets, and increases by balances of deferred outflows of resources related to those assets; (2) Restricted net position is considered restricted if its use is constrained to a particular purpose. Restrictions are imposed by external organizations, such as federal or state laws or buyers of the Township's debt. Restricted net position is reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to the restricted assets; (3) Unrestricted net position consists of all other net position that does not meet the definition of the above components and is available for general use by the Township.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Assets, liabilities, and net position or equity (continued):

Fund equity - Restricted fund balance is reported when externally imposed constraints are placed on the use of resources by grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments. The Township Board has retained the authority to assign fund balances. Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. When the Township incurs an expenditure for purposes for which various fund balance classifications can be used, it is the Township's policy to use restricted fund balance first, followed by assigned fund balance and, finally, unassigned fund balance.

Property tax revenue recognition - Property taxes are levied each December 1 (lien date) on the taxable valuation of property as of the preceding December 31. Property taxes are considered delinquent on March 1 of the following year, at which time interest and penalties are assessed. It is the Township's policy to recognize revenue from the tax levy in the current year, when the proceeds are budgeted and made available for the financing of operations.

Use of estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period.

NOTE 2 - STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budgetary information - Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for governmental funds. The budget document presents information by fund, function, and department. The legal level of budgetary control adopted by the governing body is the function level. All annual appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

Excess of expenditures over appropriations - The following schedule sets forth a reportable budget variance:

		Final			
Fund	Function	budget	Actual	Variance	
General	Public works	\$ 31,032	\$ 54,288	\$ 23,256	

NOTE 3 - CASH

Michigan Compiled Laws, Section 129.91 (Public Act 20 of 1943, as amended) and the Township's investment policy authorize the Township to make deposits in the accounts of federally-insured banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations that have an office in Michigan. The Township's deposits are in accordance with statutory authority. At March 31, 2013, the Township had bank demand deposits in the amount of \$757,136.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a financial institution, the Township will not be able to recover its deposits. The Township's investment policy does not specifically address custodial credit risk for deposits. At March 31, 2013, \$144,567 of the Township's bank balances of \$760,615 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

NOTE 4 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables as of March 31, 2013, for the Township's funds were as follows:

Fund	roperty taxes	nter- rnmental	 Totals
General Ambulance Operating Fire Equipment Ambulance Equipment	\$ 7,573 6,686 3,343 1,337	\$ 21,474 - - -	\$ 29,047 6,686 3,343 1,337
Totals	\$ 18,939	\$ 21,474	\$ 40,413

All receivables are considered current and fully collectible.

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended March 31, 2013, was as follows:

	ginning alance	Increases	Decreases	Ending balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated - land	\$ 25,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,000
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	116,298	1,095	-	117,393
Office equipment	5,107	-	-	5,107
Shared road costs	 334,050	41,468		 375,518
Subtotal	 455,455	42,563		 498,018
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(72,384)	(4,247)	-	(76,631)
Office equipment	(5,107)	-	-	(5,107)
Shared road costs	 (168,271)	(32,496)		 (200,767)
Subtotal	 (245,762)	(36,743)		 (282,505)
Total capital assets being				
depreciated, net	 209,693	5,820		 215,513
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 234,693	\$ 5,820	\$ -	\$ 240,513

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the Township as follows:

Governmental activities:

General government	\$ 4,246
Public works	32,497

Total governmental activities \$ 36,743

NOTE 6 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Township is exposed to various risks of loss related to property loss, torts, errors and omissions, and employee injuries (workers' compensation). The Township has purchased commercial insurance for each of these claims and is neither self-insured, nor participates in a shared-risk pool. Settled claims relating to commercial insurance have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 7 - DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN

The Township provides pension benefits for all its elected officials and its full-time employees through a defined contribution plan. In a defined contribution plan, benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan, plus investment earnings. Michigan state statute assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the Township Board of Trustees. Officials and full-time staff are eligible to participate after they are elected or become full-time. The Township contributes 10% of the participating employee's annual compensation to the plan. The Township's contributions are fully vested from the first day of the plan. The Township made the required contribution of \$4,100 for the year ended March 31, 2013. Employees are not required to contribute to the plan. The Township is not a trustee of the plan, nor is the Township responsible for investment management of plan assets. Accordingly, plan assets and changes therein are not reported in these financial statements.

NOTE 8 - JOINT VENTURES

The Township, together with the Township of Maple Grove and the Village of Nashville, has established a joint fire department and a joint EMS department under the provisions of Public Act 33 of 1951 and Public Act 7 of 1967, respectively. Membership does not convey an economic interest. The Township contributed \$27,000 to the Fire Department and \$62,727 to the EMS Department toward operating and capital costs.

The Township is unaware of any indication that the joint ventures are accumulating significant financial resources or are experiencing fiscal stress that may cause a benefit or burden on the Township in the near future. Complete financial statements can be obtained from the Departments.

NOTE 9 - TAX REVENUE

The 2012 taxable valuation of the Township approximated \$61,380,000 on which ad valorem taxes levied consisted of approximately:

Fund	Millage	Millage rate	Revenues raised		
General	Operating	0.8877	\$	54,500	
Fire Equipment	Fire equipment	0.5000		30,700	
Ambulance Equipment	Ambulance equipment	0.2000		12,300	
Ambulance Operating	Emergency medical service	1.0000		61,400	

These amounts are recognized in the fund financial statements as property tax revenue.

NOTE 10 - RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Effective April 1, 2012, the Township adopted the provisions of the following accounting pronouncements:

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements. This Statement incorporates into GASB literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance issued on or before November 30, 1989, that is included in FASB statements and interpretations, APB opinions, and accounting research bulletins of the AICPA Committee on Accounting Procedure. Adoption of this standard did not result in restatement or reclassification of opening net position (formerly net assets) or fund balances.

GASB Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position. This Statement incorporates deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, as defined by GASB Concepts Statement No. 4, into the definitions of the required components of the residual measure of net position, formerly net assets. This Statement also provides a new statement of net position format to report all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position. Adoption of this standard did not result in restatement or reclassification of opening net position or fund balances.

NOTE 11 - PENDING ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In November 2010, the GASB issued Statement No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity Omnibus*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2012. This Statement, which is an amendment to Statements No. 14 and No. 34, modifies certain requirements for inclusion of component units in the financial reporting entity. This Statement also amends the criteria for reporting component units as if they were part of the primary government (that is, blending) in certain circumstances. Lastly, the Statement also clarifies the reporting of equity interest in legally separate organizations. The Township is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the fiscal year beginning April 1, 2013.

In March 2012, the GASB issued Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2012. This Statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities. The Township is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the fiscal year beginning April 1, 2013.

NOTE 11 - PENDING ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)

In June 2012, the GASB issued Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2014. This Statement generally carries forward the requirements of Statement No. 27 for employer accounting and financial reporting for defined contribution plans. In this Statement, the definition of defined contribution pensions, as well as the accounting requirements for such pensions, includes provisions to accommodate circumstances in which the timing of payments into individual accounts does not coincide with the period of employee service to which defined contributions pertain (as when a nonvested employee accumulates credits for which the employer delays payment into the employee's account until vesting provisions have been satisfied). This Statement also establishes requirements to address accounting for forfeitures. The Statement also enhances accountability and transparency through revised note disclosures. The Township is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the fiscal year beginning April 1, 2015.



	Original budget	Final budget	Actual	Variance with final budget positive (negative)		
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$ 57,017	\$ 57,017	\$ 55,742	\$ (1,275)		
State grants	125,000	125,000	141,390	16,390		
Charges for services	23,191	23,191	24,572	1,381		
Interest and rentals	4,500	4,500	1,919	(2,581)		
Other	1,000	1,000	2,489	1,489		
Total revenues	210,708	210,708	226,112	15,404		
EXPENDITURES						
Legislative	7,600	7,600	3,660	3,940		
General government:						
Supervisor	7,440	7,440	7,132	308		
Election	6,300	6,300	4,166	2,134		
Assessor	16,933	16,933	17,771	(838)		
Clerk	17,479	17,479	18,569	(1,090)		
Board of review	2,097	2,097	2,350	(253)		
Treasurer	18,187	18,187	16,964	1,223		
Hall and grounds	8,700	8,700	7,846	854		
Cemetery	9,409	9,409	9,224	185		
Administration	35,609	35,609	31,171	4,438		
Total general						
government	122,154	122,154	115,193	6,961		
Public safety - fire protection	27,000	27,000	27,000			

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - General Fund (Continued)

Year ended March 31, 2013

	Original budget		Final budget		Actual		Variance with final budget positive (negative)		
EXPENDITURES (Continued)									
Public works:									
Road improvements and									
maintenance	\$	31,000	\$	20,532	\$	42,278	\$	(21,746)	
Drains		5,000		3,000		6,970		(3,970)	
Recycling		5,000		5,000		5,000		-	
Transfer station		2,500		2,500		40	_	2,460	
Total public works		43,500		31,032		54,288	_	(23,256)	
Capital outlay		9,310		8,803		6,863	_	1,940	
Total expenditures		209,564		196,589		207,004		(10,415)	
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES		1,144		14,119		19,108		4,989	
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		284,602	_	284,602		284,602			
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	285,746	\$	298,721	\$	303,710	\$	4,989	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - Ambulance Operating Fund

Year ended March 31, 2013

		Original budget		Final budget		Actual		Variance with final budget positive (negative)	
REVENUES Property taxes Interest	\$	62,827	\$	62,827	\$	61,380 11	\$	(1,447) 11	
Total revenues		62,827		62,827		61,391		(1,436)	
EXPENDITURES Health and welfare		62,827		62,827		62,727		100	
NET CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES		-		-		(1,336)		(1,336)	
FUND BALANCES - BEGINNING		62,784		62,784		62,784			
FUND BALANCES - ENDING	\$	62,784	\$	62,784	\$	61,448	\$	(1,336)	



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July 26, 2013

To the Board of Trustees Township of Castleton

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Township of Castleton for the year ended March 31, 2013. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter to you dated February 13, 2013. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the Township of Castleton are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. Except as described in Note 10 to the financial statements, no new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during fiscal year 2013. We noted no transactions entered into by the Township of Castleton during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimate affecting the financial statements was capital asset depreciation.

Management's estimate of the capital asset depreciation is based on the estimated useful lives of the Township's capital assets. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the capital asset depreciation in determining that they are reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Board of Trustees Page 2 July 26, 2013

Audit Adjustments

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define an audit adjustment as a proposed correction of the financial statements that, in our judgment, may not have been detected except through our auditing procedures. Management has recorded all of our proposed audit adjustments.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated July 26, 2013.

Other Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the Township of Castleton's auditor. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Communication Regarding Internal Control

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Township of Castleton as of and for the year ended March 31, 2013, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Township of Castleton's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Township's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Township's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and, therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. In addition, because of the inherent limitations in internal control, including the possibility of management override of controls, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected by such controls. However, as discussed below, we have identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Township's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the following deficiencies of the Township of Castleton's internal control to be material weaknesses, each of which is a repeat finding:

Cash reconciliations:

Condition and criteria: The Township's cash accounts were not reconciled to their respective general ledger control accounts in a timely manner.

Effect: As a result of this condition, the Township's accounting records were initially misstated by amounts that were material to the financial statements.

Cause: Reconciliations were not completed on a timely basis.

Auditor's Recommendation: Reconciliations between the bank accounts and the general ledger should be performed monthly. Reconciliations should be prepared in a standardized format, and all reconciling items should be fully explained and supported. Any entries necessary to correct the general ledger balances should be made on a timely basis.

Management's Response: Management agrees that timely and accurate cash reconciliations will improve accounting controls over the Township's cash accounts, which will enhance management's ability to make informed decisions.

Material audit adjustments and financial statement preparation:

Condition and criteria: Policies and procedures to prepare financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, including procedures to record revenue accruals, expense accruals, changes in capital assets, and to develop appropriate footnote disclosures were not in place. Having the auditor draft the annual financial statements is allowable under current auditing standards and ethical guidelines and may be the most efficient and effective method for preparation of the Township's financial statements. However, when an entity (on its own) lacks the ability to produce financial statements that conform to generally accepted accounting principles, or when material audit adjustments are identified by the auditor, auditing standards require that such conditions be communicated in writing as material weaknesses.

Effect: The Township's financial reporting system does not produce financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Cause: As in prior years, the Township has relied upon the auditor to identify and develop material adjustments necessary to prepare the financial statements and appropriate disclosures.

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Auditor's Recommendation: We recommend that management analyze the relative costs and benefits of securing the internal or other external resources necessary to develop material adjustments and prepare a draft of the Township's annual financial statements versus contracting with its auditor for these services.

Management Response: Management has made an evaluation of the respective costs and benefits of obtaining internal or external resources, specifically for the preparation of financial statements, and has determined that the additional benefits derived from implementing such a system would not outweigh the costs incurred to do so.

We did not audit the Township of Castleton's response to the internal control findings described above and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Trustees of the Township of Castleton and the State of Michigan Department of Treasury and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Siegfried Crandoll P.C.