

MARCH 31, 2014

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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May 27, 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Township Board Orient Township Osceola County Sears, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Orient Township, Osceola County, Sears, Michigan, as of and for the year ended March 31, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Township's basic financial statements as listed in the table of 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 auditors consider 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.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Orient Township, Osceola County, Sears, Michigan as of March 31, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other 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 on pages iii-ix and 17 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.

BAIRD, COTTER AND BISHOP, P.C.

Baird, Cotter & Bishop, P.C.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

As management of Orient Township ("the Township"), we offer readers of the Township's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Township for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the financial statements as a whole, which can be found in this report.

This reporting model was adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in their Statement No. 34 Basic Financial Statements – and Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) – for State and Local Governments issued in June of 2000. Certain comparative information between the current year and the prior year is required to be presented in the MD&A. However, because the audit of the Township is only required every other year, certain necessary comparative information of the previous year was not prepared. Considering the financial resources necessary to prepare this information for the prior year, the Township has elected to exclude the comparative information. We expect the situation to continue due to the every other year audit requirement.

Financial Highlights

- ❖ The assets of the Township exceeded its liabilities at the close of this fiscal year by \$409,221 (shown as *Net Position*). Of this amount, \$199,849 (*Unrestricted Net Position*) may be used to meet the Township's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The Township's net position increased by \$1,758 during the fiscal year.
- ❖ As of March 31, 2014, the governmental fund of the Township of Orient reported an ending fund balance of \$223,941. Approximately 89% of this amount (\$199,849) is available for spending at the Township's discretion (*unassigned fund balance*).
- The unassigned fund balance of the Township's General Fund increased this year by \$6,600.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Township's basic financial statements. The Township's basic financial statements consist of three components. 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional details to support the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements The *Government-Wide Financial Statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Township's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *Statement of Net Position* presents financial information on all of the Township's assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Township is improving or deteriorating.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the Township's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, *regardless of the timing of related cash flows*. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Township that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the Township include general government, public safety, public works, recreation and culture, and other functions.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 1-2 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Orient Township, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Township can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in assessing a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental* activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The Township maintains two individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the General Fund and Big Lake Special Assessment Fund, which are considered to be major funds.

The Township adopts an annual budget for the General Fund. A budgetary comparison has been provided to demonstrate compliance with this budget requirement.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 3-6 of this report.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

Fiduciary Funds Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Township's own programs. The Township maintains one type of fiduciary fund. The Agency Fund reports resources held by the Township in a custodial capacity for other governments.

The fiduciary fund financial statement can be found on page 7 of this report.

Notes to Financial Statements The notes provide additional information that is necessary to acquire a full understanding of the data provided in the governmental-wide and fund financial statements. The notes can be found on pages 8-16 of this report.

Other Information In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents *Required Supplementary Information* (RSI) that explains and supports the information presented in the financial statements.

Government-Wide Overall Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position over time, may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of Orient Township, assets exceeded liabilities by \$409,221 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

Orient Township Net Position for the Year Ended March 31, 2014

Assets	
Current Assets	\$ 227,092
Net Capital Assets	 185,280
Total Assets	 412,372
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	 3,151
Net Position	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	185,280
Restricted for Lake Improvements	24,092
Unrestricted	 199,849
Total Net Position	\$ 409,221

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

A portion of the Township's net position (45%) reflects its net investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure, and others), less any related outstanding debt that was used to acquire those assets. The Township uses these capital assets to provide a variety of services to its citizens. Accordingly, these assets are not available for future spending.

An additional portion of the Township's net position (6%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$199,849 is unrestricted, which may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to its citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Township is able to report positive balances in all categories of net position.

Orient Township's overall net position increased by \$1,758 from the prior fiscal year. The reasons for this overall increase are discussed in the following sections for the governmental activities.

Orient Township Change in Net Position for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2014

	Governmental Activities	
Revenues		
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services	\$	2,623
Operating Grants and Contributions		25,759
General Revenues		
Property Taxes		34,278
State Shared Revenue		57,850
Interest Earnings and Rent		1,658
Other		30
Total Revenues		122,198
<u>Expenses</u>		
General Government		56,171
Public Safety		24,840
Public Works		17,924
Recreational and Cultural		19,017
Other Functions		2,488
Total Expenses		120,440
Change in Net Position		1,758
NET POSITION - Beginning of Year		407,463
NET POSITION - End of Year	\$	409,221

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

Governmental Activities

The most significant part of the revenue for all governmental activities of the Township comes from state-shared revenues.

The Township's governmental activities expenses are dominated by the General Government and Public Safety expenses. The Township spent \$56,171 in fiscal year 2013-2014 on General Government. Public Safety represented the next largest expense at \$24,840.

Financial Analysis of the Governmental Funds

As noted earlier, the Township uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds The focus of Orient Township's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Township's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for discretionary use as they represent the portion of fund balance which has not yet been limited to use for a particular purpose by either an external party, the Township itself, or a group or individual that has been delegated authority to assign resources for use for particular purposes by the Township Board.

At March 31, 2014, Orient Township's governmental funds reported a fund balance of \$223,941. Approximately 89% of this amount (\$199,849) constitutes *unassigned fund balance*, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of the fund balance is either *nonspendable*, *restricted*, *committed*, *or assigned* to indicate that it is 1) not in spendable form, 2) legally required to be maintained intact, 3) restricted for particular purposes (\$24,092), 4) committed for particular purposes, or 5) assigned for particular purposes.

General Fund – The General Fund is the operating fund of the Township. The General Fund increased its fund balance in this fiscal year by \$6,600, bringing the balance to \$199,849. All of this amount is unassigned.

Big Lake Special Assessment Fund – The Big Lake Special Assessment Fund is a special revenue fund of the Township. The Big Lake Special Assessment Fund increased its fund balance in this fiscal year by \$5,233, bringing the balance to \$24,092. All of this amount is restricted for lake improvements.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

During the year, there was no change in appropriations between the original budget and final amended budget.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

The following schedule shows a comparison of the original general fund budget, the final amended general fund budget and actual totals from operations:

	ORIGINAL	FINAL	
	BUDGET	BUDGET	ACTUAL
Total Revenues	\$ 100,837	\$ 100,837	\$ 98,748
Total Expenditures	\$ 100,837	\$ 100,837	\$ 92,148

There were no significant differences between budgeted revenues and actual revenues. In addition, no one line item in particular made up a significant difference between budgeted expenditures and actual expenditures.

Capital Assets

Capital Assets The Township's investment in capital assets for governmental activities as of March 31, 2014, amounted to \$185,280 net of accumulated depreciation.

Capital assets of the Township include any items purchased that cost in excess of \$1,000 and have an expected useful life of over one year. The Township has invested in a broad range of capital assets, as detailed below:

Orient Township Capital Assets as of March 31, 2014

	Government		
	A	Activities	
Land	\$	16,602	
Buildings		146,534	
Land Improvements		25,140	
Infrastructure		93,717	
Furniture and Equipment		8,494	
		290,487	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(105,207)	
Net Capital Assets	\$	185,280	

There were no major capital asset events during fiscal year 2014.

Economic Condition and Outlook

It appears that state-shared revenues have stabilized. The Township continues to look for ways to improve the services it provides to its residents in a manner that is financially responsible. This factor was considered in preparing the Township's budget for the 2014-2015 fiscal year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide the wide variety of users of this document with a general overview of the Township's finances and demonstrate the Township's accountability for the financial resources entrusted to it. If you have any questions regarding this report or need additional financial information, please direct your requests to Orient Township at 5755 South 30th Ave., Sears, MI 49679.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION MARCH 31, 2014

	RNMENTAL TIVITIES
<u>ASSETS</u>	
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>	
Cash	\$ 203,962
Taxes Receivable	6,536
Due from External Sources	1,809
Due from Other Governments	 14,785
Total Current Assets	 227,092
<u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>	
Land	16,602
Buildings	146,534
Land Improvements	25,140
Infrastructure	93,717
Furniture and Equipment	8,494
	 290,487
Less Accumulated Depreciation	105,207
Net Capital Assets	 185,280
Total Assets	 412,372
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Unearned Revenue - Donations	1,000
Payroll Liabilities	 2,151
Total Current Liabilities	 3,151
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	185,280
Restricted for Lake Improvements	24,092
Unrestricted	 199,849
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 409,221

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

				P	ROG	RAM REVENU	ES	R AND	(EXPENSE) EVENUE CHANGES ET POSITION
		-			(PERATING	CAPITAL		TOTAL
			CHA	RGES FOR	G	RANTS AND	GRANTS AND	GOVE	ERNMENTAL
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	EX	PENSES	SI	ERVICES	COI	NTRIBUTIONS	CONTRIBUTIONS	AC	CTIVITIES
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES									
General Government	\$	56,171	\$	2,623	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	(53,548)
Public Safety		24,840		0		0	0		(24,840)
Public Works		17,924		0		2,309	0		(15,615)
Recreation and Cultural		19,017		0		23,450	0		4,433
Other Functions		2,488		0		0	0		(2,488)
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	\$	120,440	\$	2,623	\$	25,759	\$ 0		(92,058)
	GEN	NERAL RE	VENU	JES					
		operty Tax							34,278
		ate Grants							57,850
	In	terest Earn	ings						1,658
		ther	Ü						30
		Total Gene	ral Re	venues					93,816
	Cha	nge in Net	Positio	on					1,758
	NET	Γ POSITIO	<u>N</u> - Be	ginning of Ye	ear				407,463
	NET	Γ POSITIO	<u>N</u> - En	d of Year				\$	409,221

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

BALANCE SHEET MARCH 31, 2014

				BIG LAKE SPECIAL		
	(SENERAL		SESSMENT		
		FUND	110	FUND	,	TOTAL
<u>ASSETS</u>				-		
Cash	\$	181,795	\$	22,167	\$	203,962
Taxes Receivable		4,611		1,925		6,536
Due from Other Governments		14,785		0		14,785
Due from Other Funds		1,809		0		1,809
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	203,000	\$	24,092	\$	227,092
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE LIABILITIES						
Unearned Revenue - Donations	\$	1,000	\$	0	\$	1,000
Payroll Liabilities		2,151		0		2,151
Total Liabilities		3,151		0		3,151
FUND BALANCE						
Restricted for Lake Improvements		0		24,092		24,092
Unassigned		199,849		0		199,849
Total Fund Balance		199,849		24,092		223,941
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$	203,000	\$	24,092	\$	227,092

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION MARCH 31, 2014

Total Fund Balances for Governmental Funds

\$ 223,941

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not

financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.

Land	\$ 16,602	
Buildings	146,534	
Land Improvements	25,140	
Infrastructure	93,717	
Furniture and Equipment	8,494	
Accumulated Depreciation	 (105,207)	185,280

NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

\$ 409,221

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

	BIG LAKE					
		SPECIAL				
	GE	ENERAL	ASSESSN	MENT		
	I	FUND	FUN	D	T	TOTAL
REVENUES						
Taxes	\$	34,278	\$	0	\$	34,278
State Grants		60,159		0		60,159
Charges for Services		2,623		0		2,623
Interest and Rents		1,658		0		1,658
Other Revenue		30		23,450		23,480
Total Revenues		98,748	,	23,450		122,198
EXPENDITURES						
General Government		50,782		0		50,782
Public Safety		24,840		0		24,840
Public Works		13,238		0		13,238
Recreation and Cultural		800		18,217		19,017
Other Functions		2,488		0		2,488
Total Expenditures		92,148		18,217		110,365
Net Change in Fund Balance		6,600		5,233		11,833
FUND BALANCE - Beginning of Year		193,249		18,859		212,108
<u>FUND BALANCE</u> - End of Year	\$	199,849	\$	24,092	\$	223,941

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES MARCH 31, 2014

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds

Amounts reported for governmental activities are different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures in the Statement of Activities. These costs are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation.

Depreciation Expense (10,075)

\$

11,833

CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES \$ 1,758

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION MARCH 31, 2014

	CURR	ENT TAX
	COLI	LECTION
	F	UND
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash	\$	1,809
LIABILITIES		
Due to Other Funds		1,809
NET POSITION	\$	0

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2014

I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report the information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. All fiduciary activities are reported only in the fund financial statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a signification extent on fees and charges to external customers for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary governmental is financially accountable. Orient Township does not have any business-type activities or component units.

B. Reporting Entity

Orient Township is a general law township located in Osceola County which operates under the direction of an elected township board. Under the criteria established by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the Township has determined that there are no component units which should be included in its reporting entity.

C. Basis of Presentation – Government-Wide Financial Statements

While separate government-wide and fund financial statements are presented, they are interrelated. The governmental activities column incorporates data from the governmental funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the government's funds, including its fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental and fiduciary – are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

Orient Township reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government.

The Big Lake Special Assessment Fund is a special revenue fund. This fund accounts for special assessments collected regarding Big Lake and the corresponding payments to maintain lake improvements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2014

Additionally Orient Township reports the following fund types:

Fiduciary funds are accounted for using the accrual method of accounting. Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the Township in a trustee capacity or as an agent on behalf of others. This fund is custodial in nature and does not involve measurement of results of operations. Accordingly, it presents only a statement of fiduciary net position and does not present a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide statements.

During the course of operations the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column.

Further, certain activity occurs during the year involving transfers of resources between funds. In fund financial statements these amounts are reported at gross amounts as transfers in/out. While reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Transfers between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as transfers in the governmental activities column.

E. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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 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 revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The governmental fund 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 when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are 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, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2014

Property taxes, licenses, 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. Entitlements are recorded as revenues when all eligibility requirements are met, including any time requirements, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue resource (within 60 days of year-end). Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other eligibility requirements have been met, and the amount is received during the period or within the availability period for this revenue source (within 60 days of year-end). All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

F. Budgetary Information

1. Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The annual budget is adopted on the modified accrual basis in accordance with the requirements of Michigan State Law. A public hearing is held to obtain taxpayer comments. Appropriations lapse at year end. The budget was adopted on March 27, 2013.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function and activity. The Township Board exercises budgetary control over expenditures.

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the Township because it is, at present, not considered necessary to assure effective budgetary control or to facilitate effective cash planning and control.

2. Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

	APP:	ROPRIATIONS	EXPENDI	TURES
Big Lake Special Assessment Fund				
Recreation and Cultural				
Lake Improvements	\$	0	\$	18,217

These overages were covered by available fund balance and greater than anticipated revenues. No budget was adopted for the Big Lake Special Assessment Fund.

G. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Township's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from date of acquisition. The Township investment policy authorizes the Township treasurer to invest Township funds in deposit accounts, savings accounts, certificates of deposit, bonds, securities and other obligations of the United States; commercial paper; repurchase agreements; obligations of the state or its political subdivisions; mutual funds; and investment pools as allowed by state law.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2014

2. Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories are not significant and are expensed as acquired.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. 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 date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant and equipment of the primary government are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>ASSETS</u>	<u>YEARS</u>
Buildings	50
Building Improvements	20
Land Improvements	20
Public Domain Infrastructure	20
Vehicles	10
Furniture and Equipment	5-10

4. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Township does not have any deferred outflows of resources.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. The separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Township does not have any deferred inflows of resources.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2014

5. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

6. Fund Balance Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be sued for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

7. Fund Balance Policies

Fund balance of governmental funds is reported in various categories based on the nature of any limitations requiring the use of resources for specific purposes. The government itself can establish limitations on the use of resources through either a commitment (committed fund balance) or an assignment (assigned fund balance).

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The governing board is the highest level of decision-making authority for the government that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the government for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed. The board may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year's appropriated budget. Unlike commitments, assignments generally only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an addition action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2014

8. Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

H. Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

1. Program Revenues

Amounts reported as program revenue include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions (including special assessments) that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes and other internally dedicated resources are reported are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

2. Property Taxes

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on the property as of the date they are levied. State education taxes, county taxes, and school taxes are levied and due July 1, and become delinquent after September 14. The remaining millages are levied and due December 1, and become delinquent after February 14. Collections of taxes and remittances of them are accounted for in the Current Tax Collection Fund. Township property tax revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available for use to finance Township operations. Amounts which are not expected to be collected within sixty days are treated as deferred revenues.

The 2013 taxable valuation of Orient Township totaled \$31,535,771 on which ad valorem taxes levied consisted of 0.8685 mills for Orient Township operating purposes. The levy raised approximately \$27,076 for operating purposes. This amount is recognized in the General Fund as tax revenue.

II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Violations of Legal or Contractual Provisions

Note I.F.2, on the Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations, describes a budgetary violation that occurred for the year ended March 31, 2014. The Township was also in violation of the budgeting act for not adopting a budget for the special revenue fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2014

III. <u>DETAILED NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS</u>

A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Township's deposits may not be returned to it. As of March 31, 2014, none of the Township's bank balance of \$206,415 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was insured and collateralized. Although it is not specifically addressed in the Township's investment policy, the Township typically limits its exposure to this type of risk by controlling who holds its deposits.

Foreign Currency Risk. The Township is not authorized to invest in investments which have this type of risk; therefore, it is not addressed in the investment policy.

B. Receivables

Receivables as of year-end for the government's individual major funds are as follows:

	Big Lake Special									
	General		Total							
Receivables										
Taxes	\$ 4,611	\$	1,925	\$	6,536					
Due from Other Governments	 14,785		0		14,785					
	\$ 19,396	\$	1,925	\$	21,321					

Due from other governments consists of state-shared revenue from the State. By ordinance, the Township can place substantially all of its delinquent receivables on the tax rolls as a lien against real property. As a result, its uncollectible accounts are virtually nil.

C. Capital Assets

	Beginning						Ending	
	E	Balance	Increases		Decreases		Balance	
Governmental Activities	•							
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated								
Land	\$	16,602	\$	0	\$	0	\$	16,602
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated								
Buildings		146,534		0		0		146,534
Land Improvements		25,140		0		0		25,140
Infrastructure		93,717		0		0		93,717
Furniture and Equipment		8,494		0		0		8,494
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated		273,885		0		0		273,885

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2014

	Beginning	Ending		
	Balance	Balance		
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				_
Buildings	49,669	3,398	0	53,067
Land Improvements	15,891	1,559	0	17,450
Infrastructure	24,023	4,686	0	28,709
Furniture and Equipment	5,549	432	0	5,981
Total Accumulated Depreciation	95,132	10,075	0	105,207
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	178,753	(10,075)	0	168,678
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 195,355	\$(10,075)	\$ 0	\$ 185,280

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:

General Government	\$ 5,389
Public Works	4,686
	\$ 10,075

D. Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers

Individual fund interfund receivable and payable balances at March 31, 2014, were:

	INTERFUND RECEIVABLES DUE FROM'S			
Fund General Fund Current Tax Collection Fund	\$	1,809	\$	JE TO'S 0
Current Tax Collection Fund General Fund		0		1,809
Total Primary Government	\$	1,809	\$	1,809

All remaining balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, and to use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. The Township has no interfund transfers.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2014

E. Risk Management

The Township is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Township participates in a pool of municipalities within the State of Michigan for self-insuring property and casualty, crime, general liability, workers compensation insurance and errors and omissions insurance. The Township pays annual premiums to the pool for the respective insurance coverage. In the event the pool's total claims and expenses for a policy year exceed the total normal annual premiums for said years, all members of the specific pool's policy year may be subject to special assessments to make up the deficiency. The Township has not been informed of any special assessments being required for the current year or the three prior years.

The Township continues to carry insurance for other risks of loss, including fidelity bonds.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

	GENERAL FUND					BIG LAKE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FUND					
	ORIGINAL BUDGET]	FINAL BUDGET	A	CTUAL		INAL OGET	FINAL BUDGET		ACTUAL	
<u>REVENUES</u>											
Taxes	\$ 32,500	\$	32,500	\$	34,278	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	0	
State Grants	60,000)	60,000		60,159		0	0		0	
Charges for Services	2,850)	2,850		2,623		0	0		0	
Interest and Rents	1,650)	1,650		1,658		0	0		0	
Other Revenue	3,837	,	3,837		30		0	0		23,450	
Total Revenues	100,837		100,837		98,748		0	0		23,450	
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>											
General Government											
Township Board	7,154		7,154		6,556		0	0		0	
Supervisor	5,862	,	5,862		5,756		0	0		0	
Clerk	9,323		9,323		9,024		0	0		0	
Board of Review	1,250)	1,250		1,048		0	0		0	
Treasurer	15,703		15,703		14,602		0	0		0	
Assessor	6,440	1	6,440		6,440		0	0		0	
Elections	1,855		1,855		353		0	0		0	
Building and Grounds	8,000)	8,000		5,593		0	0		0	
Cemetery	2,575		2,575		1,410		0	0		0	
Public Safety											
Fire Department	24,975		24,975		24,840		0	0		0	
Public Works											
Highways, Streets, Bridges	10,000)	10,000		10,000		0	0		0	
Street Lighting	1,400	1	1,400		1,206		0	0		0	
Sanitation	2,500	١	2,500		2,032		0	0		0	
Recreation and Cultural											
Library	800)	800		800		0	0		0	
Lake Improvements	0)	0		0		0	0		18,217	
Other Functions	3,000)	3,000		2,488		0	0		0	
Total Expenditures	100,837		100,837		92,148		0	0		18,217	
Net Change in Fund Balance	0)	0		6,600		0	0		5,233	
FUND BALANCE - Beginning of Year		١	0	-	193,249		0	0		18,859	
FUND BALANCE - End of Year	\$ 0	\$	0	\$.	199,849	\$	0	\$ 0	\$	24,092	



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS 134 WEST HARRIS STREET CADILLAC, MICHIGAN 49601 PHONE: (231) 775-9789 FAX: (231) 775-9749 www.bcbcpa.com

May 27, 2014

COMMUNICATION WITH THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE AUDIT

To the Township Board Orient Township Sears, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Orient Township for the year ended March 31, 2014. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards, 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 May 13, 2014. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Findings

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by Orient Township are described in Note I to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during 2013-2014. We noted no transactions entered into by the governmental unit 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 estimates affecting the Orient Township's financial statements was:

Management's estimate of the useful lives of depreciable capital assets is based on the length of time it is believed that those assets will provide some economic benefit in the future. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the estimates 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.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements. In addition, none of the misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to each opinion unit's financial statements taken as a whole.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, a disagreement with management is 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 May 27, 2014.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to Orient Township's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or 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 Orient Township's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

During the course of our audit of the basic financial statements of Orient Township for the year ended March 31, 2014, we noted the following items which we feel deserve comment:

Budgeting

A budget was not adopted for your special assessment fund. Special revenue funds are required to have a budget adopted each year.

Payroll

While performing the audit, we noted that the 941 wages for the 2013 calendar year did not match the 2013 W-3 wages. We have discussed this already with the Township Clerk, which she was already aware of, and it shouldn't be an issue in the future.

Condition of Accounting Records and Accounting Controls

We would like to thank the accounting personnel for their efforts in accumulating the information needed for our audit. We encourage you to review your internal and accounting controls on an annual basis to ensure they are adequate and operating as intended.

Other Matters

We applied certain limited procedures to the Management Discussion and Analysis and the Budgetary Comparison Schedule, which are required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquires of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing 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 did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

Restriction on Use

This information is intended solely for the use of the Township Board and management of Orient Township and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

BAIRD, COTTER AND BISHOP, P.C.

Baird, Cotte & Bishop, P.C.



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May 27, 2014

COMMUNICATION OF MATERIAL WEAKNESSES

To the Township Board Orient Township Sears, Michigan

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Orient Township as of and for the year ended March 31, 2014, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered Orient Township's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing 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 Orient Township's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Orient 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. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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 entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the following deficiencies in Orient Township's internal control to be material weaknesses:

1) Lack of Adequate Controls to Produce Full Disclosure GAAP Basis Financial Statements

<u>Criteria:</u> All Michigan governments are required to prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This is the responsibility of the government's management. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires internal controls over both (1) recording, processing, and summarizing accounting data (i.e., maintaining internal books and records), and (2) reporting government-wide and fund financial statements, including related footnotes (i.e., external financial reporting).

<u>Condition:</u> As is the case with many smaller and medium-sized entities, the government has historically relied on its independent external auditor to assist in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements and footnotes as part of its external financial reporting process. Accordingly, the government's ability to prepare financial statements in accordance with GAAP is based, in part, on its reliance on its external auditors, who cannot by definition be considered a part of the government's internal controls.

<u>Cause:</u> This condition was caused by the government's decision that it is more cost effective to outsource the preparation of its financial statements to the auditors than to incur the time and expense of obtaining the necessary training and expertise required for the government to perform this task internally.

<u>Effect:</u> As a result of this condition, the government's internal controls over the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP are incomplete. Instead, the government relies, in part, on its external auditors for assistance with this task.

<u>Recommendation:</u> Due to the size and minimal activity, we recommend that the government continue to outsource financial statement preparation.

<u>View of Responsible Officials:</u> The government has evaluated the cost vs. benefit of establishing internal controls over the preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and determined that it is in the best interests of the government to outsource this task to its external auditors, and to carefully review the draft financial statements and notes prior to approving them and accepting responsibility for their content and presentation.

2) Segregation of Incompatible Duties and Documented Independent Review

<u>Criteria:</u> Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls in order to safeguard the assets of the government. A key element of internal control is the segregation of incompatible duties.

<u>Condition</u>: The government has several accounting functions that are performed by the same individual and are not subject to a documented independent review and approval.

<u>Cause:</u> This condition is primarily the result of staffing constraints typical of smaller governmental units. Some of the control activities may be occurring on a routine basis, but are not being documented.

<u>Effect:</u> As a result of this condition, the government is exposed to an increased risk that misstatements (whether caused by error or fraud) may occur and not be prevented or detected by management on a timely basis.

<u>Recommendation:</u> There are, of course, no easy answers to the challenge of balancing the costs and benefits of internal controls and the segregation of incompatible duties. Recognizing this fact, we encourage the government to mitigate this risk by requiring as much independent review, reconciliation, and approval of accounting functions by qualified members of management as possible.

<u>View of Responsible Officials:</u> Management recognizes that this limitation is a natural outgrowth of the small number of staff, and applies its judgment in determining how best to allocate the government's resources to provide and appropriate balance between sound internal controls and fiscal prudence.

Orient Township's response to the material weaknesses identified in our audit has not been subjected to the audit procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of management, the Township Board and others within Orient Township, and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

BAIRD, COTTER AND BISHOP, P.C.

Baird, Cotter & Bishop, P.C.