Village of Baroda Berrien County, Michigan

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2016

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable President and Members of the Village Council Village of Baroda, Michigan

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Baroda, Michigan (the Village) as of and for the year ended March 31, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Village'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 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.

#### Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Baroda, Michigan, as of March 31, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows 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 schedules as identified in the table of 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.

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements. The combining nonmajor governmental fund financial statements and component unit fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining nonmajor governmental fund financial statements and component unit fund financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining nonmajor governmental fund financial statements and component unit fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

abrham : Haffny, P.C.

ABRAHAM & GAFFNEY, P.C. Certified Public Accountants

September 6, 2016

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

#### March 31, 2016

The following is a discussion and analysis of Village of Baroda's (the Village's) financial performance and position, providing an overview of the activities for the year ended March 31, 2016. This analysis should be read in conjunction with the *Independent Auditor's Report* and with the Village's financial statements, which follow this section.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

#### Government-wide:

- Total net position was \$3,602,358.
- Governmental activities net position was \$2,141,021.
- Business-type activities net position was \$1,461,337.

#### Fund Level:

- At the close of the fiscal year, the Village's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$431,740.
- The General Fund realized \$30,306 less in revenues than anticipated for the fiscal year. The General Fund operations expended \$38,026 less than appropriated.
- Overall, the fund balance of the General Fund increased by \$7,240 to \$320,772.

#### **Capital Activities:**

• The total net change to the capital asset schedule for the governmental activities was \$(61,250). The total net change to the capital asset schedule for the business-type activities was \$(26,780).

#### OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Village's annual financial report. The annual financial report of the Village consists of the following components: 1) *Independent Auditors Report;* 2) *Management's Discussion and Analysis* and 3) the *Basic Financial Statements* (government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, notes to the financial statements), *Required Supplementary Information* such as budget to actual comparisons for the General Fund and major Special Revenue Funds, and *Other Supplementary Information* including combining financial statements for all nonmajor governmental funds and other funds.

#### Government-wide Financial Statements (Reporting the Village as a Whole)

The set of government-wide financial statements are made up of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, which report information about the Village as a whole, and about its activities. Their purpose is to assist in answering the question, is the Village, in its entirety, better or worse off as a result of this fiscal year's activities? These statements, which include all non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, are reported on the *accrual basis of accounting*, similar to a private business.

This means revenues are accounted for when they are *earned* and expenses are accounted for when *incurred*, regardless of when the actual cash is received or disbursed.

The Statement of Net Position (page 1) presents all of the Village's assets and liabilities, recording the difference between the two as "net position". Over time, increases or decreases in net position measure whether the Village's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

#### March 31, 2016

The Statement of Activities (page 2) presents information showing how the Village's net position changed during the 2016 fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported based on the period for which the underlying events giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Therefore, revenue and expenses are reported in these statements for some items that will only result in cash flows in future financial periods, such as uncollected taxes and earned but unused employee annual leave.

Both statements report the following activities:

- Governmental Activities Most of the Village's basic services are reported under this category. Taxes, charges for services and intergovernmental revenue primarily fund these services. Most of the Village's general government departments, law enforcement, economic development, Village improvements, street improvements, recreation activities, and other Village-wide elected official operations are reported under these activities.
- **Business-type Activities** These activities operate like private businesses. The Village charges fees to recover the cost of the services provided. The Water Fund and the Sewer Fund make up the business-type activities.

As stated previously, the government-wide statements report on an *accrual* basis of accounting. However, the governmental funds report on a *modified accrual* basis. Under modified accrual accounting, revenues are recognized when they are measurable and available to pay obligations of the fiscal period; expenditures are recognized when they are due to be paid from available resources.

Because of the different basis of accounting between the fund statements (described below) and the government-wide statements, pages 4 and 6 present reconciliations between the two statement types. The following summarizes the impact of transitioning from modified accrual to full accounting:

- Capital assets used in governmental activities (depreciation) are not reported on the fund financial statements of the governmental fund. Capital assets and depreciation expense are reported on the government-wide statements.
- Capital outlay spending results in capital assets on the government-wide statements, but is reported as expenditures on the fund financial statements of the governmental funds.

In addition, it should be noted that the government-wide financial statements include the net value of the Village's general capital assets such as buildings, land, vehicles, equipment, infrastructure, etc. These values are not included in the fund financial statements.

#### Fund Financial Statements (Reporting the Village's Major Funds)

The fund financial statements, which begin on page 3, provide information on the Village's significant (major) funds, and aggregated nonmajor funds. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts that the Village uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for a particular purpose. Traditional users of governmental financial statements will find the Fund Financial Statements presentation more familiar.

The *basic financial statements* report major funds as defined by the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in separate columns. Statement 34 defines a "major fund" as the General Fund, and any governmental or enterprise fund which has either total assets, total liabilities, total revenues or total expenditures/expenses that equal at least ten (10) percent of those categories for either the governmental funds or the enterprise funds and where the individual fund total also exceeds five (5) percent of those categories for governmental and enterprise funds combined. The major funds for the Village of Baroda include the General Fund, the Major Street Fund, the Sewer Fund, and the Water Fund. The Village's nonmajor funds were the Local Street Fund and the Revolving Loan Fund.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

#### March 31, 2016

The Village's funds are divided into two categories - governmental and proprietary - and use different accounting approaches:

- **Governmental Funds** Most of the Village's basic services are reported in the governmental funds. The focus of these funds is how cash and other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash, flow in and out during the course of the fiscal year and how the balances left at year-end are available for spending on future services. Consequently, the governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed *short-term* view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that may be expended in the near future to finance the Village's programs. Governmental funds include the *General Fund,* as well as *Special Revenue Funds* (use of fund balance is restricted).
- **Proprietary Funds** Services for which the Village charges customers (whether outside the Village structure or a Village department) a fee are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds use the same *accrual* basis of accounting used in the government-wide statements and by private business. The Village has one type of proprietary fund. *Enterprise funds* report activities that provide supplies and/or services to the general public. Examples are the Sewer Fund and the Water Fund.

#### Notes to the Financial Statements

The Notes to the Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the detail provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The Notes can be found beginning on page 11 of this report.

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

Following the Basic Financial Statements is additional Required Supplementary Information (RSI), which further explains and supports the information in the financial statements. RSI includes a budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and the major Special Revenue Funds.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE AS A WHOLE

As previously stated, the Village of Baroda's combined net position were \$3,602,358 at the end of this year's operations. The net position of the governmental activities were \$2,141,021; the business-type activities were \$1,461,337.

#### Summary of Net Position:

The following summarizes the net position as of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015:

		imental vities	Busines Activ		Total			
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015		
Assets								
Current and other assets	\$ 432,632	\$ 341,229	\$ 569,587	\$ 667,117	\$ 1,002,219	\$ 1,008,346		
Capital assets	1,711,970	1,798,497	924,848	875,136	2,636,818	2,673,633		
Total assets	2,144,602	2,139,726	1,494,435	1,542,253	3,639,037	3,681,979		
Liabilities								
Current liabilities	3,581	8,156	13,098	90,789	16,679	98,945		
Noncurrent liabilities			20,000	30,000	20,000	30,000		
Total liabilities	3,581	8,156	33,098	120,789	36,679	128,945		
Net Position								
Invested in capital assets	1,711,970	1,798,497	894,848	835,136	2,606,818	2,633,633		
Restricted	117,233	-	-	10,500	117,233	10,500		
Unrestricted	311,818	333,073	566,489	575,828	878,307	908,901		
Total net position	\$ 2,141,021	\$ 2,131,570	\$ 1,461,337	\$ 1,421,464	\$ 3,602,358	\$ 3,553,034		

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

#### March 31, 2016

The following condensed financial information was derived from the government-wide Statement of Activities and reflects how the Village's net position changed during the fiscal year:

#### Changes in Net Position for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015:

	Governmental					Busine	ss-ty	/pe				
		Activ	vities	6		Activ	/ities	6	Total			
		2016		2015		2016	2015			2016		2015
Revenues												
Program Revenue												
Charges for services	\$	29,085	\$	14,693	\$	232,054	\$	236,811	\$	261,139	\$	251,504
Operating grants and contributions		137,901		82,938		-		-		137,901		82,938
General Revenues												
Property taxes		175,188		169,734		-		-		175,188		169,734
State shared revenue		76,105		97,556		-		-		76,105		97,556
Investment earnings		291		44,054		18,154		1,485		18,445		45,539
Gain on sale of capital asset		-		-		3,000		-		3,000		-0-
Miscellaneous		-		42		35,628				35,628		42
Total Revenues		418,570		409,017		288,836		238,296		707,406		647,313
Expenses												
General government		144,137		163,222		-		-		144,137		163,222
Public safety		7.886		20,748		-		-		7.886		20,748
Public works		207,037		200,141		-		-		207,037		200,141
Community and Economic		- ,										
Development		10.180		15.680		-		-		10,180		15,680
Recreation and Culture		14,602		13,246		-		-		14.602		13.246
Sewer Operations		-		-		160,817		163,399		160,817		163,399
Water Operations		-		-		164,338		119,471		164,338		119,471
Total Expenses		383,842		413,037		325,155		282,870		708,997		695,907
Change in net position	\$	34,728	\$	(4,020)	\$	(36,319)	\$	(44,574)	\$	(1,591)	\$	(48,594)

#### **Governmental Activities:**

The result of 2016 governmental activity was an increase of \$34,728 in net position to \$2,141,021. Of the total governmental activities' net position, \$1,711,970 is invested in capital assets, \$117,233 is reported as restricted, meaning these assets are legally committed for a specific purpose through statute or by another authority outside the Village government. The balance of \$311,818 is listed as unrestricted, having no legal commitment.

#### Revenues:

The three largest revenue categories were; operating grants at 32%, property taxes at 42%, and state shared revenue at 18%. The Village levied 12.50 mills for operations for the year ended March 31, 2016.

#### Expenses:

Public works is the largest governmental activity, expending approximately 54% of the governmental activities total and includes the department of public works, drains, public street maintenance, and street lighting. General government is the second large activity expending approximately 37% of the governmental activities total and includes the Council, President, Clerk, and Treasurer.

#### Business-type Activities:

Net position in business-type activities decreased \$36,319 during the 2016 fiscal year. Of the business-type activities' net position, \$894,848 is invested in capital assets. The balance of \$566,489 is listed as unrestricted, having no legal commitment.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

#### March 31, 2016

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE'S MAJOR FUNDS

As the Village completed the 2016 fiscal year, its major governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$335,535. This was a net increase of \$99,625. The net changes to the major governmental funds are summarized in the following chart:

	General Fund	Major Street
Fund Balance 3/31/2016	\$ 320,772	\$ 14,763
Fund Balance 3/31/2015	313,532	(77,622)
Net Change	7,240	92,385

#### General Fund:

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Village. Unless otherwise required by statute, contractual agreement, or Council policy, all Village revenues and expenditures are recorded in the General Fund. As of March 31, 2016, the General Fund reported a fund balance of \$320,772. This amount is an increase of \$7,240 from the fund balance of \$313,532 reported as of March 31, 2015.

#### General Fund Budgetary Highlights:

The Village of Baroda's budget is a dynamic document. Although adopted in February each year, the budget is routinely amended during the course of the year to reflect changing operational demands.

The Village's General Fund revenue budget was increased by \$45,020 (14% more than the original budget) during the fiscal year. Actual General Fund revenues totaled \$333,364; \$30,306 below the final amended budget.

The Village's General Fund expenditure budget was decreased by \$15,805 (5% less than the original budget) during the fiscal year. General Fund actual expenditures were \$246,124 and the final budgeted amounts totaled \$284,150, which was a 15% difference.

#### Major Street Fund:

As of March 31, 2016, the Major Street Fund reported a fund balance of \$14,763, an increase of \$92,385 from the prior year's fund balance. The Major Street Fund's most significant transaction for the fiscal year was an \$80,000 transfer from the General Fund to bring the Major Street Fund out of a deficit position.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

<u>Capital Assets</u> - At the end of the fiscal year, the Village had invested \$2,636,818 net of accumulated depreciation, in a broad range of capital assets (see table below). Accumulated depreciation was \$2,170,246. Depreciation charges for the fiscal year totaled \$128,886. Additional information related to capital assets is detailed in Note D of the Financial Statements.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

#### March 31, 2016

Net book value of capital assets at March 31, 2016, was as follows:

	Governm Activit				ness-type ctivities	• 	Total		
Land		\$		2,750	\$	81,110	\$	243,8	
Buildings and improvements				9,607		4,200		23,8	
Land improvements Infrastructure					1,207,0	7,442			
Furniture and equipment	213,37					46,368		259,7	
Vehicles				1,500		30,804		32,3	
Utility systems	30,216				762,366		792,582		
Totals		\$	1,71 <sup>-</sup>	1,970	\$	924,848	\$	2,636,8	18
Outstanding Debt as of March 31, 2016:									
	April	1, 2	2015	Add	litions	<u>Del</u>	etions	Ma	ır. 31, 2016
Governmental activities Compensated absences	\$		-	\$	5,02	21 \$	(2,33	2) \$	2,689
Business-type activities									

A more detailed discussion of the Village's long-term debt obligations is presented in Note E to the Financial Statements.

\$

\$

(10,000)

\$

30,000

40,000

\$

#### VILLAGE OF BARODA GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The Village of Baroda's General Fund budget relies heavily on funds received from the State of Michigan through the two components of State Shared Revenue. Constitutional Revenue Sharing funds have remained consistent through the years, as they are calculated by population. However, what was once statutory revenue sharing, and is now known as EVIP funding has varied greatly. Any shortfalls in the State's projected revenues could affect our revenue sharing funds that we receive through the EVIP program. Further cuts in revenue sharing funds could affect the services that we provide to the citizens of the Village.

In addition to the potential for lost revenue from State Revenue Sharing, the Village is paying close attention to the proposals from the State Legislature regarding the elimination of the Personal Property Tax. Like State Revenue Sharing, the personal property tax makes up a significant portion of the Village's revenue stream, and the elimination of the tax, without full replacement of the funds generated by the tax will affect the services and programs that the Village is able to provide.

Other factors that the Village is aware of are:

1979 Water System Bonds

- Property tax revenue does seem to be keeping pace with inflation.
- Investment earnings are at historically low levels due to low market interest rates.
- Health insurance premiums are rising much faster than the rate of inflation.

These and many other factors were considered in adopting the budget for the 2017 fiscal year. As always, the Village continues to look for ways to increase efficiencies and reduce the cost of doing business.

In General, the Village has done well to weather the economic storm, and will continue to be prudent with its resources, while maintaining the high level of public service that our residents expect.

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

March 31, 2016

#### CONTACTING THE VILLAGE

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to demonstrate the Village's accountability for the resources it receives. If there are questions about this report, or a need for additional information should be addressed to the Village Hall at 9091 First Street, Baroda, Michigan 49101.

**BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

#### March 31, 2016

	P	nt	Component Unit	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Downtown Development Authority
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash	\$ 268,922	\$ 544,685	\$ 813,607	\$ 216
Investments	150,000	-	150,000	-
Receivables	4,016	20,479	24,495	-
Prepaids	9,694	4,423	14,117	
Total current assets	432,632	569,587	1,002,219	216
Noncurrent assets				
Capital assets not being depreciated	162,750	81,110	243,860	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,549,220	843,738	2,392,958	
Total noncurrent assets	1,711,970	924,848	2,636,818	-0-
TOTAL ASSETS	2,144,602	1,494,435	3,639,037	216
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	86	-	86	-
Accrued liabilities	156	1,188	1,344	-
Customer deposits payable	_	1,910	1,910	-
Due to other governmental units	650	-	650	-
Current portion of compensated absences	2,689	-	2,689	-
Current portion of long-term debt		10,000	10,000	
Total current liabilities	3,581	13,098	16,679	-0-
Noncurrent				
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt		20,000	20,000	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	3,581	33,098	36,679	-0-
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:	1,711,970	894,848	2,606,818	-
Public safety	6,265	-	6,265	-
Streets	43,081	-	43,081	-
Community and economic development	67,887	-	67,887	-
Unrestricted	311,818	566,489	878,307	216
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 2,141,021	\$ 1,461,337	\$ 3,602,358	\$ 216

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

### Year Ended March 31, 2016

								Net (Exp	ense)	Revenue ar	nd C	hanges in Ne	t Positio	on
				Program	Reve	nues				y Governme			Com	ponent Jnit
Functions/Programs	E	Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	Dov Deve	vntown lopment thority
Primary government														
Governmental activities														
General government	\$	144,137	\$	28,955	\$	49,369	\$	(65,813)	\$	-	\$	(65,813)	\$	-
Public safety		7,886		-		-		(7,886)		-		(7,886)		-
Public works		207,037		-		85,217		(121,820)		-		(121,820)		-
Community and economic development		10,180		-		-		(10,180)		-		(10,180)		-
Recreation and culture		14,602		130		3,315		(11,157)		-		(11,157)		-
Total governmental activities		383,842		29,085		137,901		(216,856)		-0-		(216,856)		-0-
Business-type activities														
Sewer system		160,817		74,522		-		-		(86,295)		(86,295)		-
Water system		164,338		157,532				-		(6,806)		(6,806)		
Total business-type activities		325,155		232,054		-0-		-0-		(93,101)		(93,101)		-0-
Total primary government	\$	708,997	\$	261,139	\$	137,901		(216,856)		(93,101)		(309,957)		-0-
Component unit														
Downtown Development Authority	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-		-		-		-0-		-0-
	Gene	ral revenues	5											
		perty taxes	-					175,188		-		175,188		-
		e shared rev	venue					76,105		-		76,105		-
		stment earn						291		18,154		18,445		-
		n on sale of		l assets				-		3,000		3,000		-
		ellaneous	•							35,628		35,628		216
	-	Total genera	al reve	nues				251,584		56,782		308,366		216
	(	Change in n	iet pos	sition				34,728		(36,319)		(1,591)		216
	Resta	ited net pos	ition, t	eginning of	the y	ear		2,106,293		1,497,656		3,603,949		
	Net p	osition, end	of the	year			\$	2,141,021	\$	1,461,337	\$	3,602,358	\$	216

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# **Governmental Funds**

## BALANCE SHEET

### March 31, 2016

	(	General	 Major Street	Gov	onmajor rernmental Funds		Total
ASSETS Cash	\$	157,798	\$ 14,763	\$	96,361	\$	268,922
Investments		150,000	-		, -	•	150,000
Taxes receivable		4,016	-		-		4,016
Prepaids	1	9,694	 		-		9,694
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	321,508	\$ 14,763	\$	96,361	\$	432,632
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	\$	86	\$ -	\$	-	\$	86
Due to other governmental units		650	-		-		650
Accrued liabilities		-	 -		156		156
TOTAL LIABILITIES		736	-0-		156		892
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable							
Prepaids		9,694	-		-		9,694
Restricted for:							
Public safety		6,265	-		-		6,265
Streets		-	14,763		28,318		43,081
Community and economic development		-	-		67,887		67,887
Assigned for:		22.205					22 205
Subsequent year's expenditures		23,205	-		-		23,205
Unassigned		281,608	 				281,608
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		320,772	 14,763		96,205		431,740
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND							
FUND BALANCES	\$	321,508	\$ 14,763	\$	96,361	\$	432,632

#### RECONCILATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

#### March 31, 2016

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$	431,740							
Amounts reported for the governmental activities in the statement of net position are different becaus									
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in the governmental funds.									
The cost of capital assets is\$ 2,339,139Accumulated depreciation is(627,169)									
Capital assets, net		1,711,970							
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet. Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of:									
Compensated absences		(2,689)							
Net position of governmental activities	\$	2,141,021							

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

### Governmental Funds

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

### Year Ended March 31, 2016

	(	General	 Major Street	lonmajor vernmental Funds	 Total
REVENUES					
Taxes	\$	176,936	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 176,936
Licenses and permits		14,843	-	-	14,843
Intergovernmental		124,454	59,472	25,745	209,671
Charges for services		2,240	-	-	2,240
Interest and rents		4,401	(21)	11	4,391
Other		10,490	-	-	10,490
TOTAL REVENUES		333,364	59,451	25,756	418,571
EXPENDITURES Current		404 747			101 717
General government		134,717	-	-	134,717
Public safety		7,886	-	-	7,886
Public works		82,986	47,066	26,714	156,766
Community and economic development		10,180	-	-	10,180
Recreation and culture		10,355	 -	 -	 10,355
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		246,124	 47,066	 26,714	 319,904
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		87,240	12,385	(958)	98,667
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfers in Transfers out		- (80,000)	 80,000 -	 -	 80,000 (80,000)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		(80,000)	80,000	-0-	-0-
/		(	 	 -	 -
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		7,240	92,385	(958)	98,667
Fund balances, beginning of year		313,532	 (77,622)	 97,163	 333,073
Fund balances, end of year	\$	320,772	\$ 14,763	\$ 96,205	\$ 431,740

# RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended March 31, 2016

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	98,667							
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:									
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:									
Capital outlay\$ 5,062Depreciation expense(66,312)									
Excess of depreciation expense over capital outlay		(61,250)							
Some items reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of:									
(Increase) in compensated absences		(2,689)							
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	34,728							

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# Proprietary Funds

# STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

### March 31, 2016

	Business-type Activities								
		Sewer		Water		Total			
ASSETS									
Current assets Cash	\$	374,851	\$	169,834	\$	544,685			
Accounts receivable	Ψ	6,573	Ψ	13,906	Ψ	20,479			
Prepaids		638		3,785		4,423			
Total current assets		382,062		187,525		569,587			
Noncurrent assets									
Capital assets not being depreciated		81,110		-		81,110			
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		518,440		325,298		843,738			
Total noncurrent assets		599,550		325,298		924,848			
TOTAL ASSETS		981,612		512,823		1,494,435			
LIABILITIES									
Current liabilities									
Accrued liabilities		256		932		1,188			
Customer deposits payable		-		1,910		1,910			
Current portion of long-term debt		-		10,000		10,000			
Total current liabilities		256		12,842		13,098			
Noncurrent liabilities									
Noncurrent portion of long-term debt		-		20,000		20,000			
TOTAL LIABILITIES		256		32,842		33,098			
NET POSITION									
Net investment in capital assets		599,550		295,298		894,848			
Unrestricted		381,806		184,683		566,489			
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	981,356	\$	479,981	\$	1,461,337			

### **Proprietary Funds**

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

### Year Ended March 31, 2016

	Business-type Activities					
		Sewer		Water		Total
OPERATING REVENUES Charges for services	\$	74,522	\$	157,532	\$	232,054
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Personnel services		31,959		13,834		45,793
Supplies		2,765		4,490		7,255
Contractual services		3,342		6,661		10,003
Administrative services		1,487		2,962		4,449
Repairs and maintenance		76,283		8,269		84,552
Utilities		4,607		103,922		108,529
Depreciation		40,374		22,200		62,574
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		160,817		162,338		323,155
OPERATING (LOSS)		(86,295)		(4,806)		(91,101)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)						
Investment earnings		2,442		15,712		18,154
Gain on sale of assets		3,000		-		3,000
Other revenue		35,628		-		35,628
Interest expense		-		(2,000)		(2,000)
TOTAL NONOPERATING						
REVENUES (EXPENSES)		41,070		13,712		54,782
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		(45,225)		8,906		(36,319)
Restated net position, beginning of year		1,026,581		471,075		1,497,656
Net position, end of year	\$	981,356	\$	479,981	\$	1,461,337

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# Proprietary Funds

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

### Year Ended March 31, 2016

	Business-type Activities				
	Sewer	Water	Total		
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Cash receipts from customers Cash paid to employees Cash paid to suppliers	\$     75,054 (32,315) (164,407)	\$ 158,188 (13,112) (125,312)	\$ 233,242 (45,427) (289,719)		
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(121,668)	19,764	(101,904)		
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL ACTIVITIES Miscellaneous receipts	35,628	-	35,628		
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Purchase of capital assets Proceeds from the sale of capital assets Principal paid on debt Interest paid on debt	(31,594) 3,000 - -	(4,500) - (10,000) (2,825)	(36,094) 3,000 (10,000) (2,825)		
NET CASH (USED) IN CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(28,594)	(17,325)	(45,919)		
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Interest received	2,442	15,712	18,154		
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH DURING YEAR	(112,192)	18,151	(94,041)		
Cash, beginning of year	487,043	151,683	638,726		
Cash, end of year	\$ 374,851	\$ 169,834	\$ 544,685		

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# **Proprietary Funds**

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - CONTINUED

### Year Ended March 31, 2016

	Business-type Activities						
		Sewer		Water		Total	
Reconciliation of operating (loss) to net							
cash provided (used) by operating activities							
Operating (loss)	\$	(86,295)	\$	(4,806)	\$	(91,101)	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net							
cash provided (used) by operating activities							
Depreciation		40,374		22,200		62,574	
Decrease in:							
Accounts receivable		532		656		1,188	
Prepaid expenses		1,285		1,016		2,301	
Increase (decrease) in:							
Accounts payable		(77,208)		(24)		(77,232)	
Accrued liabilities		(356)		722		366	
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY							
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$	(121,668)	\$	19,764	\$	(101,904)	

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### March 31, 2016

#### NOTE A: DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGE AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Village of Baroda (the Village) is located in Berrien County, Michigan and has a population of approximately 875. The Village operates with a Village President/Council form of government and provides services to its residents in many areas including general government, law enforcement, highways and streets, and utility services. The Village Council is made up of the President, President Pro-Tem, and five (5) trustees who are selected at large for overlapping four year terms.

The financial statements of the Village have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to Village governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Village's more significant accounting policies are described below.

#### 1. <u>Reporting Entity</u>

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present the financial activities of the Village of Baroda (primary government) and its component unit. The discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the Village.

#### 2. Discretely Presented Component Unit

The component unit column in the financial statements includes the financial data of the Village's component unit (Downtown Development Authority). The governing body of the Downtown Development Authority is appointed by the Village Council and the Authority's budget is subject to the approval of the Village Council.

#### 3. Basis of Presentation

#### GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The statement of net position and the statement of activities (the government-wide financial statements) present information for the primary government as a whole. All non-fiduciary activities of the primary government are included (i.e., fiduciary fund activities are not included in the government-wide financial statements). For the most part, interfund activity has been eliminated in the preparation of these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities presents the direct functional expenses of the primary government and the program revenues that support them. Direct expenses are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues are associated with specific functions and include charges to recipients of goods or services and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of that function. Revenues that are not required to be presented as program revenues are general revenues. This includes all taxes, interest, unrestricted State revenue sharing payments, and other general revenues and shows how governmental functions are either self-financing or supported by general revenues.

#### FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund financial statements present the Village's individual major funds. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### March 31, 2016

#### NOTE A: DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGE AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES -CONTINUED

#### 3. Basis of Presentation - continued

#### FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - CONTINUED

The Village reports the following major governmental funds:

- a. The General Fund is the Village's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government except for those that are required to be accounted for in another fund.
- b. The Major Street Fund is used to account for restricted Act 51 financial resources that are used for repairs and maintenance of the Village's major streets.

The Village reports the following major enterprise funds:

- a. The Sewer Fund accounts for resources generated by providing sewer services to residents of the Village; the costs (expenses, including depreciation) are financed or recovered primarily through user charges.
- b. The Water Fund accounts for resources generated by providing water services to residents of the Village; the costs (expenses, including depreciation) are financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

#### 4. Measurement Focus

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus, similar to that used by business enterprises or not-for-profit organizations. Because another measurement focus is used in the governmental fund financial statements, reconciliations to the government-wide financial statements are provided that explain the differences in detail.

All governmental funds are presented using the current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in fund balance.

#### 5. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when they become susceptible to accrual (when they become both "measurable" and "available to finance expenditures of the current period"). The length of time used for "available" for purposes of revenue recognition in the governmental fund financial statements is 60 days. Revenues that are considered measurable but not available are recorded as receivables and unavailable revenue. Significant revenues susceptible to accrual are special assessments and certain intergovernmental revenues. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred, except for interest on long-term debt which is recorded when due.

All proprietary funds are accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting. Their revenues are recognized when they are earned, and their expenses are recognized when they are incurred.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2016

#### NOTE A: DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGE AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES -CONTINUED

#### 5. Basis of Accounting - continued

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Enterprise Funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the costs of sales and services, administrative expenses, and other costs of running the activity. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses. If/when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Village's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

#### 6. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The General and major Special Revenue Funds' budgets shown as required supplementary information to the financial statements were prepared on a basis consistent with the modified accrual basis used to reflect actual results. The Village employs the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

- a. Prior to April 1, the Village Council prepares the proposed operating budgets for the fiscal year commencing April 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and resources to finance them.
- b. A Public Hearing is conducted to obtain taxpayers' comments.
- c. Prior to April 1, the budgets are legally adopted with passage by Council vote.
- d. The budgets are legally adopted at the functional level for all funds.
- e. After the budgets are adopted, all transfers of budgeted amounts between accounts within a fund or activity or any revisions that alter the total expenditures of a fund or activity must be approved by the Village Council.
- f. The Village does not employ encumbrance accounting as an extension of formal budgetary integration in the governmental funds. Appropriations unused at March 31 are not carried forward to the following fiscal year.
- g. Budgeted amounts are reported as originally adopted or as amended by the Village Council during the year. Individual amendments were appropriately approved by the Village Council in accordance with required procedures.

#### 7. Cash and Investments

Cash consists of various money market, checking and savings accounts, and cash on hand. Investments during the year consisted of certificates of deposit with original maturities of greater than 90 days.

#### 8. Receivables

Receivables consist of amounts due from various individuals and businesses related to charges for services and amounts owed to the Village from taxes.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2016

#### NOTE A: DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGE AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES -CONTINUED

#### 9. Prepaids

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future fiscal years and are recorded as prepaids in the financial statements. Reported prepaid expenditures are equally offset by nonspendable fund balance, which indicates they do not constitute "available spendable resources" even though they are a component of net current assets.

#### 10. Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded (net of accumulated depreciation, if applicable) in the government-wide financial statements under the governmental and business-type activities columns. Capital assets are those with an initial individual cost of \$500 or more and an estimated useful life of more than one year. Capital assets are not recorded in the governmental funds. Instead, capital acquisition and construction are reflected as expenditures in governmental funds, and the related assets are reported in the government-wide financial statements. All purchased capital assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received.

The Village has elected to use the prospective method of accounting for infrastructure assets, whereby it will capitalize its infrastructure assets acquired on or after July 1, 2003, as permitted by GASB Statement No. 34.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	10 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 15 years
Land improvements	15 - 20 years
Infrastructure	20 - 30 years
Vehicles	7 - 10 years
Utility systems	10 - 40 years

#### 11. Long-term Obligations

Long-term debt and other long-term obligations are recognized as a liability in the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types when incurred. The portion of those liabilities expected to be paid within the next year is a current liability with the remaining amounts shown as long-term.

#### 12. Compensated Absences

It is the Village's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation pay benefits. Vested compensated absences are accrued when earned in the government-wide financial statements.

#### 13. Property Tax

The Village of Baroda bills and collects its own property taxes. The Village's property tax revenue recognition policy and related tax calendar disclosures are highlighted in the following paragraph.

Property taxes are levied by the Village of Baroda on July 1 for property values assessed as of December 31 the prior year, and are payable without penalty through September 15. All real property taxes not paid to the Village by September 15 are turned over to the Berrien County Treasurer for collection, and are considered delinquent. The Berrien County Treasurer remits payments to the Village on any delinquent real property taxes. Delinquent personal property taxes are retained by the Village for subsequent collection. Village property tax revenues are recognized as revenues in the fiscal year levied.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### March 31, 2016

#### NOTE A: DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGE AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES -CONTINUED

#### 13. Property Tax - continued

The Village is permitted by charter to levy taxes up to 12.5 mills (\$12.50 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation) for general governmental services. For the year ended March 31, 2016, the Village levied 9.9 mills per \$1,000 of taxable valuation. The taxable value for the 2015 levy for the property within the Village was \$17,086,613.

#### 14. Interfund Transactions

During the course of normal operations, the Village has numerous transactions between funds, including expenditures and transfers of resources to provide services and construct assets. The accompanying financial statements generally reflect such transactions as operating transfers. Transfers between governmental or proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

The Internal Service Fund records charges for equipment rental to various Village departments and funds as revenue. All Village funds record these payments as operating expenditures/expenses. Transfers between governmental or proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

In general, outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds". Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances". No allowance for uncollectable accounts has been recorded as the Village considers all receivables to be fully collectable.

#### 15. <u>Restricted Net Position</u>

Restrictions of net positions shown in the government-wide financial statements indicate restrictions imposed by the funding source or some other outside source, which precludes their use for unrestricted purposes.

#### 16. Comparative Data

Comparative data for the prior year has not been presented in the accompanying financial statements since their inclusion would make the financial statements unduly complex and difficult to read.

#### NOTE B: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

In accordance with Michigan Compiled Laws, the Village is authorized to invest in the following investment vehicles:

- 1. Bonds, securities, and other obligations of the United States or an agency or instrumentality of the United States.
- 2. Certificates of deposit, savings accounts, deposit accounts, or depository receipts of a bank which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or a savings and Ioan association which is a member of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) or a credit union which is insured by the National Credit Union Administration, or a State or Federally chartered savings and Ioan association, savings, bank, or credit union whose deposits are insured by an agency of the United States government and which maintains a principal office or branch office located in this State under the laws of this State but only if the bank, savings and Ioan association, or credit union is eligible to be a depository of surplus funds belonging to the State under Section 5 or 6 of Act No. 105 of the Public Acts of 1855, as amended, being Section 21.145 and 21.146 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### March 31, 2016

#### NOTE B: CASH AND INVESTMENTS - CONTINUED

- 3. Commercial paper rated at the time of purchase within the three (3) highest classifications established by not less than two (2) standard rating services and which matures not more than 270 days after the date of purchase.
- 4. The United States government or federal agency obligations repurchase agreements.
- 5. Bankers acceptances of United States banks.
- 6. Mutual funds composed of investment vehicles which are legal for direct investment by local units of government in Michigan.

#### Deposits

There is a custodial credit risk as it relates to deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Village's deposits may not be returned to it. As of March 31, 2016, the carrying amounts of the Village's deposits were \$963,723 and the bank balance was \$961,319, of which \$757,759 was covered by federal depository insurance. The balance of \$203,560 was uninsured and uncollateralized. The cash caption on the primary government's financial statements includes \$100 of petty cash.

#### Credit Risk

State law limits investments in certain types of investments to a prime or better rating issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSRO's). As of March 31, 2016, the Village did not have any investments subject to rating.

#### Interest Rate Risk

The Village has not adopted a policy that addresses interest rate risk, which is the risk that the market value of securities in the portfolio will fall due to changes in market interest rates.

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

The Village has not adopted a policy that indicates how the Village will minimize concentration of credit risk, which is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Village's investment in a single issuer.

#### Custodial Credit Risk

The Village has not adopted a policy that indicates how the Village will minimize custodial credit risk, which is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Village will not be able to recover the value of its investments of collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party by diversifying its investments by institution to ensure that potential losses on individual securities do not exceed the income generated by the remainder of the portfolio.

The cash and investments referred to above have been reported in either the cash or investments captions on the financial statements, based upon criteria disclosed in Note A. The following summarizes the categorization of these amounts as of March 31, 2016:

	Primary Government		•		nponent Unit	Reporting Entity		
Cash Investments	\$	813,607 150,000	\$ 216	\$	813,823 150,000			
	\$	963,607	\$ 216	\$	963,823			

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2016

#### NOTE C: INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Permanent reallocations of resources between funds of the reporting entity are classified as interfund transfers. For the purpose of the statement of activities, all interfund transfers between individual governmental funds have been eliminated.

Transfer to Major Street Fund from: General Fund \$ 80,000

The transfer noted above was for the purpose of funding operational costs and current projects in the Major Street Fund.

#### NOTE D: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended March 31, 2016, was as follows:

	Restated Balance April 1, 2015		Additions		Deletions		Balance March 31, 2016	
Governmental activities								
Capital assets not being depreciated Land	<b>\$</b> 1	62,750	\$		\$		\$	162,750
Lanu	φ	02,750	φ	-	φ	-	φ	102,750
Capital assets being depreciated								
Buildings and improvements		58,390		2,300		-		60,690
Land improvements	1	46,128		-		-		146,128
Infrastructure	1,4	91,308		-		-		1,491,308
Furniture and equipment	4	32,617		2,762		-		435,379
Vehicles		4,000		-		-		4,000
Utility systems		38,884		-		-		38,884
Subtotal	2,1	71,327		5,062		-0-		2,176,389
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Buildings and improvements		(39,997)		(1,086)		-		(41,083)
Land improvements		(63,484)		(5,202)		-		(68,686)
Infrastructure	(2	262,974)		(21,254)		-		(284,228)
Furniture and equipment	(1	84,606)		(37,398)		-		(222,004)
Vehicles		(2,100)		(400)		-		(2,500)
Utility systems		(7,696)		(972)		-		(8,668)
Subtotal	(5	60,857)		(66,312)		-0-		(627,169)
Net capital assets being depreciated	1,6	610,470		(61,250)		-0-		1,549,220
Capital assets, net	\$ 1,7	73,220	\$	(61,250)	\$	-0-	\$	1,711,970

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### March 31, 2016

### NOTE D: CAPITAL ASSETS - CONTINUED

Depreciation expense was allocated to the following governmental activities:

General governm Public works Recreation and cu		\$	11,794 50,271 4,247	
Total deprec	ciation expense	\$	66,312	
Business-type activities	Restated Balance April 1, 2015	Additions	Deletions	Balance March 31, 2016
Capital assets not being depreciated Land	\$ 81,110	\$-	\$-	\$ 81,110
Capital assets being depreciated Buildings and improvements Furniture and equipment Utility systems Vehicles	- 111,718 2,239,003 26,972	4,500 - - 31,594	- - - (26,972)	4,500 111,718 2,239,003 31,594
Subtotal	2,377,693	36,094	(26,972)	2,386,815
Less accumulated depreciation for: Buildings and improvements Furniture and equipment Utility systems Vehicles	(59,118) (1,421,385) (26,972)	(300) (6,232) (55,252) (790)	- - - 26,972	(300) (65,350) (1,476,637) (790)
Subtotal	(1,507,475)	(62,574)	26,972	(1,543,077)
Net capital assets being depreciated	870,218	(26,480)	-0-	843,738
Capital assets, net	\$ 951,328	\$ (26,480)	\$-0-	\$ 924,848

Depreciation expense was charged to the following business-type activities:

Sewer system Water system	\$ 40,374 22,200
Total depreciation expense	\$ 62,574

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### March 31, 2016

#### NOTE E: LONG-TERM DEBT

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt (including current portion) of the Village for the year ended March 31, 2016:

	_	alance il 1, 2015	Ac	ditions	D	eletions	 alance h 31, 2016	Du	mounts ie Within <u>ne Year</u>
Governmental activities Compensated absences	\$		\$	5,021	\$	(2,332)	\$ 2,689	\$	2,689
Business-type activities 1979 Water System Bond	\$	40,000	\$	-	\$	(10,000)	\$ 30,000	\$	10,000

Significant details regarding outstanding long-term debt (including current portion) are presented below.

#### **Business-type Activities**

The County of Berrien issued revenue bonds in the amount of \$300,000 on October 2, 1979, for the purpose of assisting the Village in acquiring and constructing improvements to the Village's water supply system. The bonds are due in annual installments of \$10,000 through January 1, 2019, with interest at 5.00%, payable semi-annually.

The annual requirements to pay the debt principal and interest outstanding for the bonds are as follows:

Year Ending March 31,	P	rincipal	Ir	nterest
2017 2018 2019	\$	10,000 10,000 10,000	\$	1,500 1,000 500
	\$	30,000	\$	3,000

#### Compensated Absences

Individual employees have vested rights upon termination of employment to receive payments for unused sick and vacation pay. The dollar amount of these vested rights have been recorded in the financial statements of the governmental activities. As of March 31, 2016, the total was \$2,689. The General Fund is typically used to liquidate compensated absences liabilities.

#### NOTE F: RETIREMENT PLAN

The Village provides pension benefits for all full-time employees through the Village of Baroda Retirement Plan, a defined contribution plan, which is administered by the Village. Full-time employees are eligible to make an elective deferral, up to 100% of their compensation, into the plan after one month of service. Employees can defer up to \$18,000 during the plan year and, if over the age of 50, can defer up an additional amount of \$6,000. They may also rollover a portion into a rollover account. All full-time employees are eligible to receive profit sharing contributions from Village after completing one year of service. The Village has established a profit sharing rate of up to 6% for each full time employee. During the fiscal year, the Village made contributions to the Plan in the amount of \$5,294 and the Plan's covered payroll was \$88,226. Distributions from the plan can be made after termination of employment, at the age of 59 and a half, from the rollover contribution account, or upon death. Any changes to the plan are the responsibility of the Village President and Plan Trustee, Robert Getz.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2016

#### NOTE G: DETAILS OF FUND BALANCE CLASSIFICATIONS

GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions,* established fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. The following are the five (5) fund balance classifications under this standard.

*Nonspendable* - assets that are not available in a spendable form such as inventory, prepaid expenditures, and long-term receivables not expected to be converted to cash in the near term. It also includes funds that are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact such as the corpus of a permanent fund or foundation.

*Restricted* - amounts that are required by external parties to be used for a specific purpose. Constraints are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws, regulations or enabling legislation.

*Committed* - amounts constrained on use imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision making authority (i.e., Board, Council, etc.).

Assigned - amounts intended to be used for specific purposes. This is determined by the governing body, the budget or finance committee or a delegated municipality official.

*Unassigned* - all other resources; the remaining fund balance after nonspendable, restrictions, commitments, and assignments. This class only occurs in the General Fund, except for cases of negative fund balances. Negative fund balances are always reported as unassigned, no matter which fund the deficit occurs in.

#### Fund Balance Classification Policies and Procedures

For committed fund balance, the Village's highest level of decision-making authority is the Village Council. The formal action that is required to be taken to establish and modify or rescind a fund balance commitment is the adoption of a Council resolution.

For assigned fund balance, the Village has not approved a policy indicating who is authorized to assign amounts to a specific purpose, therefore the authority for assigning fund balance remains with the Village Council.

The Village has not formally adopted a policy that determines when both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available which should be used first, therefore restricted resources will be used first, then unrestricted resources if they are needed.

The Village has not formally adopted a policy that determines whether committed, assigned, or unassigned amounts are considered to be spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes which amounts from any of those fund balance classifications could be used.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2016

#### NOTE H: CONSTRUCTION CODE FEES

The Village oversees building construction, in accordance with the State's construction code act, including inspection of building construction and renovation to ensure compliance with the building codes. The Village charges fees for these services. Beginning January 2000, the law requires that collection of these fees be used only for construction code costs, including an allocation of estimated overhead costs. A summary of construction code act transactions for the year ended March 31, 2016, is as follows:

Balance at April 1, 2015	\$ 3,537
REVENUES Building and mechanical permits	8,709
EXPENDITURES Inspections	 (5,981)
Balance at March 31, 2016	\$ 6,265

#### NOTE I: RISK MANAGEMENT

The Village participates in the Michigan Township Participating Plan (the Plan) with other municipalities for auto, employee benefits, property, public officials, electronic data processing (EDP), crime, inland marine, boiler and machinery, and liability losses. The Plan is organized under Public Act 138 of 1982, as amended. Settled claims relating to this insurance have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in any of the past three (3) fiscal years.

The Village also carries commercial insurance for workers' compensation losses. Settled claims relating to this insurance have not exceeded the amount of insurance coverage in any of the past three (3) fiscal years.

#### NOTE J: RESTATEMENT OF BEGINNING NET POSITION

Beginning net positon has been restated for the overstatement of capital assets in the governmental activities and an understatement in the business-type activities and the Sewer Fund.

	Governmental	Business-type	Sewer		
	Activities	Activities	Fund		
Beginning net position	\$ 2,131,570	\$   1,421,464	\$    950,389		
Capital assets, net	(25,277)	76,192	76,192		
Restated beginning net position	\$ 2,106,293	\$ 1,497,656	\$ 1,026,581		

#### NOTE K: CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

In October 2013, the Village entered into a 10 year agreement with Leary Construction Company, Inc. for preventative maintenance and protection of the Village's water tower. The agreement calls for annual payments of \$7,000 through October 2022.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2016

#### NOTE L: UPCOMING ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENT

In August 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*. The statement improves financial reporting through the disclosure of information about the nature and magnitude of tax abatements that are not consistently or comprehensively reported to the public at present. The Village is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the financial statements when adopted during the 2016-2017 fiscal year.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** 

### General Fund

# BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

### Year Ended March 31, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts						Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Origiı	Original		Final		Actual		egative)
REVENUES								
Taxes		3,550	\$	181,050	\$	176,936	\$	(4,114)
Licenses and permits		0,600		12,770		14,843		2,073
Intergovernmental	10	7,500		119,850		124,454		4,604
Charges for services		1,500		1,000		2,240		1,240
Fines and forfeitures		1,000		1,000		-		(1,000)
Interest and rents		600		3,300		4,401		1,101
Other	2	3,900		44,700		10,490		(34,210)
TOTAL REVENUES	31	3,650		363,670		333,364		(30,306)
EXPENDITURES								
Current								
General government								
Council	10	0,050		10,050		8,587		1,463
President		3,945		8,495		7,505		990
Clerk		7,120		47,550		43,948		3,602
Treasurer		5,780		17,255		14,627		2,628
Building and grounds		5,145		18,395		18,678		(283)
								. ,
Attorney		2,000		1,250		2,001		(751)
Audit		5,000		7,500		7,406		94
Other	1	3,500		20,550		31,965		(11,415)
Total general government	124	4,540		131,045		134,717		(3,672)
Public safety				10.000		4.040		45.000
Police		7,100		16,900		1,218		15,682
Ordinance enforcement		2,450		1,150		687		463
Inspections		6,500		5,975		5,981		(6)
Total public safety	2	6,050		24,025		7,886		16,139
Public works								
Department of public works	Q	1,380		86,180		64,145		22,035
Drains	0	500		200		23		177
Highways and streets		7,620		5,070		10,816		(5,746)
Street lighting		9,020		3,070 8,000		8,002		,
Sueeringhung		9,000		8,000		0,002		(2)
Total public works	108	3,500		99,450		82,986		16,464
Community and economic development								
Planning and zoning		1,550		3,940		4,158		(218)
Downtown Development Authority	1:	2,000		4,000		3,510		490
Economic development		5,000		3,500		2,300		1,200
Community outreach		1,000		250		212		38
Total community and economic development	2	3,550		11,690		10,180		1,510
Recreation and culture								
Parks and recreation	1	7,315		17,940		10,355		7,585
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	29	9,955		284,150		246,124		38,026
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	1	3,695		79,520		87,240		7,720
OTHER FINANCING (USES) Transfers out	(10	3,000)		(90,000)		(80,000)		10,000
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	(8	9,305)		(10,480)		7,240		17,720
Fund balance, beginning of year	31	3,532	_	313,532		313,532		-0-
Fund balance, end of year		1,227	\$	303,052	\$	320,772	\$	17,720
	Ψ 22	.,~~1	Ψ	000,002	Ψ	020,112	Ψ	11,120

# Major Street Fund

# BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE

# Year Ended March 31, 2016

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	(	Original	Final		Actual		(Negative)	
REVENUES Intergovernmental Interest Other	\$	50,000 50 85,000	\$	47,500 50 -	\$	59,472 (21) -	\$	11,972 (71) -0-
TOTAL REVENUES		135,050		47,550		59,451		11,901
EXPENDITURES Current Public works								
Preservation		41,545		68,645		36,175		32,470
Construction		20,100		19,600		-		19,600
Traffic services		500		1,225		1,166		59
Winter maintenance		15,585		15,585		8,943		6,642
Administration		6,900		6,850		782		6,068
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		84,630		111,905		47,066		64,839
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		50,420		(64,355)		12,385		76,740
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES Transfers in				80,000		80,000		-0-
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		50,420		15,645		92,385		76,740
Fund balance, beginning of year		(77,622)		(77,622)		(77,622)		-0-
Fund balance, end of year	\$	(27,202)	\$	(61,977)	\$	14,763	\$	76,740

### NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### Year Ended March 31, 2016

### NOTE A: EXCESS OF EXPENDITURES OVER APPROPRIATIONS

During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Village incurred expenditures in the General Fund in excess of the amounts appropriated as follows:

	A	Amounts Amounts						
	Ар	Appropriated Expen		xpended	Variance			
General Fund								
General government	\$	131,045	\$	134,717	\$	3,672		

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

# Nonmajor Governmental Funds

# COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

### March 31, 2016

	 Special Rev			
	 Local Street	Re	evolving Loan	 Total
ASSETS Cash	\$ 28,474	\$	67,887	\$ 96,361
LIABILITIES Accrued liabilities	\$ 156	\$	-	\$ 156
FUND BALANCES Restricted for: Streets Community and economic development	28,318 -		- 67,887	 28,318 67,887
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	 28,318		67,887	 96,205
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 28,474	\$	67,887	\$ 96,361

# Nonmajor Governmental Funds

# COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

### Year Ended March 31, 2016

	Special Revenue Funds					
		Local Street	Revolving Loan			Total
REVENUES Intergovernmental Interest	\$	25,745 11	\$	-	\$	25,745 11
TOTAL REVENUES		25,756		-0-		25,756
EXPENDITURES Current Public works		26,714				26,714
EXCESS OF REVENUES (UNDER) EXPENDITURES		(958)		-0-		(958)
Fund balances, beginning of year		29,276		67,887		97,163
Fund balances, end of year	\$	28,318	\$	67,887	\$	96,205

#### Component Unit Fund

### BALANCE SHEET - DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

#### March 31, 2016

ASSETS Cash	\$ 216
FUND BALANCE Unassigned	\$ 216

Note: Reconciliation of the governmental fund balance sheet to the statement of net position for this component unit is not required as the fund balance was equal to the net position as of March 31, 2016.

#### Component Unit Fund

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - DOWNTOWN DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

#### Year Ended March 31, 2016

REVENUES Other revenue	\$ 216
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	216
Fund balance, beginning of year	 
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 216

Note: Reconciliation of the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance of this component unit's governmental fund to the statement of activities is not required as the net change in fund balance was equal to the change in net position for the year ended March 31, 2016.