Village of Hainesville, Illinois

Annual Financial Report

For the Year Ended April 30, 2010

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Wolf & Company LLP

Certified Public Accountants



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Trustees Village of Hainesville, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, budgetary comparison information for the General and Police Protection Funds, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Hainesville, Illinois (the Village) as of and for the year ended April 30, 2010, which collectively, comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village's management. 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall basic financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Hainesville as of April 30, 2010, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, and the respective budgetary comparison information for the General and Police Protection Funds, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements. The accompanying information consisting of individual fund financial statements and schedules is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis and Required Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

The Supplemental Information listed in the Table of Contents was not audited by us and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion thereon.

Oak Brook, Illinois October 14, 2010 Wolf & Company LLP



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

April 30, 2010

The Village of Hainesville's (the "Village") Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is designed to (1) assist the reader in focusing on significant financial issues, (2) provide an overview of the Village's financial activity, (3) identify changes in the Village's financial position (its ability to address the next and subsequent year challenges), (4) identify any material deviations from the financial plan (the approved budget), and (5) identify individual fund issues or concerns.

Since the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes and currently known facts, please read it in conjunction with the Village's financial statements.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the Village exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$17,651,155 (net assets). Of this amount, \$3,340,418 (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the Village's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The Village's total net assets decreased by \$8,184. This includes the systematic and planned consumption of the Village's capital assets that is quantified as depreciation expense. Total depreciation expense for the year was \$316,647.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Village's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$2,619,186. Of this amount, \$2,360,795 is available for spending at the Village's discretion (unreserved fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, the fund balance of the General Corporate Fund was \$2,536,336 or 445% of total General Fund expenditures during the current year.
- The Village's total debt decreased by \$34,433 during the current fiscal year. The full amount of outstanding debt was paid as of year end.

USING THE FINANCIAL SECTION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL REPORT

The financial statements' focus is on both the Village as a whole (government-wide) and on the major individual funds. Both perspectives (government-wide and major fund) allow the user to address relevant questions, broaden the basis for comparison (year-to-year or government-to-government) and enhance the Village's accountability.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (see pages 12 to 14) are designed to emulate the corporate sector in that all governmental and business-type activities are consolidated into columns which add to a total for the Primary Government. The focus of the Statement of Net Assets (see page 12) is designed to be similar to bottom line results for the Village and its governmental and business-type activities. This statement combines and consolidates the governmental funds' current financial resources (short-term spendable resources) with capital assets and long-term obligations using the accrual basis of accounting and economic resources measurement focus.

The Statement of Activities (see pages 13 and 14) is focused on both the gross and net cost of various activities (including governmental and business-type), which are supported by the government's general taxes and other resources. This is intended to summarize and simplify the user's analysis of the cost of various governmental services and/or subsidy to various business-type activities.

The Governmental Activities reflect the Village's basic services, including public safety and administration. Property taxes, shared state sales and income taxes, and local utility and franchise taxes finance the majority of these services. The Business-type Activities reflect private sector type operations (Water and Sewer), where the fee for service typically covers all or most of the cost of operation, including depreciation.

Fund Financial Statements

Traditional users of governmental financial statements will find the fund Financial Statements presentation familiar. The focus is on Major Funds, rather than fund types.

The Governmental Funds (see pages 15 to 20) presentation is presented on a sources and uses of liquid resources basis. This is the manner in which the financial plan (the Budget) is typically developed. The flow and availability of liquid resources is a clear and appropriate focus of any analysis of a government. Funds are established for various purposes and the Fund Financial Statements allow the demonstration of sources and uses and/or budgeting compliance associated therewith.

While the totals of the Proprietary Fund Financial Statements (see pages 21 to 23) is the same as the Business-type column on the Government-Wide Financial Statement, the Governmental Funds Total column requires a reconciliation because of the different measurement focus (current financial resources versus total economic resources) which is reflected on the page following each statement (see pages 16 and 18). The flow of current financial resources will reflect loan proceeds and interfund transfers as other financing sources as well as capital expenditures and loan principal payments as expenditures. The reconciliation will eliminate these transactions and incorporate the capital assets and long-term obligation (bonds and others) into the Governmental Activities column (in the Government-wide statements).

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE AS A WHOLE

The following table reflects the condensed Statement of Net Assets:

Table 1: Statement of Net Assets April 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands)

	Govern	mental	Busine	ss-type		
	Activities Activiti		vities	Totals		
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Assets		_				
Current and Other Assets	\$ 3,319.7	3,012.5	1,110.4	1,411.1	4,430.1	4,423.6
Capital Assets	2,841.8	2,968.3	11,210.6	11,213.6	14,052.4	14,181.9
Total Assets	6,161.5	5,980.8	12,321.0	12,624.7	18,482.5	18,605.5
Liabilities						
Current Liabilities	687.6	711.7	91.0	155.2	778.6	866.9
Other Liabilities		24.1	52.7	55.1	52.7	79.2
Total Liabilities	687.6	735.8	143.7	210.3	831.3	946.1
Net Assets						
Invested in Capital Assets,						
Net of Debt	2,841.8	2,933.9	11,210.6	11,213.6	14,052.4	14,147.5
Restricted for Maintenance						
of Roadways	258.4	171.2			258.4	171.2
Unrestricted	2,373.7	2,139.9	966.7	1,200.8	3,340.4	3,340.7
Total Net Assets	\$ 5,473.9	5,245.0	12,177.3	12,414.4	17,651.2	17,659.4

For more detailed information, see the Statement of Net Assets (page 12).

The largest portion of the Village's net assets (79.6%) reflects an investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, equipment, improvements and construction in progress), less any debt used to acquire those assets. The Village uses these capital assets to provide service to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for spending. The second largest portion (18.9%) is unrestricted assets. Although the Village's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The remaining assets (1.5%) are restricted for maintenance of roadways.

Normal Impacts

There are six basic (normal) transactions that will affect the comparability of the Statement of Net Assets summary presentation.

<u>Net Results of Activities</u> – which will impact (increase/decrease) current assets and unrestricted net assets.

Borrowing for Capital Assets – which will increase current assets and long-term debt.

<u>Spending Borrowed Proceeds on New Capital Assets</u> – which will reduce current assets and increase capital assets. There is a second impact, an increase in invested capital assets and an increase in related net debt, which will not change the invested in capital assets, net of debt.

<u>Spending of Non-borrowed Current Assets on New Capital Assets</u> – which will (a) reduce current assets and increase capital assets and (b) will reduce unrestricted net assets and increase invested in capital assets, net of debt.

<u>Principal Payment on Debt</u> – which will (a) reduce current assets and reduce long-term debt and (b) reduce unrestricted net assets and increase investment in capital assets, net of debt.

<u>Reduction of Capital Assets through Depreciation</u> – which will reduce capital assets and investment in capital assets, net of debt.

Current Year Impacts

The Village's \$.01 million decrease in combined net assets (which is the Village's bottom line) was the result of the governmental activities net assets increasing by \$.23 million and the business-type activities net assets decreasing by \$.24 million. The General Fund increased by \$455,007, mainly due to less spending and more revenue received for fees, licenses and investment income; the Police Protection Fund decrease was \$169,246, due to pay off of two squad loans, increased costs for insurance and other expenses; the Motor Fuel Tax Fund increase was \$87,147 due to lower than expected MFT projects.

The net assets of the Village are generally not restricted. The balance of governmental unrestricted net assets, \$3,340,418, may be used to meet the Village's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Village is able to report positive balances in all categories of net assets, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

Changes in Net Assets

The following chart shows the revenue and expenses of the governmental and business-type activities.

Table 2: Statement of Changes in Net Assets Fiscal Years Ended April 30, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands)

	Govern Activ		Busines Activ	• •	Tot	als
	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 115.2	110.1	860.2	927.2	975.4	1,037.3
Operating Grants and						
Contributions	1.8	98.8	7.8	5.4	9.6	104.2
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	645.1	619.0			645.1	619.0
Utility Taxes	106.9	140.6			106.9	140.6
Franchise Taxes	211.6	215.5			211.6	215.5
Income Taxes	218.8	322.0			218.8	322.0
Sales Taxes	203.2	254.4			203.2	254.4
Other Taxes	86.9	90.4			86.9	90.4
Investment Income	3.5	28.0	1.5	15.9	5.0	43.9
	1,593.0	1,878.8	869.5	948.5	2,462.5	2,827.3
Expenses						
General Government	600.5	1,374.9			600.5	1,374.9
Public Safety	656.1	573.6			656.1	573.6
Public Works	106.5	135.0			106.5	135
Interest Expense	1.0	1.8			1.0	2
Water & Sewer			754.9	584.1	754.9	584.1
Streets & Sanitation			351.8	434.2	351.8	434.2
	1,364.1	2,085.3	1,106.7	1,018.3	2,470.8	3,103.6
Change in Net Assets	228.9	(206.5)	(237.2)	(69.8)	(8.3)	(276.3)
Net Assets, Beginning	5,245.0	5,451.5	12,414.4	12,484.2	17,659.4	17,935.7
Net Assets, Ending	\$5,473.9	5,245.0	12,177.2	12,414.4	17,651.1	17,659.4

Increase/Decrease in Village Approved Rates – While certain tax rates are set by statute, the Village Board has significant authority to impose and periodically increase/decrease rates (water, wastewater, impact fees, building fees, etc).

There are eight basic impacts on revenues and expenses as reflected below.

Normal Impacts

Revenues:

Economic Condition – which can reflect a declining, stable or growing economic environment and has a substantial impact on state income, sales and utility tax revenue as well as public spending habits for building permits, elective user fees and volumes of consumption.

Increase/Decrease in Village Board Approved Rates – while certain tax rates are set by statute, the Village Board has significant authority to impose and periodically increase/decrease rates (water, wastewater, impact fee, building fees, etc.)

Changing Patterns in Intergovernmental and Grant Revenue (both recurring and non-recurring) such as, certain recurring revenues (state-shared revenue, etc.) may experience significant changes periodically while non-recurring (or one-time) grants are less predictable and often distorting in their impact on year-to-year comparisons.

Market Impacts on Investment Income – Market conditions may cause investment income to fluctuate.

Expenses:

Introduction of New Programs – Within the functional expense categories (Public Safety, Public Works, General Government, etc.), individual programs may be added or deleted to meet changing community needs.

Increase in Authorized Personnel – Changes in service demand may cause the Village to increase/decrease authorized staffing. Staffing costs (salary and related benefits) represent the most significant of the Village's operating costs.

Salary Increases (annual adjustments/merit) – The ability to attract and retain (employees) resources requires the Village to strive to approach a competitive salary structure in the marketplace.

Inflation – While overall inflation appears to be reasonably modest, the Village is a major consumer of certain commodities such as supplies, fuels and repair parts. Some functions may experience commodity specific increases.

Current Year Impacts

Governmental Activities

Revenue:

For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2010, revenues from the governmental activities totaled \$1,593,084. Property tax revenues are the Village's largest revenue source, coming in at \$645,127 with state income tax of \$218,841 and sales and use tax receipts of \$203,243. Franchise and utility taxes are \$211,549 and \$106,904, respectively.

Expenses:

For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2010, expenses for governmental activities totaled \$1,364,182.

Business-type Activities

Revenue:

For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2010, revenues from the business-type activities totaled \$869,553.

The major revenue source is Charges for Services to operate the Water and Sewer Funds.

Expenses:

For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2010, expenses for business-type activities totaled \$1,106,639, including depreciation and amortization of \$140,611.

The Water and Sewer Funds follow the same strict spending guidelines imposed on the Governmental Funds.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

At April 30, 2010, the governmental funds (as presented on the balance sheet on page 15) reported a combined fund balance of \$2,619,186.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The 2010 fiscal year budget, as originally approved by the Village Board, was not amended during the current year. Below is a table that reflects the original and actual revenues and expenditures for the General Fund.

Table 3: General Fund Budgetary Highlights (in thousands)

	Original/Final	
	Budget	Actual
Revenues	-	
Taxes	\$ 489.5	473.2
Intergovernmental	569.6	468.0
Other	218.1	83.7
Total	1,277.2	1,024.9
Expenditures		
General Government	680.7	566.4
Emergency Management	11.9	3.6
Total	692.6	570.0
Change in Fund Balance	\$ 584.6	454.9

The General Fund's actual revenues were under budget by \$252,255 (19.8%) and actual expenditures were \$122,664 (17.6%) less than the budgeted amount. Intergovernmental revenues received were under budget by \$101,565 (17.8%); fees, licenses and permits were under by \$65,308 (56.9%); and investment income was under budget by \$40,975 (93.1%). The primary expenditure budget variance was in General Government capital outlay (\$117,060 under budget).

Capital Assets

At the end of Fiscal Year 2010, the Village had a combined total of capital assets of \$14.052 million invested in a broad range of capital assets including land, buildings, vehicles, water mains, storm sewers and sanitary sewer lines. (See Table 4 below).

Table 4: Schedule of Capital Assets April 30, 2010 (in thousands)

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Land	\$ 99.0	3,998.9	4,097.9
Buildings and Improvements	768.9		768.9
Land Improvements	170.9		170.9
Office Furniture and Equipment	49.7		49.7
Police Equipment	70.8		70.8
Other Assets	33.7	98.0	131.7
Infrastructure	1,648.8		1,648.8
Water and Sewer System		5,356.0	5,356.0
Storm System	****	1,757.7	1,757.7
	\$ 2,841.8	11,210.6	14,052.4

Table 5: Change in Capital Assets (in thousands)

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Beginning Balance, net	\$ 2,968.3	11,213.5	14,181.8
Additions Non-depreciable Assets	52.7	127.6	101.2
Depreciable Assets	53.7	137.6	191.3
Disposals			
Asset	(9.0)		(9.0)
Accumulated depreciation	4.8		4.8
Depreciation Expense	(176.0)	(140.5)	(316.5)
Ending Balance	\$ 2,841.8	11,210.6	14,052.4

See Note 3 for additional information of the Village's capital assets.

Economic Factors

The current economy has continued to affect the commercial development within the Village. There has been no new commercial construction. There are small signs that new businesses will be opening in the next fiscal year. The Board of Trustees currently is in the process of updating the Village's Comprehensive Plan to help attract new development. The Village continues to be aggressive in reducing operating expenses by limiting the amount of work that is outsourced and adjusting the village hall hours. This will enable the Village to maintain normal operations even with the slowed down economy.

CONTACTING THE VILLAGE'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to demonstrate the Village's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to Kelly Hensley, Village Treasurer, Village of Hainesville, 100 North Hainesville Road, Hainesville, IL 60030.



Statement of Net Assets April 30, 2010

ASSETS	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Current Assets Cash and Investments	\$ 2,450,488	991,020	3,441,508
Receivables Property Taxes Other Taxes	627,192 212,610		627,192 212,610
Customer Accounts Total Current Assets	29,456 3,319,746	119,391 1,110,411	148,847 4,430,157
Capital Assets Land	99,000	3,998,939	4,097,939
Other Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation Total Capital Assets	2,742,770 2,841,770	7,211,637 11,210,576	9,954,407 14,052,346
Total Assets	6,161,516	12,320,987	18,482,503
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses Deferred Revenue Deferred Revenue - Property Tax Compensated Absences Payable Total Current Liabilities	38,562 8,887 627,192 12,981 687,622	3,275 91,042	126,329 8,887 627,192 16,256 778,664
Noncurrent Liabilities Special Customer Credit		52,684	52,684
Total Liabilities	687,622	143,726	831,348
NET ASSETS			
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt Restricted for Maintenance of Roadways	2,841,770 258,391	11,210,576	14,052,346 258,391
Unrestricted	2,373,733	966,685	3,340,418
Total Net Assets	\$ 5,473,894	12,177,261	17,651,155

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended April 30, 2010

		Program	Revenues
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities			
General Government	\$ 600,524	82,488	
Public Safety	656,100	32,679	1,822
Public Works	106,528		
Interest on Long-Term Debt	1,030		
Total Governmental Activities	1,364,182	115,167	1,822
Business-Type Activities			
Water & Sewer	754,880	695,865	
Streets & Sanitation	351,759	164,375	7,807
Total Business-Type Activities	1,106,639	860,240	7,807
Total Primary Government	\$ 2,470,821	975,407	9,629

General Revenues

Taxes

Property

Utility

Franchise

Income

Sales

Motor Fuel

Replacement

Unrestricted Investment

Earnings

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets

May 1

April 30

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets

	Changes in Net Assets	
	Primary Government	
Governmental	Business-Type	
Activities	Activities	Total
(518,036)		(518,036)
(621,599)		(621,599)
(106,528)		(106,528)
(1,030)		(1,030)
(1,247,193)	_	(1,247,193)
(2,2.7,133)		
	(59,015)	(59,015)
	(179,577)	(179,577)
-	(238,592)	(238,592)
	(200,000)	(200,002)
(1,247,193)	(238,592)	(1,485,785)
(1,217,173)	(200,0,2)	(1,100,700)
645,127		645,127
106,904		106,904
211,549		211,549
211,349		211,349
203,243		203,243
		86,917
86,917		259
259		239
2.055	1.506	1761
3,255	1,506	4,761 1,477,601
1,476,095	1,506	1,477,001
229.002	(027.00()	(0.104)
228,902	(237,086)	(8,184)
5 244 002	10 414 247	17 (50 220
5,244,992	12,414,347	17,659,339
5 472 004	10 177 071	17 (51 155
5,473,894	12,177,261	17,651,155

Governmental Funds

Balance Sheet April 30, 2010

ASSETS	General Fund	Police Protection Fund	Motor Fuel Tax Fund	Total Governmental Funds
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		250.000	2 4 7 2 4 2 2
Cash and Investments	\$ 2,199,568		250,920	2,450,488
Receivables Property Taxes	136,190	491,002		627,192
Other Taxes	205,139	491,002	7,471	212,610
Permits	29,456		7,471	29,456
Due from Other Funds	175,541			175,541
Total Assets	\$ 2,745,894	491,002	258,391	3,495,287
Liabilities Accounts Payable	\$ 38,562			38,562
Due to Other Funds	0.00	175,541		175,541
Deferred Revenue	8,887	401.000		8,887
Deferred Property Tax Revenue Deferred Other Taxes	136,190 25,919	491,002		627,192 25,919
Total Liabilities	209,558	666,543	_	876,101
Fund Balances				
Reserved for Maintenance of Roadways			258,391	258,391
Unreserved	2,536,336	(175,541)	200,071	2,360,795
Total Fund Balances	2,536,336	(175,541)	258,391	2,619,186
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 2,745,894	491,002	258,391	3,495,287

Reconciliation of Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to Statement of Net Assets

April 30, 2010

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 2,619,186
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources	
and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	2,841,770
Some receivables do not provide current financial resources and, therefore, are reported as deferred revenue in governmental funds. These consist of revenues collected after 60 days of year end.	25,919
Some liabilities reported in the Statement of Net Assets do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as	
liabilities in governmental funds. These activities consist of: Compensated absences payable	 (12,981)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	 5,473,894

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds Year Ended April 30, 2010

	General Fund	Police Protection Fund	Motor Fuel Tax Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 473,239	491,051	86,917	1,051,207
Intergovernmental	467,985			467,985
Fines and Forfeitures		32,679		32,679
Fees, Licenses and Permits	49,392			49,392
Grants	1,822			1,822
Investment Income	3,025		230	3,255
Miscellaneous	29,486	3,610		33,096
Total Revenues	1,024,949	527,340	87,147	1,639,436
Expenditures Current				
General Government	490,122			490,122
Public Safety	3,580	625,476		629,056
Total Current Expenditures	493,702	625,476	*	1,119,178
Debt Service				
Principal		34,433		34,433
Interest		1,030		1,030
Total Debt Service	Expression control of the control of	35,463		35,463
Capital Outlay	76,240	35,647		111,887
Total Expenditures	569,942	696,586		1,266,528
·				
Net Change in Fund Balance	455,007	(169,246)	87,147	372,908
Fund Balances				
May 1	2,081,329	(6,295)	171,244	2,246,278
April 30	\$ 2,536,336	(175,541)	258,391	2,619,186

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended April 30, 2010

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 372,908
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures; however, they are capitalized in the Statement of Net Assets.	53,686
Government funds do not record loss on sale of capitalized assets; however, they are an expense in the Statement of Activities.	(4,200)
Depreciation is not considered an expenditure in the governmental funds.	(176,036)
Tax revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are reported as deferred revenue in the governmental funds.	(46,352)
Repayment of principal on long-term debt is an expenditure in governmental funds, but reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.	34,433
Some expenses in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	
Increase in compensated absences	 (5,537)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 228,902

General Fund

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Year Ended April 30, 2010

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget Over (Under)
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 489,554	473,239	(16,315)
Intergovernmental	569,550	467,985	(101,565)
Fees, Licenses and Permits	114,700	49,392	(65,308)
Interest Income	44,000	3,025	(40,975)
Grants	50,000	1,822	(48,178)
Miscellaneous	9,400	29,486	20,086
Total Revenues	1,277,204	1,024,949	(252,255)
Expenditures			
General Government			
Personnel	181,480	194,650	13,170
Contractual Services	272,400	268,830	(3,570)
Commodities	33,550	26,642	(6,908)
Capital Outlay	193,300	76,240	(117,060)
Total General Government Division	680,730	566,362	(114,368)
Emergency Management Agency			
Contractual Services	4,150	2,852	(1,298)
Commodities	4,876	728	(4,148)
Capital Outlay	2,850		(2,850)
Total Emergency Management Agency	11,876	3,580	(8,296)
Total Expenditures	692,606	569,942	(122,664)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ 584,598	455,007	(129,591)
Fund Balance			
May 1		2,081,329	
April 30		2,536,336	

Police Protection Fund

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Year Ended April 30, 2010

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget Over (Under)
Revenues			
Taxes	\$ 492,677	491,051	(1,626)
Fines and Forfeitures	33,100	32,679	(421)
Miscellaneous	6,000	3,610	(2,390)
Total Revenues	531,777	527,340	(4,437)
Expenditures			
Public Safety			
Personnel	472,100	431,789	(40,311)
Contractual Services	155,540	157,372	1,832
Commodities	52,862	36,315	(16,547)
Debt Service	ŕ	•	` , ,
Principal		34,433	34,433
Interest		1,030	1,030
Capital Outlay	17,456	35,647	18,191
Total Expenditures	697,958	696,586	(1,372)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (166,181)	(169,246)	(3,065)
Fund Balance			
May 1		(6,295)	
April 30		(175,541)	

Proprietary Fund - Public Works Fund

Statement of Net Assets April 30, 2010

Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 991,020
Accounts Receivable	119,391
Total Current Assets	1,110,411
Noncurrent Assets	
Noncurrent Assets Land	2 009 020
	3,998,939 8,529,188
Capital Assets at Cost	
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(1,317,551)
Total Noncurrent Assets	11,210,576
Total Assets	12,320,987_
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	86,217
Water Deposits	1,550
Compensated Absences	3,275
Total Current Liabilities	91,042
Noncurrent Liabilities	
Special Customer Credit	52,684
Special Customer Credit	
Total Liabilities	143,726
Net Assets	
Invested in Capital Assets	11,210,576
Unrestricted	966,685
	•
Total Net Assets	\$ 12,177,261

Proprietary Fund - Public Works Fund

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets Year Ended April 30, 2010

Operating Revenues Charges for Services	\$ 860,240
Operating Expenses	
Operations	966,028
Depreciation	140,611
Total Operating Expenses	1,106,639
Operating Loss	(246,399)
Nonoperating Revenues	
Road and Bridge Tax	7,807
Investment Income	1,506
Total Nonoperating Revenues	9,313
Change in Net Assets	(237,086)
Net Assets	
Beginning of Year	12,414,347_
End of Year	\$ 12,177,261

Proprietary Fund - Public Works Fund

Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended April 30, 2010

Cash Flows from Operating Activities Receipts from Customers Payments to Suppliers Payments to Employees	\$	848,667 (928,182) (104,175) (183,690)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities Earnings on Investments		1,506
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities Receipts from Taxes		7,807
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities Acquisition of Capital Assets		(137,589)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(311,966)
Cash and Cash Equivalents May 1 April 30		1,302,986 991,020
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities Operating Loss Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities Depreciation Changes in Assets and Liabilities Decrease in Accounts Receivable Decrease in Current Liabilities Decrease in Special Customer Credit	\$	(246,399) 140,611 (9,147) (66,329) (2,426)
	\$	(183,690)

Notes to the Financial Statements April 30, 2010

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Village of Hainesville, Illinois (the Village) was organized in 1847 and operates under a President-Trustee form of government. The Village provides the following services as authorized by its governing board: police, streets and sanitation, water and sewer, public improvements, community development, and general and administrative services.

The Village employs one full-time police chief, four full-time officers, one full-time Police Records Clerk, and one full-time public works supervisor. All other employees are hired on a part-time basis.

The accounting and reporting policies of the Village included in the accompanying financial statements conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to state and local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. A summary of the significant accounting policies consistently applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements is described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity includes the governing board and all related organizations for which the Village is financially accountable.

The Village has developed criteria to determine whether outside agencies should be included within its financial reporting entity. The criteria includes, but is not limited to, whether the Village appoints a majority of the organization's Governing Board and is able to control the operation, and whether financial benefits are received, or financial burdens imposed.

The Village has determined that no other outside agency meets the above criteria; therefore, no other agency has been included as a component unit in the Village's financial statements.

B. Basis of Presentation

The Village's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net assets and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information. The government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the Village as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from activities of the fiscal period.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the Village as a whole. In the government-wide statement of net assets, both the governmental and business-type activities columns are presented on a consolidated basis by column. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from 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 government-wide statement of activities reflects both the direct expenses and net cost of each function of the Village's governmental activities and business-like activities. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient for the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are

Notes to the Financial Statements April 30, 2010

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

B. Basis of Presentation (Cont.)

Government-wide Financial Statements (Cont.)

restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues, which are not classified as program revenues, are presented as general revenues of the Village, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each government function or business segment is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Village.

Fund Financial Statements

The financial transactions of the Village are recorded in individual funds. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds maintained is consistent with legal and managerial requirements. Separate statements for each fund category — governmental and proprietary — are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and presented as nonmajor funds. Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements and fund financial statements for proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The economic resources measurement focus means all assets and liabilities (whether current or non-current) are included on the statements of net assets and the operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net assets. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned, if measurable, and expenses are recognized as incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

The Village has reported three categories of program revenues in the statement of activities: (1) charges for services, (2) program-specific operating grants and contributions, and (3) program-specific capital grants and contributions. Program revenues are derived directly from the program itself or from external sources, such as the State of Illinois; they reduce the net cost of each function to be financed from the Village's general revenues. For identifying the function to which program revenue pertains, the determining factor for charges for services is which function generates the revenue. For grants and contributions, the determining factor is the function to which the revenues are restricted.

Notes to the Financial Statements April 30, 2010

- 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)
 - C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Cont.)

Government-wide Financial Statements (Cont.)

Eliminations have been made in the statement of net assets to remove the "grossing-up" effect on assets and liabilities within the governmental activities column for amounts reported in the individual funds as interfund receivables and payables and advances. Similarly, operating transfers between funds have been eliminated in the statement of activities.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenue resulting from exchange transactions in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Taxpayer-assessed taxes, gross receipts and sales taxes are considered "measurable" when in the hands of intermediary collecting governments and are recognized as revenue at that time. The Village considers all revenues available if they are collected within 60 days after year end. Anticipated refunds of such taxes are recorded as liabilities and reductions of revenue when they are measurable and their validity seems certain. All other revenue items are considered measurable and available only when cash is received by the Village. Expenditures are recorded on an accrual basis except for expenditures for insurance and similar services extending over more than one accounting period, which are accounted for as expenditures in the period of acquisition, and inventory items, such as materials and supplies, which are considered expenditures in the period purchased, but any significant amounts of inventory are reported on the balance sheet.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the Village receives value without directly giving equal in return, include income, sales and property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements in which the Village must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements in which the resources are provided to the Village on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

All proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus and 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. Proprietary funds separate all activity into two categories: operating and non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses result from providing services and producing and delivering goods. Non-operating revenues and expenses entail all other activity not included in operating revenues and expenses. Non-operating revenues and expenses include capital and noncapital financing activities and investing activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements April 30, 2010

- 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)
 - C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Cont.)

Fund Financial Statements (Cont.)

Differences occur from the manner in which the governmental activities and the government-wide financial statements are prepared due to the inclusion of capital asset and long-term debt activity. Governmental fund financial statements, therefore, include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities is reported as fund balance. The following are the Village's major governmental funds:

General Corporate Fund – The Corporate Fund is the general operating fund of the Village. It is used to account for the revenues and expenditures used in providing services in the Village except those required to be accounted for in other funds.

Police Protection Fund – The Police Protection Fund is used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. This fund is subsidized by the General Fund since the tax levy is insufficient to pay all of the necessary expenditures for police protection.

Proprietary Fund

Proprietary funds are used to account for the ongoing operations and activities, which are similar to those often found in the private sector. The measurement focus is upon determination of net income. The Village has chosen the option to apply all applicable GASB pronouncements and all FASB Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins (ARB) issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless they conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements to the proprietary fund activities.

The Village's proprietary fund is classified as an enterprise fund, and is used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises—where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the Village Board has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements April 30, 2010

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Cont.)

Fund Financial Statements (Cont.)

Proprietary Fund (Cont.)

The Village reports the following major proprietary fund:

Public Works Fund — The Public Works Fund is used to account for activities which are similar to those often found in the private sector, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful to sound financial administration.

D. Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue arises when assets are recognized before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied.

Taxes for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of April 30, 2010, but which were not considered available, have been recorded as deferred revenue. Grants and entitlements received before the eligibility requirements are met and recreation program fees received in advance are also recorded as deferred revenue.

E. Capital Assets

Capital outlays are recorded as expenditures in the fund financial statements of the governmental funds and as assets in the government-wide financial statements to the extent the Village's capitalization threshold of \$10,000 is met. Depreciation is recorded on general capital assets in the government-wide statements using the straight-line method and the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and Building Improvements	50 years
Machinery and Equipment	5-25 years
Furniture and Fixtures	7-20 years
Land Improvements	20-30 years
Water and Sewer System	65 years
Infrastructure	15-30 years

To the extent the Village's capitalization policy of \$10,000 is met, capital outlays of the proprietary funds are recorded as capital assets and depreciated in both the fund financial statements and the government-wide financial statements.

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual cost was not available. Contributed capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the life of an asset are not capitalized.

Notes to the Financial Statements April 30, 2010

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

F. Cash and Investments

Investments held by the Village which are short-term highly liquid investments having a remaining maturity of one year or less at the date of purchase are reported by the Village at amortized cost. All other investments are reported at fair value in accordance with GASB 31. Gains or losses on the sale of investments are recognized upon realization. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized for those investments valued at fair value. The investment with the State Treasurer's Illinois Funds is at fair value, which is the same value as the pool shares. The state statute requires the State Treasurer's Illinois Funds to comply with the Illinois Public Funds Investment Act (30 ILCS 235).

The Village will invest in accordance with the guidelines provided in the Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 30, Section 235/2 and Chapter 5, Section 220/15. Appropriate investments include:

- 1. Interest-bearing savings accounts, interest-bearing certificates of deposit or interest-bearing time deposits that are direct obligations of any bank that is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).
- 2. Bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, treasury bills or other securities guaranteed by the full faith and credit of the United States of America.
- 3. Bonds, notes, debentures, or other similar obligations of the United States of America or its agencies.
- 4. Short-term obligations of United States corporations (commercial paper) with assets over \$500,000,000 if a) such obligations are rated in the three highest classifications established by at least two standard rating services and mature not later than 180 days from the purchase date, b) such purchases do not exceed 10% of the corporation's outstanding obligations, and c) such purchases do not exceed more than one-third of the Village's portfolio.
- 5. Money market mutual funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, provided that the portfolio of any such money market mutual fund is limited to obligations of the U.S. Government or its agencies.
- 6. State of Illinois Funds.

Investments in repurchase agreements and derivative securities are not permitted, per the Village's investment policy.

For purposes of the statement of the cash flows, the Village considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Notes to the Financial Statements April 30, 2010

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

G. Fund Equity

In the government-wide financial statements, net assets are reported as restricted when constraints placed on net assets are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

In the government-wide financial statements, equity is classified as net assets and displayed in three components:

- Invested in Capital Assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and related debt.
- Restricted Net Assets consists of net assets with constraints placed on the use either by external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted Net Assets consists of all other net assets that do not meet the definition of restricted net assets.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a restricted purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative plans for future use of financial resources that are subject to change.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance may further be classified as reserved and unreserved.

H. Long-Term Liabilities

In the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements of the proprietary funds, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Notes to the Financial Statements April 30, 2010

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

I. Property Taxes

Property taxes for 2009 attach as an enforceable lien on January 1, 2009, on property values assessed as of the same date. Taxes are levied by December of the subsequent fiscal year (by passage of a Tax Levy Ordinance). Tax bills are prepared by the County and are payable in two installments on or about June 1, 2010 and September 1, 2010. The County collects such taxes and remits them periodically. The allowance for uncollectible taxes has been stated at 1% of the tax levy to reflect actual collection experience. As the 2009 tax levy is used to fund operations of the 2010-2011 fiscal year, the revenue has been deferred at April 30, 2010.

J. Accumulated Unpaid Compensated Absences

The Village reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. The entire compensated absences liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

For governmental fund financial statements, the current portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount expected to be paid using expendable available resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated unpaid leave are paid. The noncurrent portion of the liability is not reported. In proprietary funds, the entire amount of compensated absences is reported as a fund liability.

K. Use of Estimates

Management has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities to prepare these financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

L. Budgetary Data

The Board of Trustees follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the general purpose financial statements:

- (1) Within or before the first quarter of each fiscal year, the Board of Trustees adopts the annual budget and appropriation ordinance.
- (2) The budget document is available for public inspection for at least ten days prior to the Board of Trustees' public hearing and the passage of the annual budget and appropriation ordinance. The Board of Trustees is also required to hold at least one public hearing on the appropriation ordinance.
- (3) Subsequent to the enactment of the annual budget and appropriation ordinance, the Board of Trustees has the authority to make any necessary adjustments to the budget. There were no budget adjustments made during the year.

For each fund, total fund expenditures may not legally exceed the budgeted amounts. Al appropriations lapse at the fiscal year-end.

The budget was prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting; the same basis used in the preparation of the Village's general purpose financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements April 30, 2010

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont.)

M. Excess of Expenditures over Budget/Deficit Fund Balance

There were no funds with an excess of actual expenditures over final budget for the year ended April 30, 2010. The Police Protection Fund reports a deficit fund balance of \$175,541 at April 30, 2010.

2. Cash and Investments

A. Cash

The carrying amount of cash was \$1,287,659 at April 30, 2010, while the bank balances were \$1,346,700. Bank balances were either insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) for \$250,000, or collateralized with securities of the U.S. Government or with letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank held in the Village's name by financial institutions acting as the Village's agent.

B. Investments

The Illinois Funds Money Market Fund is an external investment pool developed and implemented in 1975 by the Illinois General Assembly under the jurisdiction of the Illinois State Treasurer, who has regulatory oversight for the pool. The Fund is not registered with the SEC and has an affirmed AAAm Standard & Poor's credit quality rating. The fair value of the positions in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares. At year end, the Village had \$2,153,849 in Illinois Funds earning a 0.123% return. Illinois Funds is not subject to custodial credit risk. The Fund issues a publicly available financial report. That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Treasurer, Illinois Funds Administrative Office, 300 W. Jefferson Street, Springfield, Illinois 62702.

Notes to the Financial Statements April 30, 2010

3. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in the Village's capital assets for the period May 1, 2009 through April 30, 2010 follows. Total depreciation expense for the year was \$176,036 for governmental activities and \$140,611 for business-type activities.

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	Datance	Additions	Reductions	Balance
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated Land \$	99,000			99,000
Land 5	99,000			99,000
Capital Assets Being Depreciated				
Buildings and Building				
Improvements	992,434	2,502		994,936
Land Improvements	183,674	10,351		194,025
*	=	-		129,163
Office Furniture and Equipment	123,977	5,186	0.000	
Police Equipment	102,574	35,647	9,000	129,221
Other Assets	59,884			59,884
Infrastructure	2,430,436			2,430,436
Total Capital Assets Being				
Depreciated	3,892,979	53,686	9,000	3,937,665
1	, ,	,	,	, ,
Less Accumulated Depreciation	1,023,659	176,036	4,800	1,194,895
Total Capital Assets Being				
Depreciated, Net	2,869,320	(122,350)	4,200	2,742,770
-				
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES				
CAPITAL ASSETS, NET \$	2,968,320	(122,350)	4,200	2,841,770

Depreciation expense for the Village's Governmental Activities was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 42,464
Public Safety	27,044
Public Works	106,528
	\$ 176,036

Notes to the Financial Statements April 30, 2010

3. Capital Assets (Cont.)

]	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES					
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated					
Land		3,998,939			3,998,939
Capital Assets Being Depreciated					
Water and Sewer System		6,329,798			6,329,798
Storm System		1,938,622	96,842		2,035,464
Other Assets		123,179	40,747		163,926
Total Capital Assets Being					
Depreciated		8,391,599	137,589	-	8,529,188
Less Accumulated Depreciation		1,176,940	140,611		1,317,551
Total Capital Assets Being		7.014.650	(2.022)		7011 (27
Depreciated, Net		7,214,659	(3,022)	-	7,211,637
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES					
CAPITAL ASSETS, NET	\$	11,213,598	(3,022)	-	11,210,576

4. Long-Term Debt

Notes Payable - Bank

\$21,603 Installment note payable to First Midwest Bank for the purchase of a 2008 police squad car, dated March 3, 2008, due in monthly installments of \$505 including interest at 5.75%, with a final maturity of March 5, 2012. The note is collateralized by the vehicle. The outstanding balance due was paid in full in November 2009.

\$21,430 Installment note payable to First Midwest Bank for the purchase of a 2009 police squad car, dated September 30, 2008, due in monthly installments of \$506 including interest at 6.25%, with a final maturity of October 5, 2012. The note is collateralized by the vehicle. The outstanding balance due was paid in full in November 2009.

Long-term debt activity for the year ended April 30, 2010 was as follows:

		eginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Notes Payable - Bank	_\$	34,433		34,433		
Compensated Absences	\$	7,444	5,537		12,981	12,981

Notes to the Financial Statements April 30, 2010

5. Risk Management

The Village is currently participating in the Risk Management Association (IMLRMA), a public entity risk pool managed by the Illinois Municipal League. The Village pays an annual premium to IMLRMA for workers compensation insurance, and for all common liability and property coverage. Premiums have been displayed as expenditures in appropriate funds.

Financial information of IMLRMA may be obtained from its administration office:

I.M.L./Risk Management 500 East Capital Avenue P.O. Box 5180 Springfield, IL 62705

6. Motor Fuel Tax Allotment

Under current procedures, the allotments of the Village are being received from the State of Illinois each month. These allotments, however, may be expended only for specific projects that have been approved by the Department of Transportation, State of Illinois. There were no state approved road projects approved and therefore constructed during the year ended April 30, 2010.

7. Economic Development Agreement

In 2003, the Village entered into an agreement with a developer that calls for the Village to remit back to a retail establishment 50% of the sales tax receipts collected by the establishment. The purpose of this agreement is to reimburse the establishment for municipal improvements made by the developer to the property. The agreement will terminate upon payment of the sum of \$300,000 or 10 years, whichever event shall occur first. Semi-annual payments commenced on the date the establishment opened for business. Payments to date total \$137,036, including \$34,221 in the current year.

8. Intergovernmental Agreements

The Village has entered into an agreement with School District 46. It has agreed to abate and waive fees and charges associated with providing water service to the elementary school for \$170,000. As of the fiscal year end, the School District had a remaining credit balance of \$52,684.

9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Illinois Municipal Retirement

Plan Description

The Village's defined benefit pension plan for Regular employees provides retirement and disability benefits, post-retirement increases, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The Village's plan is affiliated with the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF), an agent multiple-employer plan. Benefit provisions are established by statute and may only be changed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois. IMRF issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on-line at www.imrf.org, or by writing to the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund, 2211 York Road, Suite 500, Oak Brook, Illinois 60523

Notes to the Financial Statements April 30, 2010

9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Cont.)

Illinois Municipal Retirement (Cont.)

Funding Policy

As set by statute, the Village's plan members are required to contribute 4.50% of their annual covered salary. The statutes require employers to contribute the amount necessary, in addition to member contributions, to finance the retirement coverage of its own employees. The employer contribution rate for calendar year 2009 was 9.60% of annual covered payroll. The Village also contributes for disability benefits, death benefits and supplemental retirement benefits, all of which are pooled at the IMRF level. Contribution rates for disability and death benefits are set by the IMRF Board of Trustees, while the supplemental retirement benefits rate is set by statute.

Annual Pension Cost

For 2009, the Village's annual pension cost of \$43,496 for the Regular plan was equal to the Village's required and actual contributions.

TREND INFORMATION

Fiscal	Annual	Percentage	Net
Year	Pension	of APC	Pension
Ending	Cost (APC)	Contributed	Obligation
12/31/2009	\$ 43,496	100%	0
12/31/2008	15,050	100%	0
12/31/2007	N/A	N/A	0

The required contribution for 2009 was determined as part of the December 31, 2007 actuarial valuation using the entry age actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions at December 31, 2007 included (a) 7.50% investment rate of return (net of administrative and direct investment expenses), (b) projected salary increases of 4.00% a year attributable to inflation, (c) additional projected salary increases ranging from 0.4% to 10% per year depending on age and service, attributable to seniority/merit, and (d) post-retirement benefit increases of 3% annually. The actuarial value of plan assets was determined using techniques that spread the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a five-year period with a 15% corridor between the actuarial and market value of assets. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at the December 31, 2007 valuation was 29 years.

Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of December 31, 2009, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was 63.00% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$145,727 and the actuarial value of assets was \$91,806, resulting in an underfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$53,921. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$453,085 and the ratio of UAAL to the covered payroll was 12%. In conjunction with the December 2009 actuarial valuation the market value of the investments was determined using techniques that spread the effect of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a five year period with a 20% corridor between the actuarial and market value of assets. In 2010, the unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized on a level percentage of projected payroll on an open 30 year basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements April 30, 2010

9. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Cont.)

Illinois Municipal Retirement (Cont.)

Funded Status and Funding Progress (Cont.)

The schedule of funding progress, presented as Required Supplementary Information following the Notes to the Financial Statements on page 38, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability of benefits.

10. Interfund Advances

Interfund advances as of April 30, 2010 were as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount
General Fund	Police Protection Fund	\$175,541

12. Accounting Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued the following statements:

Statement No. 53, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivatives Instruments. This Statement clarifies definitions of financial derivative products and standardizes their measurement and reporting. The Village will be required to implement this Statement for the year ended April 30, 2011. Currently, the Village has no derivative instruments.

Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting for Governmental Fund Type Definitions. This Statement was issued to standardize definitions of fund balance reporting, including new criteria and classifications of restricted and non-restricted balances. The Village will be required to implement this Statement for the year ending April 30, 2012.

Management has not currently determined what impact, if any, these Statements may have on its financial statements.

13. Subsequent Events Disclosure

The Board of Trustees, after a long evaluation, voted to close down the Village of Hainesville's Police Department. The official close down date was July 21, 2010. The police services are being provided by the Village of Grayslake Police Department. The Agreement was signed on July 6, 2010 between the Village of Hainesville and the Village of Grayslake. The initial term of this Agreement shall be for three years and shall automatically renew at the end of the initial term for an additional three-year term. Certain capital assets were distributed between the Grayslake Police Department and Cencom Dispatch Center. Some assets remained within the Village's possession and others (i.e. two of four squads) were sold.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (Unaudited)

Required Supplementary Information

Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund

April 30, 2010

Schedule of Funding Progress

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) - Entry Age (b)	Unfunded (Overfunded) AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (b-a)/c
12/31/2009	\$ 91,806	145,727	53,921	63.00 %	453,085	11.90 %
12/31/2008	23,991	82,201	58,210	29.19	156,767	37.13
12/31/2007	N/A					

N/A – The Village did not previously participate in the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund.





General Fund

Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual Year Ended April 30, 2010

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget Over (Under)
Taxes			
Property	\$ 154,054	154,076	22
Utility	118,000	107,614	(10,386)
Franchise	217,500	211,549	(5,951)
Total Taxes	489,554	473,239	(16,315)
Intergovernmental			
Income Tax	320,000	265,624	(54,376)
Sales Tax	249,000	202,102	(46,898)
Personal Property Replacement Tax	550	259	(291)
Total Intergovernmental	569,550	467,985	(101,565)
Fees, Licenses and Permits			
Vehicle Licenses	39,700	23,645	(16,055)
Other Licenses	14,450	13,200	(1,250)
Building Permits and Variances	60,550	12,547	(48,003)
Total Fees, Licenses and Permits	114,700	49,392	(65,308)
Interest Income	44,000	3,025	(40,975)
Grants	50,000	1,822	(48,178)
Miscellaneous			
Contributions	6,000	7,730	1,730
Miscellaneous	3,400	21,756	18,356
Total Miscellaneous	9,400	29,486	20,086
Total Revenues	\$ 1,277,204	1,024,949	(252,255)

General Fund

Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual Year Ended April 30, 2010

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget Over (Under)
General Government			
Personnel			
Wages	\$ 152,580	165,418	12,838
Payroll Taxes	15,000	12,983	(2,017)
Personnel Benefits	5,400	5,400	, , ,
Retirement Benefits	8,500	10,849	2,349
Total Personnel	181,480	194,650	13,170
Contractual Services			
Maintenance	81,900	68,764	(13,136)
Professional Services	108,000	129,573	21,573
Insurance	16,300	15,986	(314)
Professional Development	17,100	11,957	(5,143)
Economic Incentive Agreement	40,000	34,034	(5,966)
Communication	9,100	8,516	(584)
Total Contractual Services	272,400	268,830	(3,570)
Commodities			
Office Supplies and Expenses	18,850	14,107	(4,743)
Computer Services and Supplies	10,700	10,063	(637)
Maintenance Supplies	1,200	1,403	203
Other	2,800	1,069	(1,731)
Total Commodities	33,550	26,642	(6,908)
Total Current Expenditures	487,430	490,122	2,692
Capital Outlay			
Bike Path	167,000	7,732	(159,268)
Other	26,300	68,508	42,208
Total Capital Outlay	193,300	76,240	(117,060)
Total General Government	680,730	566,362	(114,368)
Emergency Management Agency			
Contractual Services	222	=	
Maintenance	800	704	(96)
Professional Development	1,850	1,079	(771)
Communication	1,500	1,069	(431)
Total Contractual Services	4,150	2,852	(1,298)

40 (Cont.)

General Fund

Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Cont.) Year Ended April 30, 2010

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget Over (Under)
Emergency Management Agency (Cont.)			
Commodities			
Office Supplies and Expenses	3,176	236	(2,940)
Vehicle Expense	500	227	(273)
Maintenance Supplies	700	265	(435)
Computer Services and Supplies	500		(500)
Total Commodities	4,876	728	(4,148)
Total Current Expenditures	9,026	3,580	(5,446)
Capital Outlay			
Equipment	2,750		(2,750)
Other	100		(100)
Total Capital Outlay	2,850	-	(2,850)
Total Emergency Management Agency	11,876	3,580	(8,296)
Total Expenditures	\$ 692,606	569,942	(122,664)

Police Protection Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Year Ended April 30, 2010

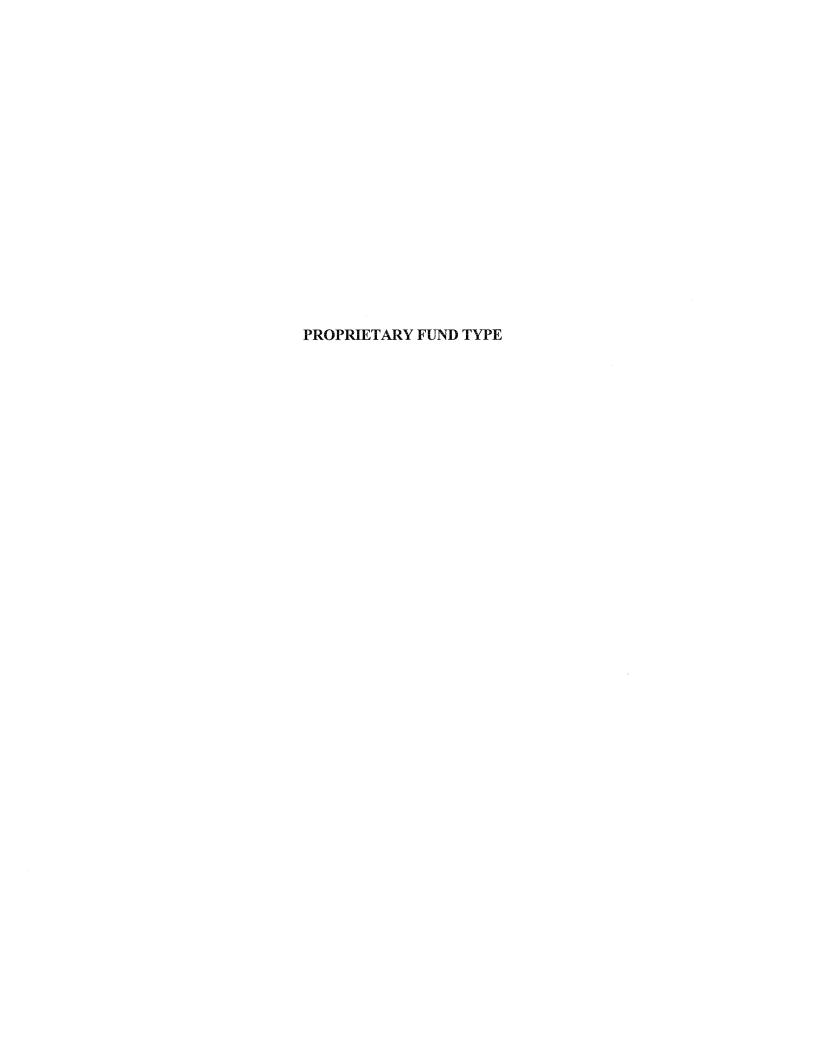
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget Over (Under)
Revenues			
Taxes			
Property	\$ 492,677	491,051	(1,626)
Fines and Forfeitures	33,100	32,679	(421)
Miscellaneous		,	` '
Contributions	6,000	3,610	(2,390)
Total Revenues	531,777	527,340	(4,437)
Expenditures			
Public Safety			
Personnel			
Wages	417,000	381,544	(35,456)
Payroll Taxes	15,500	15,439	(61)
Personnel Benefits	12,600	9,450	(3,150)
Retirement Benefits	27,000	25,356	(1,644)
Total Personnel	472,100	431,789	(40,311)
Contractual Services	0.000	7.50 0	(450)
Maintenance	8,000	7,528	(472)
Dispatching	77,000	76,048	(952)
Legal	22,000	19,019	(2,981)
Insurance	22,660	20,072	(2,588)
Miscellaneous	6,000	18,863	12,863
Professional Development	15,880	10,684	(5,196)
Communication	4,000	5,158	1,158
Total Contractual Services	155,540	157,372	1,832
Commodities	17 150	0.045	(7.205)
Office Supplies and Expenses	17,150	9,945 5,204	(7,205)
Computer Services and Supplies	3,212	5,304	2,092
Vehicle Expense	30,000	19,272	(10,728)
Maintenance Supplies	2,500	1,794	(706)
Total Commodities	52,862	36,315	(16,547)
Total Current Expenditures	680,502	625,476	(55,026)
Total Current Experiences		023,170	(33,020)
Debt Service			
Principal		34,433	34,433
Interest		1,030	1,030
Total Debt Service	-	35,463	35,463
Capital Outlay			
Police Equipment	17,456	35,647	18,191
70 (1 m) 1'((07.050	(0/ 59/	(1.272)
Total Expenditures	697,958	696,586	(1,372)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (166,181)	(169,246)	(3,065)
F 4 D. 4			
Fund Balance		((005)	
May 1		(6,295)	
April 30		(175,541)	
1 xpx 11 0 0		(1/3,371)	

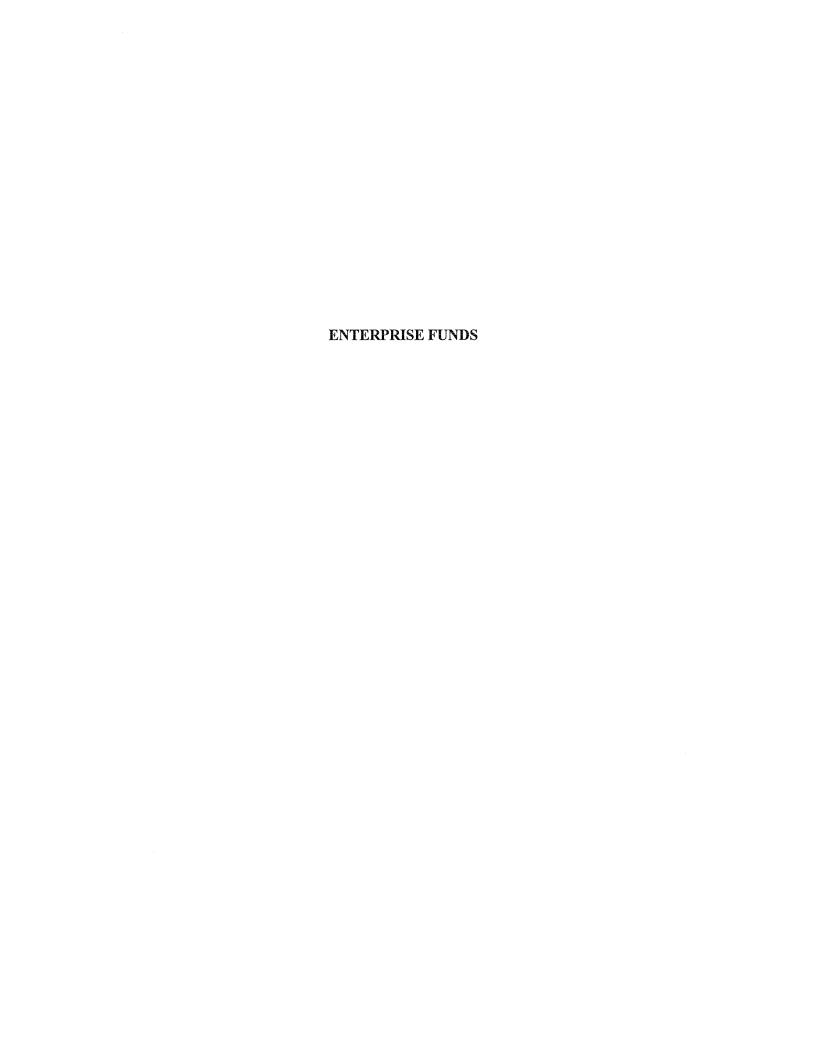


Motor Fuel Tax Fund

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Year Ended April 30, 2010

	1	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget Over (Under)
Revenues				
Motor Fuel Tax	\$	91,000	86,917	(4,083)
Interest Income			230	230
Total Revenues		91,000	87,147	(3,853)
Expenditures Capital Outlay Street Maintenance		58,500		(58,500)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$	32,500	87,147	54,647
Fund Balance				
May 1			171,244	
April 30			258,391	





Public Works Funds

Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets
Year Ended April 30, 2010

Streets & Sanitation	Water & Sewer	Total
\$ 164,375	695,865	860,240
	104,923	104,923
320,735	439,194	759,929
21,583	55,884	77,467
9,441	14,268	23,709
351,759	614,269	966,028
	140,611	140,611
351,759	754,880	1,106,639
(187,384)	(59,015)	(246,399)
7,807		7,807
,	1,506	1,506
7,807	1,506	9,313
\$ (179,577)	(57,509)	(237,086)
		12,414,347
		12,177,261
	\$ 164,375 \$ 164,375 320,735 21,583 9,441 351,759 (187,384) 7,807	Sanitation Sewer \$ 164,375 695,865 104,923 320,735 439,194 21,583 55,884 9,441 14,268 351,759 614,269 140,611 351,759 754,880 (187,384) (59,015) 7,807 1,506 7,807 1,506

Public Works Fund - Streets & Sanitation

Schedule of Revenues and Expenses - Budget and Actual Year Ended April 30, 2010

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget Over (Under)
Operating Revenues			
Charges for Services			
Garbage Charges	\$ 159,500	157,662	(1,838)
Yard Waste Stickers	5,000	6,713	1,713
Total Operating Revenues	164,500	164,375	(125)
Total Operating Revenues		101,070	(120)
Operating Expenses			
Contractual Services			
Engineering Services	4,000		(4,000)
Electric services	200		(200)
Maintenance Services	217,000	177,953	(39,047)
Garbage Contract	144,000	142,782	(1,218)
Total Contractual Services	365,200	320,735	(44,465)
Commentation			
Commodities	1.150	500	(EE1)
Miscellaneous Office Expenses	1,150	599	(551)
Street Lighting	7,000	7,036	36
Equipment Rental	800	1,760	960
Julie Locates and Messages	500	478	(22)
Yard Waste Stickers	7,000	6,836	(164)
Maintenance supplies	4,600	977	(3,623)
Other	1,800	3,897	2,097
Total Commodities	22,850	21,583	(1,267)
Capital Outlay			
Tree Planting	2,500	2,500	
Landscape Beautification	5,000	5,983	983
Street Signs	1,500	958	(542)
Total Capital Outlay	9,000	9,441	441
Total Operating Expenses	397,050	351,759	(45,291)
Operating Loss	\$ (232,550)	(187,384)	45,166

Public Works Fund - Water & Sewer

Schedule of Revenues and Expenses - Budget and Actual Year Ended April 30, 2010

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance from Final Budget Over (Under)
Operating Revenues			
Charges for Services			
Water Sales	\$ 438,300	425,449	(12,851)
Sewer Charges	345,000	266,953	(78,047)
Miscellaneous Income	500	3,463	2,963
Total Operating Revenues	783,800	695,865	(87,935)
Operating Expenses Excluding Depreciation			
Personnel			
Wages	97,300	87,135	(10,165)
Payroll Taxes	7,500	6,871	(629)
Personnel Benefits	3,600	3,600	
Retirement Benefits	6,300	7,317	1,017
Total Personnel	114,700	104,923	(9,777)
Contracted Services Accounting Services			
Engineering Services	80,000	74,585	(5,415)
Legal Services	500	1,851	1,351
Insurance	6,750	5,189	(1,561)
Water and Lift Station Services	46,000	54,443	8,443
Maintenance Services	16,000	35	(15,965)
Water Disposal	250,000	264,521	14,521
Electric services	32,100	33,833	1,733
Professional Development	1,645	4,737	3,092
Total Contracted Services	432,995	439,194	6,199
Commodities			
Maintenance Supplies	5,650	3,922	(1,728)
Miscellaneous Office Expenses	2,550	2,670	120
Communication	5,650	7,417	1,767
Vehicle Expense	2,850	2,238	(612)
Office Supplies	18,200	18,353	153
Computer Software and Support	7,100	5,872	(1,228)
Rental	10,800	11,550	750
Other	2,900	3,862	962
Total Commodities	55,700	55,884	184
Total Current Expenses	603,395	600,001	(3,394)
Capital Outlay			
Water Meters	175,900	14,268	(161,632)
Operating Expenses before Depreciation	779,295	614,269	(165,026)
Depreciation		140,611	(140,611)
Total Operating Expenses	779,295	754,880	(24,415)
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 4,505	(59,015)	(63,520)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION (Unaudited)

Comparative Tax Data

Last Ten Levy Years

(See Following Page)

Comparative Tax Data

Last Ten Levy Years

Tax Levy Year	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Assessed Valuation	\$89,598,982	92,261,700	87,855,893	84,282,626	81,661,713
Tax Rates Corporate Police Protection SSA	0.152 0.548	0.143 0.534	0.140 0.541	0.150 0.541	0.137 0.548
	0.700	0.677	0.681	0.691	0.685
Tax Extension Corporate Police Protection SSA	\$ 136,190 491,002	131,934 492,677 22,120	122,998 475,300 22,120	126,424 455,969 5,560	111,877 447,506 5,530
	\$ 627,193	646,732	620,418	587,953	564,913
Collections		645,127	618,972	582,023	537,806
Collection Rate		99.75%	99.77%	98.99%	95.20%

2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
71,863,369	65,936,281	52,117,360	43,584,612	36,547,881
0.113 0.501	0.112 0.356	0.100 0.416	0.092	0.094
0.614	0.468	0.516	0.092	0.094
81,206 360,035 5,460	73,849 234,733 5,030	52,117 216,808 4,140	40,098	34,355
446,701	313,612	273,065	40,098	34,355
442,226	312,785	273,081	40,395	34,099
99.00%	99.74%	100.01%	100.74%	99.25%