

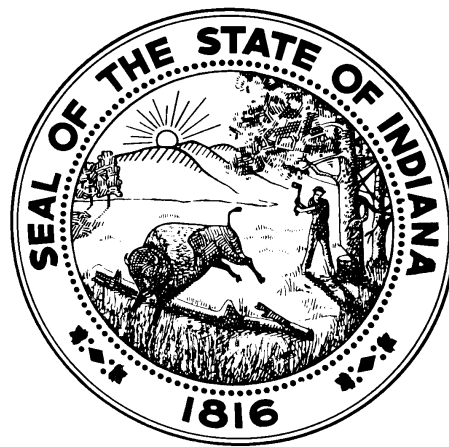
STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS
302 West Washington Street
Room E418
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204-2769

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

2007

FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION

HAMILTON COUNTY, INDIANA



FILED
08/26/2008

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OFFICIALS

Office

Official

Term

Secretary-Treasurer

Linda Gaye Cordell

01-01-04 to 12-31-11

President of the Building
Corporation Board

Darrin Boyd

01-01-07 to 12-31-08



STATE OF INDIANA
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS
302 WEST WASHINGTON STREET
ROOM E418
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204-2769

Telephone: (317) 232-2513
Fax: (317) 232-4711
Web Site: www.in.gov/sboa

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO: THE OFFICIALS OF THE FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION,
HAMILTON COUNTY, INDIANA

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of the Town of Fishers Town Hall Building Corporation (Building Corporation), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007, which collectively comprise the Building Corporation's primary government basic financial statements. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Building Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, and the major fund of the Building Corporation as of December 31, 2007, and for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Building Corporation has not presented the Management's Discussion and Analysis that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements.

STATE BOARD OF ACCOUNTS

May 29, 2008

FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
December 31, 2007

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 687,249
Deferred debits	199,484
Investment in capital lease	<u>5,460,000</u>
 Total assets	 <u>6,346,733</u>
 <u>Liabilities</u>	
Payable from restricted assets:	
Accrued interest payable	94,948
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Bonds payable - due within one year	1,110,000
Bonds payable - due in more than one year	<u>4,348,331</u>
 Total liabilities	 <u>5,553,279</u>
 <u>Net Assets</u>	
Restricted for:	
Debt service	793,454
 Unrestricted	 <u>-</u>
 Total net assets	 <u>\$ 793,454</u>

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

FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Program Revenues Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in in Net Assets Governmental Activities</u>
Primary government:			
Governmental activities:			
Interest on long-term debt	<u>\$ 282,262</u>	<u>\$ 238,940</u>	<u>\$ (43,322)</u>
General revenues:			
Unrestricted investment earnings			<u>3,973</u>
Change in net assets			(39,349)
Net assets - beginning			<u>832,803</u>
Net assets - ending			<u>\$ 793,454</u>

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

FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
December 31, 2007

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 687,249</u>
 <u>Liabilities and fund balances</u>	
Fund balances:	
Reserved for:	
Debt service	<u>\$ 687,249</u>

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

FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION
RECONCILIATION OF BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

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

Fund balance - governmental funds	\$	687,249
Unamortized bond issuance costs are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		199,484
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Investment in capital lease		5,460,000
Other liabilities, interest payable, are not due and payable in current period and, therefore, are not in the funds. Accrued interest payable		(94,948)
Noncurrent liabilities, including bonds payable are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Short-term portion of general obligation bonds payable	(1,110,000)	
Long-term portion of general obligation bonds payable	<u>(4,348,331)</u>	<u>(5,458,331)</u>
Net assets of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>793,454</u></u>

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

FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND OTHER CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

	Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:		
Lease rental payments	\$ 1,313,940	\$ 1,313,940
Investment earnings	3,973	3,973
Total revenues	1,317,913	1,317,913
Expenditures:		
Debt service:		
Principal	1,075,000	1,075,000
Interest	235,972	235,972
Total expenditures	1,310,972	1,310,972
Excess of revenues over expenditures	6,941	6,941
Net change in fund balances	6,941	6,941
Fund balances - beginning	680,308	680,308
Fund balances - ending	\$ 687,249	\$ 687,249

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

FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For The Year Ended December 31, 2007

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances).	\$	6,941
Payments received on a capital lease provide current financial resources to governmental funds but have no effect on net assets.		(1,075,000)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provide current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
Principal payments		1,075,000
Amortization of bond issue costs		(60,135)
Amortization of bond premium/discount		(85)
		1,014,780
Accrued interest reported in the Statement of Activities does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds.		13,930
Change in net assets of governmental activities (Statement of Activities)	\$	(39,349)

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

FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Reporting Entity

The Fishers Town Hall Building Corporation (primary government) was established under the laws of the State of Indiana. The primary government has been created for the purpose of financing, constructing, acquiring, and leasing certain local public improvements, economic development, and redevelopment projects.

The accompanying financial statements present the activities of the primary government. There are no significant component units which require inclusion.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Changes in Net Assets) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. 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 statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

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

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of the related cash flows.

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

Interest associated with the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual and has been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the primary government receives cash.

FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

The primary government reports the following major governmental fund:

The debt service fund (debt service) accounts for the accumulation of resources and payments of general obligation bonds. Financing is provided by semi-annual lease payments from the Town of Fishers.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in the government-wide financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

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

Amounts reported as program revenues include operating grants and contributions.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the primary government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets or Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

The primary government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

State statute (IC 5-13-9) authorizes the primary government to invest in securities, including but not limited to, federal government securities, repurchase agreements, and certain money market mutual funds. Certain other statutory restrictions apply to all investments made by local governmental units.

Investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, is reported as revenue in the operating statement.

2. Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds of the lease rental bonds, as well as certain resources set aside for their repayment, are classified as restricted assets on the statement of net assets balance sheet because they are reserved for the repayment of the bonds.

3. Capital Assets

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. The total interest expense incurred by the primary government during the current year was \$282,262. Of the amount, none was included as part of the cost of capital assets under construction.

FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (Continued)

4. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt is reported as a liability. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line 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 issuance are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

5. Fund Equity

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 specific purpose.

II. Detailed Notes on All Funds

A. Deposits and Investments

1. Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. Indiana Code 5-13-8-1 allows a political subdivision of the State of Indiana to deposit public funds in a financial institution only if the financial institution is a depository eligible to receive state funds; and has a principal office or branch that qualifies to receive public funds of the political subdivision. Balances were insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Public Insurance Fund, which covers all public funds held in approved depositories.

2. Investments

Authorization for investment activity is stated in Indiana Code 5-13. As of December 31, 2007 the Building Corporation had the following investments:

Investment Type	Primary Government Market Value
U.S. treasuries and securities	\$ 687,249

FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

Statutory Authorization for Investments Policies

Indiana Code 5-13-9 authorizes the Building Corporation to invest in securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Treasury or fully guaranteed by the United States of America and issued by the United States Treasury, a federal agency, a federal instrumentality, or a federal government sponsored enterprise. Indiana Code also authorizes the unit to invest in securities fully guaranteed and issued by a federal agency, a federal instrumentality or a federal government sponsored enterprise. These investments are required by statute to have a stated final maturity of not more than two years.

Indiana Code also provides for investment in money market mutual funds that are in the form of securities of, or interest in, an open-end, no-load, management-type investment company or investment trust registered under the provision of the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Investments in money market mutual funds may not exceed 50% of the funds held by the Town and available for investment. The portfolio of an investment company or investment trust used must be limited to direct obligations of the United States of America, obligations issued by a federal agency, a federal instrumentality, or a federal government sponsored enterprise; or repurchase agreements fully collateralized by direct obligations of the United States of America or obligations issued by a federal agency, a federal instrumentality, or a federal government sponsored enterprise. The form of securities of, or interest in, an investment company or investment trust must be rated as AAA, or its equivalent by Standard and Poor's Corporation or its successor or Aaa, or its equivalent, by Moody's Investors Service, Inc., or its successor. The form of securities in an investment company or investment trust should have a stated final maturity of one day.

Additionally, the Building Corporation may enter into repurchase agreements with depositories designated by the State Board of Finance as depositories for state deposits involving the unit's purchase and guaranteed resale of any interest-bearing obligations issued or fully insured or guaranteed by the United States of America, a United States of America government agency, an instrumentality of the United States of America, or a federal government sponsored enterprise. The repurchase agreement is considered to have a stated final maturity of one day. This agreement must be fully collateralized by interest-bearing obligations as determined by their current market value.

Investment Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Building Corporation does not have a formal investment policy for custodial credit risk for investments.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Building Corporation must follow state statute and limit the stated final maturities of the investments to no more than two years. The Building Corporation does not have a formal investment policy for interest rate risk for investments.

FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

Investment Type	Investment Maturities (in Years)		
	Less Than 1	1-2	More Than 2
U.S. treasuries and securities	\$ 687,249	\$ -	\$ -

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Since all investments are U.S. government securities, they are not considered to have credit risk.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. The Building Corporation does not have a policy in regards to concentration of credit risk. United States of America government and United States of America governmental agency securities are exempt from this policy requirement.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Building Corporation does not have a formal policy in regards to foreign currency risk.

B. Long-Term Liabilities

1. Lease Rental Revenue Bonds

The primary government issues bonds to be paid by income derived from the acquired or constructed assets. Lease rental revenue bonds outstanding at year end are as follows:

Purpose	Interest Rates	Amount
1996 First Mortgage Improvement Bonds 93 and Fire (Fire Station No. Station No. 91)	4.60% to 5.25%	\$ 960,000
2002 First Mortgage Refund Bonds (Town Hall)	1.80% to 4.13%	2,975,000
2003 First Mortgage Refund Bonds (Town Hall)	1.95% to 3.45%	1,525,000
Total		<u>\$ 5,460,000</u>

Lease rental revenue bonds debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

Year Ended December 31	Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2008	\$ 1,110,000	\$ 198,375
2009	1,145,000	162,309
2010	855,000	121,882
2011	575,000	94,294
2012	590,000	70,067
2013-2015	<u>1,185,000</u>	<u>61,709</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 5,460,000</u>	<u>\$ 708,636</u>

2. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2007, was as follows:

<u>Primary government</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Governmental activities:					
Bonds payable:					
Lease rental revenue	\$ 6,535,000	\$ -	\$ 1,075,000	\$ 5,460,000	\$ 1,110,000
Plus premium	172	-	76	96	-
Less discount	<u>(1,927)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>(1,765)</u>	<u>-</u>
Lease rental revenue	<u>\$ 6,533,245</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,075,238</u>	<u>\$ 5,458,331</u>	<u>\$ 1,110,000</u>

IV. Other Information

Risk Management

The primary government is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts. The primary government has not provided coverage for their risks of loss. The Town of Fishers has provided coverage for the primary government's risks of loss.

FISHERS TOWN HALL BUILDING CORPORATION
EXIT CONFERENCE

The contents of this report were discussed on June 8, 2008, with Linda Gaye Cordell, Secretary-Treasurer. Our audit disclosed no material items that warrant comment at this time.