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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT

Village of Ottawa Hills Lucas County 2125 Richards Road Toledo, Ohio 43606-2599

To the Honorable Mayor and Village Council:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Ottawa Hills, Lucas County, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure 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 our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 1, the accompanying financial statements and notes follow the modified cash accounting basis. This is a comprehensive accounting basis other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective modified cash financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Ottawa Hills, Lucas County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2005, and the respective changes in modified cash financial position and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting Note 1 describes.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the Government revised its financial presentation comparable to the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standard No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements—and Management's Discussion and Analysis—for State and Local Governments.*

Village of Ottawa Hills Lucas County Independent Accountants' Report Page 2

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated August 7, 2006, on our consideration of the Village's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. While we did not opine on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance, that report describes the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. You should read it in conjunction with this report in assessing the results of our audit.

Management's discussion and analysis is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information the Governmental Accounting Standards Board requires. We have applied certain limited procedures, consisting principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measuring and presenting the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Betty Montgomery Auditor of State

Betty Montgomery

August 7, 2006

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 UNAUDITED

This discussion and analysis of the Village of Ottawa Hills's financial performance provides an overall review of the Village's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2005, within the limitations of the Village's modified cash basis accounting. Readers should also review the basic financial statements and notes to enhance their understanding of the Village's financial performance.

Highlights

Key highlights for 2005 are as follows:

- Since this is the first year the Village has prepared GASB34 look-alike statements, no comparative information to the prior year will be presented.
- The Village's general receipts are primarily property and income taxes. These receipts represent 12 and 56.5 percent respectively of the total cash received for governmental activities during the year. While estate taxes are sometimes a significant source of revenue for the Village, 2005 receipts were \$246,478 or only 5.2 percent of general receipts.

Using the Basic Financial Statements

This annual report is presented in a format consistent with the presentation requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, as applicable to the Village's modified cash basis of accounting.

Report Components

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities provide information about the cash activities of the Village as a whole.

Fund financial statements provide a greater level of detail. Funds are created and maintained on the financial records of the Village as a way to segregate money whose use is restricted to a particular specified purpose. These statements present financial information by fund, presenting funds with the largest balances or most activity in separate columns.

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the government-wide and fund financial statements and provide expanded explanation and detail regarding the information reported in the statements.

Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting is a set of guidelines that determine when financial events are recorded. The Village has elected to present its financial statements on a modified cash basis of accounting. This basis of accounting is a basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. Under the Village's modified cash basis of accounting, receipts and disbursements are recorded when cash is received or paid.

As a result of using the modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable) are not recorded in the financial statements. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this report, the reader must keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the modified cash basis of accounting.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 UNAUDITED (Continued)

Reporting the Village as a Whole

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities reflect how the Village did financially during 2005, within the limitations of modified cash basis accounting. The statement of net assets presents the cash balances and investments of the governmental activities of the Village at year end. The Village has no business-type activities. The statement of activities compares cash disbursements with program receipts for each governmental program. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services and grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts. The comparison of cash disbursements with program receipts identifies how each governmental function draws from the Village's general receipts.

These statements report the Village's cash position and the changes in cash position. Keeping in mind the limitations of the modified cash basis of accounting, you can think of these changes as one way to measure the Village's financial health. Over time, increases or decreases in the Village's cash position is one indicator of whether the Village's financial health is improving or deteriorating. When evaluating the Village's financial condition, you should also consider other non-financial factors as well, such as the Village's property tax base, the condition of the Village's capital assets and infrastructure, the extent of the Village's debt obligations, the reliance on non-local financial resources for operations and the need for continued growth in the major local revenue sources such as property and income taxes.

In the statement of net assets and the statement of activities, all of the Village transactions are categorized as Governmental activities:

Governmental activities - Basic government services, including police, fire, streets and parks are reported here. Income and property taxes finance most of these activities. Benefits provided through governmental activities are not necessarily paid for by the people receiving them.

Reporting the Village's Most Significant Funds

Fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Village's major funds – not the Village as a whole. The Village establishes separate funds to better manage its many activities and to help demonstrate that money that is restricted as to how it may be used is being spent for the intended purpose. The funds of the Village are split into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds - Most of the Village's activities are reported in governmental funds. The governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed view of the Village's governmental operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent to finance the Village's programs. The Village's significant governmental funds are presented on the financial statements in separate columns. The information for nonmajor funds (funds whose activity or balances are not large enough to warrant separate reporting) is combined and presented in total in a single column. The Village's major governmental funds are the General Fund, Capital Grants Fund, Capital Financed Fund, and the Capital Reserve Fund. The programs reported in governmental funds are closely related to those reported in the governmental activities section of the entity-wide statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 UNAUDITED (Continued)

The Village as a Whole

Table 1 provides a summary of the Village's net assets for 2005 on a modified cash basis. Since the Village did not prepare financial statements in this format for 2004, a comparative analysis of government-wide data has not been presented. In future years, when prior year information is available, a comparative analysis will be presented.

(Table 1) Net Assets

	Governmental
	Activities
	2005
Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$348,457
Investments	13,832,182
Total Assets	14,180,639
Net Assets	
Restricted for:	
Capital Outlay	5,878,815
Other Purposes	1,364,679
Unrestricted	6,937,145
Total Net Assets	\$14,180,639

Net assets of governmental activities were \$14,180,639, which resulted in a decrease in net assets during the year of \$376,564: The primary reasons contributing to the decrease were as follows:

- The Village completed a project to repair/resurface several streets in the Village including Sulphur Spring and Richards Roads. This 2-year project cost in excess of \$955,000. Approximately 25 percent of this expense was covered by a state grant.
- The Village began a project on Geresy Field to improve recreational facilities. This project will be completed in 2006 and will cost in excess of \$500,000.

Table 2 reflects the changes in net assets in 2005. Since the Village did not prepare financial statements in this format for 2004, a comparative analysis of government-wide data has not been presented. In future years, when prior year information is available, a comparative analysis will be presented.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 UNAUDITED (Continued)

(Table 2) Changes in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities 2005
Receipts:	
Program Receipts:	
Charges for Services and Sales	\$164,693
Operating Grants and Contributions	249,955
Capital Grants and Contributions	180,307
Total Program Receipts	594,955
General Receipts:	
Property and Other Local Taxes	641,505
Income Taxes	3,018,230
Other Taxes	26,755
Grants and Entitlements Not Restricted	
to Specific Progarms	526,698
Interest	449,858
Miscellaneous	80,002
Total General Receipts	4,743,048
Total Receipts	5,338,003
Disbursements:	054.740
General Government	654,712
Security of Persons and Property:	2,498,812
Public Health Services	28,157
Leisure Time Activities	301,039
Basic Utilities	411,597
Transportation	474,224
Capital Outlay	1,207,568
Principal Retirement	28,458
Interest and Fiscal Charges	110,000
Total Disbursements	5,714,567
(Decrease) in Net Assets	(376,564)
Net Assets, January 1, 2005	14,557,203
Net Assets, December 31, 2005	\$14,180,639

Program receipts represent only 11.1 percent of total receipts and are primarily comprised of restricted intergovernmental receipts such as motor vehicle license and gas tax money, recreation program fees and federal and state grants.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 UNAUDITED (Continued)

General receipts represent 88.9 percent of the Village's total receipts, and of this amount, 77.2 percent are local income and property taxes. State and federal grants and entitlements and interest make up the balance of the Village's general receipts (20.6 percent). Other receipts are very insignificant and somewhat unpredictable revenue sources.

Disbursements for General Government represent the overhead costs of running the Village and the support services provided for the other Village activities. These include the costs of council, and the finance, treasurer, and income tax departments, as well as internal services such as payroll and purchasing. Since these costs do not represent direct services to residents, we try to limit them.

Security of Persons and Property are the costs of police and fire protection; Public Health Services is the health department; Leisure Time Activities are the costs of maintaining the parks and the recreation program; and Transportation is the cost of maintaining the roads.

Governmental Activities

If you look at the Statement of Activities on page 10, you will see that the first column lists the major services provided by the Village. The next column identifies the costs of providing these services. The major program disbursements for governmental activities are for security of persons and property and capital outlay, which account for 43.7 and 21.1 percent of all governmental disbursements, respectively. General government also represents a significant cost, about 11.5 percent. The next three columns of the Statement, entitled Program Receipts, identify amounts paid by people who are directly charged for the service and grants received by the Village that must be used to provide a specific service. The net Receipt (Disbursement) column compares the program receipts to the cost of the service. This "net cost" amount represents the cost of the service which ends up being paid from money provided by local taxpayers. These net costs are paid from the general receipts which are presented at the bottom of the Statement. A comparison between the total cost of services and the net cost is presented in Table 3.

(Table 3) Governmental Activities

	Total Cost Of Services	Net Cost of Services
	2005	2005
General Government	\$654,712	\$622,129
Security of Persons and Property	2,498,812	2,365,724
Public Health Services	28,157	28,157
Leisure Time Activities	301,039	226,006
Basic Utilities	411,597	388,687
Transportation	474,224	293,348
Capital Outlay	1,207,568	1,057,103
Principal Retirement	28,458	28,458
Interest and Fiscal Charges	110,000	110,000
Total Expenses	\$5,714,567	\$5,119,612

The dependence upon property and income tax receipts is apparent as over 89.6 percent of governmental activities are supported through general receipts.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 UNAUDITED (Continued)

The Village's Funds

Total governmental funds had receipts of \$5,338,003 and disbursements of \$5,714,567. The greatest change within governmental funds occurred within the General, Capital Grant and Capital Financed Funds. The fund balance of the General Fund increased \$487,934 due to higher income tax revenues. The Capital Grant Fund decreased \$423,089 as a result of expenditures for road reconstruction in the Sulphur Spring and Richards Roads area. The Capital Financed Fund balance decreased \$508,322 due to improvements of recreation facilities at Geresy Field and near the Village elementary school.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

The Village's budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the General Fund.

During 2005, the Village amended its General Fund budget several times to reflect changing circumstances. Final budgeted receipts were below original budgeted receipts due to lower than expected estate tax collections. Actual receipts exceeded final budgeted receipts due to higher than expected growth in income tax receipts.

Final disbursements in the General Fund were budgeted at \$4,852,422 while actual disbursements, including encumbrances at year end, were \$4,420,706, or 8.9 percent below budgeted amounts.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The Village does not currently reflect the value of its capital assets and infrastructure in the financial statements. The Village uses other methods, including inventories of equipment, roads and street trees to insure responsible management of municipal assets.

Debt

At December 31, 2005, the Village's outstanding debt included \$4,000,000 in 5-year general obligation notes issued for improvements to Village roads, and \$632,264 in 10-year, interest-free loans from the Ohio Public Works Commission, which were used for a variety of Village road projects. For further information regarding the Village's debt, refer to Note 11 to the basic financial statements.

Current Issues

The challenge for all local governments is to provide quality services to the public while staying within the restrictions imposed by limited, and in some cases shrinking, funding. We rely heavily on local taxes and are primarily a residential municipality with little room for growth. Significant revenue issues include proposed changes to the state estate tax. Estate tax has historically provided a strong balance for the Village which has been used to fund our capital expenditures, maintaining our infrastructure at a superior level. Other state funding sources, while a small percentage of revenues, are under threat as the State of Ohio struggles with budget issues.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 UNAUDITED (Continued)

Contacting the Village's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Village's finances and to reflect the Village's accountability for the monies it receives. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to Karen Urbanik, Finance Director, or Norma King, Clerk/Treasurer, Village of Ottawa Hills, 2125 Richards Road, Toledo, Ohio 43606-2599.

Statement of Net Assets - Modified Cash Basis December 31, 2005

	Governmental Activities
Assets Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$348,457
Investments	13,832,182
Total Assets	\$14,180,639
Net Assets	
Restricted for:	
Capital Projects	\$5,878,815
Other Purposes	1,364,679
Unrestricted	6,937,145
Total Net Assets	\$14,180,639

Statement of Activities - Modified Cash Basis For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Net (Disbursements) Receipts and Changes in Net Assets Program Cash Receipts Total Charges Operating Capital Cash for Services Grants and Grants and Governmental Disbursements and Sales Contributions Contributions Activities **Governmental Activities** \$32,583 General Government \$654,712 (\$622,129)42,969 \$60,277 \$29,842 Security of Persons and Property 2,498,812 (2,365,724)**Public Health Services** 28,157 (28, 157)Leisure Time Activties 301,039 66,231 8,802 (226,006)Basic Utility Services 411,597 22,910 (388,687)Transportation 474,224 180,876 (293,348)Capital Outlay 1,207,568 150,465 (1,057,103)**Debt Service** 138,458 (138,458)\$180,307 Total \$5,714,567 \$164,693 \$249,955 (5,119,612) **General Receipts** Property Taxes Levied for: General Purposes 547,703 Police Pension 46,901 Fire Pension 46,901 Municipal Income Taxes 3,018,230 Other Taxes 26,755 Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs 526,698 Interest 449,858 Miscellaneous 80,002 Total General Receipts 4,743,048 Change in Net Assets (376,564)Net Assets Beginning of Year 14,557,203

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Net Assets End of Year

\$14,180,639

Statement of Modified Cash Basis Assets and Fund Balances Governmental Funds December 31, 2005

	General	Capital Grants Fund	Capital Financed Fund	Capital Reserve Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets						
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$170,465	\$32,127	\$29,203	\$80,415	\$36,247	\$348,457
Investments	6,766,680	1,275,316	1,159,231	3,192,115	1,438,840	13,832,182
Total Assets	\$6,937,145	\$1,307,443	\$1,188,434	\$3,272,530	\$1,475,087	\$14,180,639
Fund Balances						
Reserved:						
Reserved for Encumbrances	\$98,729	\$803,154	\$306,533		\$62,310	\$1,270,726
Unreserved:						
Undesignated, Reported in:						
General Fund	6,838,416					6,838,416
Special Revenue Funds					1,302,369	1,302,369
Capital Projects Funds		504,289	881,901	\$3,272,530	110,408	4,769,128
Total Fund Balances	\$6,937,145	\$1,307,443	\$1,188,434	\$3,272,530	\$1,475,087	\$14,180,639

Statement of Cash Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Modified-Cash Basis Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

	General	Capital Grants Fund	Capital Financed Fund	Capital Reserve Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Receipts						
Municipal Income Taxes	\$3,018,230					\$3,018,230
Property and Other Local Taxes	547,703				\$93,802	641,505
Special Assessments					48,447	48,447
Charges for Services	63,530					63,530
Fines, Licenses and Permits	59,338				13,252	72,590
Intergovernmental	547,758	\$150,465			194,038	892,261
Interest	431,863				17,995	449,858
Miscellaneous	141,489				10,093	151,582
Total Receipts	4,809,911	150,465			377,627	5,338,003
Disbursements						
Current:						
General Government	654,712					654,712
Security of Persons and Property	2,202,102				296,710	2,498,812
Public Health Services	28,157					28,157
Leisure Time Activities	237,877				63,162	301,039
Basic Utility Services	277,103				134,494	411,597
Transportation	282,026				192,198	474,224
Capital Outlay		745,096	\$398,322		64,150	1,207,568
Debt Service:						
Principal Retirement		28,458				28,458
Interest and Fiscal Charges			110,000			110,000
Total Disbursements	3,681,977	773,554	508,322		750,714	5,714,567
Excess of Receipts Over (Under) Disbursements	1,127,934	(623,089)	(508,322)		(373,087)	(376,564)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Transfers In		200,000			440,000	640,000
Transfers Out	(640,000)				,	(640,000)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(640,000)	200,000			440,000	
Net Change in Fund Balances	487,934	(423,089)	(508,322)		66,913	(376,564)
Fund Balances Beginning of Year	6,449,211	1,730,532	1,696,756	\$3,272,530	1,408,174	14,557,203
Fund Balances End of Year	\$6,937,145	\$1,307,443	\$1,188,434	\$3,272,530	\$1,475,087	\$14,180,639

Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes In Fund Balance - Budget and Actual -Budget Basis General Fund For the Year Ended December 31, 2005

(Optional)

	Budgeted /	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Positive (Negative)
Receipts		T mai	, totaa.	(i togaii to)
Municipal Income Taxes	\$2,758,000	\$2,758,000	\$3,018,230	\$260,230
Property and Other Local Taxes	547,000	546,400	547,703	1,303
Charges for Services	55,300	55,300	63,530	8,230
Fines, Licenses and Permits	59,000	50,000	59,338	9,338
Intergovernmental	686,000	527,200	547,758	20,558
Interest	354,000	375,000	431,863	56,863
Miscellaneous	160,500	140,800	141,489	689
Total receipts	4,619,800	4,452,700	4,809,911	357,211
Disbursements				
Current:	040 400	000 000	074 004	450 500
General Government	812,120	830,620	674,021	156,599
Security of Persons and Property Public Health Services	2,351,399 36,000	2,384,503 32,000	2,231,921 28,157	152,582 3,843
Leisure Time Activities	258,077	275,077	239,560	35,517
Basic Utility Services	337,360	334,360	308,203	26,157
Transportation	339,862	355,862	298,844	57,018
. i.s. iop or total		000,002		
Total Disbursements	4,134,818	4,212,422	3,780,706	431,716
Excess of Receipts Over Disbursements	484,982	240,278	1,029,205	788,927
Other Financing (Uses)				
Transfers Out	(640,000)	(640,000)	(640,000)	
Total Other Financing (Uses)	(640,000)	(640,000)	(640,000)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(155,018)	(399,722)	389,205	788,927
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	6,393,803	6,393,803	6,393,803	
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	55,408	55,408	55,408	
Fund Balance End of Year	\$6,294,193	\$6,049,489	\$6,838,416	\$788,927

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

NOTE 1 – REPORTING ENTITY

The Village of Ottawa Hills, Lucas County, Ohio (the Village), is a body politic and corporate established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Village is directed by a six-member Council elected at large for four year terms. The Mayor is elected to a four-year term, serves as the President of Council and votes only to break a tie.

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government. There are no component units or other organizations that are required to be included in the financial statements.

A. Primary Government

The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the Village. The Village provides general government services, maintenance of Village roads and bridges, park operations, and police and fire services.

B. Component Units

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Village is financially accountable. The Village is financially accountable for an organization if the Village appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the Village is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the Village is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the Village is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide support to, the organization; or the Village is obligated for the debt of the organization. The Village is also financially accountable for any organizations that are fiscally dependent on the Village in that the Village approves their budget, the issuance of their debt or the levying of their taxes. Component units also include legally separate, tax-exempt entities whose resources are for the direct benefit of the Village, are accessible to the Village and are significant in amount to the Village.

The Village does not have any component units.

The Village's management believes these financial statements present all activities for which the Village is financially accountable.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As discussed further in Note 2.C, these financial statements are presented on a modified cash basis of accounting. This modified cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Generally accepted accounting principles include all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the modified cash basis of accounting. In the government-wide financial statements, Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, have been applied, to the extent they are applicable to the modified cash basis of accounting, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case GASB prevails. The Village does not apply FASB statements issued after November 30, 1989. Following are the more significant of the Village's accounting policies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

A. Basis of Presentation

The Village's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial 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.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the Village as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the Village as a whole. The Village does not have any business-type activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental receipts or other nonexchange transactions.

The statement of net assets presents the cash balance of the governmental activities of the Village at year end. The statement of activities compares disbursements with program receipts for each of the Village's governmental activities. Disbursements are reported by function. A function is a group of related activities designed to accomplish a major service or regulatory program for which the Village is responsible. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the program's goods or services and grants and contributions restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. General receipts are all receipts not classified as program receipts, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing on a modified cash basis or draws from the Village's general receipts.

Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the Village segregates transactions related to certain Village functions or activities in separate funds to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the Village at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

B. Fund Accounting

The Village uses fund accounting to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Funds are used to segregate resources that are restricted as to use. The Village only has governmental funds.

Governmental Funds

The Village classifies funds financed primarily from taxes, intergovernmental receipts (e.g. grants), and other nonexchange transactions as governmental funds. The Village's major governmental funds are the General Fund, Capital Grants Fund, Capital Financed Fund and the Capital Reserve Fund. The General Fund is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund balance is available to the Village for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio. The Capital Grants Fund accounts for road construction projects involving grants from the State of Ohio. The grant funds are restricted to their particular project. Additional monies are transferred to this fund as needed from the General fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

The Capital Financed Fund was established to account for monies from the issuance of 5-year notes to be used for street lighting and other capital projects. The Capital Reserve Fund is set up with money that is set aside to show the intent of the Village to fund future capital projects over the next 5 years. The other governmental funds of the Village account for grants and other resources whose use is restricted to a particular purpose.

C. Basis of Accounting

The Village's financial statements are prepared using the modified cash basis of accounting. Receipts are recorded in the Village's financial records and reported in the financial statements when cash is received rather than when earned and disbursements are recorded when cash is paid rather than when a liability is incurred.

As a result of the use of this modified cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not yet collected) and certain liabilities and their related expenses (such as accounts payable and expenses for goods or services received but not yet paid, and accrued expenses and liabilities) are not recorded in these financial statements.

D. Budgetary Process

All funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations ordinance, both of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. Lucas County no longer requires submission of a tax budget to the County Budget Commission. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the Village Council may appropriate.

The appropriations ordinance is the Village Council's authorization to spend resources and sets limits on cash disbursements plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Village Council. The legal level of control has been established at the fund, department, and category level, i.e. personal services, operating and maintenance, and capital categories, for all funds.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in receipts are identified by the Village. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the amended certificated of estimated resources in effect at the time final appropriations were passed by the Village Council.

The appropriations ordinance is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation ordinance for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Village Council during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

E. Cash and Investments

To improve cash management, cash received by the Village is pooled and invested. Individual fund integrity is maintained through Village records. Interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Investments of the cash management pool and investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase are presented on the financial statements as cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months that were not purchased from the pool are reported as investments.

Investments are reported as assets. Accordingly, purchases of investments are not recorded as disbursements, and sales of investments are not recorded as receipts. Gains or losses at the time of sale are recorded as receipts or negative receipts (contra revenue), respectively.

During 2005, the Village invested in U.S. Agency Instruments, money market funds, and STAR Ohio. The U.S. Agency Instruments are reported at cost. The Village's money market fund investments are recorded at the amount reported by each institution at December 31, 2005.

STAR Ohio is an investment pool, managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but does operate in a manner consistent with Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Investments in STAR Ohio are valued at STAR Ohio's share price, which is the price the investment could be sold for on December 31, 2005.

Interest earnings are allocated to Village funds according to State statutes, grant requirements, or debt related restrictions. Interest receipts credited to the General Fund during 2005 was \$431,863 which includes \$211,882 assigned from other Village funds.

F. Restricted Assets

Cash, cash equivalents and investments are reported as restricted when limitations on their use change the nature or normal understanding of their use. Such constraints are either imposed by creditors, contributors, grantors, or laws of other governments, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. There were no restricted assets.

G. Inventory and Prepaid Items

The Village reports disbursements for inventories and prepaid items when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

H. Capital Assets

Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment are recorded as disbursements when paid. These items are not reflected as assets in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

I. Interfund Receivables/Payables

The Village reports advances-in and advances-out for interfund loans. These items are not reflected as assets and liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

J. Accumulated Leave

In certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment or retirement, employees are entitled to cash payments for unused leave. Unpaid leave is not reflected as a liability under the Village's modified cash basis of accounting.

K. Employer Contributions to Cost-Sharing Pension Plans

The Village recognizes the disbursement for their employer contributions to cost-sharing pension plans when they are paid. As described in Notes 9 and 10, the employer contributions include portions for pension benefits and for postretirement health care benefits.

L. Long-Term Obligations

The Village's modified cash basis financial statements do not report liabilities for bonds or other long-term obligations. Proceeds of debt are reported when the cash is received and principal and interest payments are reported when paid. Since recording a capital asset when entering into a capital lease is not the result of a cash transaction, neither another financing source nor a capital outlay expenditure are reported at inception. Lease payments are reported when paid.

M. Net Assets

Net assets are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Net assets restricted for other purposes include \$302,792 for Street Construction, \$309,200 set aside by Council for a Termination Benefit Reserve, \$166,968 for Street Lights and \$134,738 for Shade Trees.

The Village's policy is to first apply restricted resources when an obligation is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

N. Fund Balance Reserves

The Village reserves any portion of fund balances which is not available for appropriation or which is legally segregated for a specific future use. Unreserved fund balance indicates that portion of fund balance which is available for appropriation in future periods. Fund balance reserves have been established for encumbrances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

O. Interfund Transactions

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchaser funds. Subsidies from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular disbursements to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented in the financial statements.

NOTE 3 – CHANGE IN BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Last year the Village reported fund financial statements by fund type using the regulatory basis of accounting as prescribed by the State Auditor's Office. This year the Village has implemented the modified cash basis of accounting described in note 2. The fund financial statements now present each major fund in a separate column with nonmajor funds aggregated and presented in a single column, rather than a column for each fund type.

NOTE 4 – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on the basis of cash receipts, disbursements, and encumbrances. The Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – Budgetary Basis presented for the general fund is prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference between the budgetary basis and the modified cash basis is outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as cash disbursements (budgetary basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (modified cash basis). The encumbrances outstanding at year end (budgetary basis) amounted to \$98,729 for the General Fund.

NOTE 5 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Monies held by the Village are classified by State statute into three categories.

Active monies are public monies determined to be necessary to meet current demands upon the Village treasury. Active monies must be maintained either as cash in the Village treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that Council has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (CONTINUED)

The Village has adopted an investment policy which is more restrictive than provided for under the Uniform Depository Act, Ohio Revised Code Section 135. This policy has been filed with the State Auditor and annual training is completed as required. Interim monies held by the Village can be deposited or invested in the following securities according to this policy:

It is the intention of the Village of Ottawa Hills to invest Village funds in a manner that:

- 1. Preserves principal;
- 2. Insures security of funds; and
- 3. maximizes return.

To accomplish these goals the Village Council adopted the following policies that comply with the Uniform Depository Act, Ohio Revised Code Section 135.

Authorized Investments: Collateralized Certificates of Deposit;

Repurchase Agreements – agreements with banks to purchase a Security from the bank and resell it to the bank to produce a stated interest rate (securities must be legal investments under

the ORC Section 135);

U.S. Treasuries;

U.S. Agencies (excluding derivatives);

STAR Ohio.

Terms of Investments: Maximum of five (5) years

Diversification: May not exceed 50% of invested funds in STAR Ohio; May not exceed 40% of invested funds in any one bank.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage, and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase, unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the Village, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions.

Deposits

At year end, the Village had \$200 in undeposited cash on hand which is included as part of "Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents".

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Village will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At year end, \$355,794 of the Village's bank balance of \$491,875 was exposed to custodial credit risk because those deposits were uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent, but not in the Village's name.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (CONTINUED)

The Village has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by eligible securities pledged to and deposited either with the Village or a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution whose market value at all times shall be at least one hundred five percent of the deposits being secured.

Investments

As of December 31, 2005, the Village had the following investments:

	Amount	Maturity
Federal Nat'l Mort. Assoc. Securities (FNMA)	\$2,009,217	9/14/2007
	1,000,000	8/23/2007
	996,000 500,000	4/23/2007 12/9/2009
	250,222	12/7/2009
	4,755,439	,.,
	1,1 00, 100	
Federal Home Loan Bank Securities (FHLB)	1,029,972	12/23/2008
	800,000	7/14/2008
	750,000	12/26/2007
	653,701 400,000	5/10/2007 10/14/2008
	342,393	12/26/2008
	3,976,066	.2,20,2000
	2,010,000	
Federal Home Loan Mort. Securities (FHLMC)	501,230	11/28/2006
	488,959	11/10/2010
	495,500 255,382	7/23/2007 4/15/2008
	741,069	2/25/2008
	2,482,140	_,,
	_,,	
Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB)	764,025	8/18/2008
	509,243	8/18/2008
	750,000	7/10/2008
	2,023,268	
Money Market funds	531,728	43 days
STAR Ohio	63,541	38 days
	\$13,832,182	-
	ψ 10,00 <u>2</u> ,10 <u>2</u>	

Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree to pay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The Village's investment policy addresses interest rate risk by requiring that the Village's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments, thereby avoiding that need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity, and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 5 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS - (CONTINUED)

The Money Market Fund carries a rating of AAAm by Standard and Poor's and STAR Ohio carries a rating of AAA by Standard and Poor's. The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in state statutes. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service and that the money market fund be rated in the highest category at the time of purchase by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service.

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Village will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The U.S. Agency Securities are exposed to custodial credit risk as they are uninsured, unregistered, and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the Village's name. The Village has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirements in ORC 135.14(M)(2) which states, "Payment for investments shall be made only upon the delivery of securities representing such investments to the treasurer, investing authority, or qualified trustee. If the securities transferred are not represented by a certificate, payment shall be made only upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian by the treasurer, governing board, or qualified trustee."

NOTE 6 - INCOME TAXES

The Village levies a 1.5 percent income tax whose proceeds are placed into the General Fund. The Village levies and collects the tax on all income earned within the Village as well as on incomes of residents earned outside the Village. When the taxable income of a resident is subject to income tax in another municipality on the same income taxable under this ordinance, the resident is allowed a credit of the amount of income tax paid on such taxable income to such other municipality, equal to fifty percent (50%) of the amount obtained by multiplying the lower of the tax rate of such other municipality or of this municipality (1.5%) by the taxable income earned in or attributable to the municipality of employment or business activity. Employers within the Village are required to withhold income tax on employee earnings and remit the tax to the Village at least quarterly. Corporations and other individual taxpayers are also required to pay their estimated tax at least quarterly and file a final return annually.

NOTE 7 - PROPERTY TAXES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property located in the Village. Real property tax receipts received in 2005 represent the collection of 2004 taxes. Real property taxes received in 2005 were levied after October 1, 2004, on the assessed values as of January 1, 2004, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State statute at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax receipts received in 2005 represent the collection of 2004 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in 2005 became a lien on December 31, 2004, were levied after October 1, 2004, and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property is currently assessed at varying percentages of true value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 7 – PROPERTY TAXES – (CONTINUED)

Tangible personal property tax receipts received in 2005 (other than public utility property) represent the collection of 2005 taxes. Tangible personal property taxes received in 2005 were levied after October 1, 2004, on the true value as of December 31, 2004. Tangible personal property is currently assessed at 25 percent of true value for capital assets and 23 percent for inventory. Amounts paid by multi-county taxpayers are due September 20. Single county taxpayers may pay annually or semiannually. If paid annually, the first payment is due April 30; if paid semiannually, the first payment is due April 30, with the remainder payable by September 20.

The full tax rate for all Village operations for the year ended December 31, 2005, was \$4.10 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real property, public utility property, and tangible personal property upon which 2005 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	
Residential & Agriculture	\$172,038,850
Commercial/Industrial/Mineral	3,761,140
Public Utility Property	
Personal	1,736,860
Tangible Personal Property	194,790
Total Assessed Value	\$177,731,640

NOTE 8 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Commercial Insurance

The Village has obtained commercial insurance for the following risks:

- Comprehensive property and general liability;
- Wrongful acts;
- Law Enforcement;
- Vehicles:
- Errors and omissions
- Inland Marine;
- Electronic Data Processing; and
- Boiler and Machinery.

The Village also provides health insurance to full-time employees through a private carrier. A cafeteria (Section 125) plan is available to eligible employees. Dental insurance is made available on a voluntary basis through a private carrier.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 9 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Village participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan in which the member invests both member and employer contributions (employer contributions vest over five years at 20 percent per year). Under the member directed plan, members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of the member and vested employer contributions plus any investment earnings.

The combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and a defined contribution plan. Under the combined plan, employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar to the traditional plan benefit. Member contributions, whose investment is self-directed by the member, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the member directed plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional and combined plans. Members of the member directed plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705 or (800) 222-7377.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement or public safety participating in the traditional plan, were required to contribute 8.5 percent of their annual covered salaries. The Village's contribution rate for pension benefits for 2005 was 13.55 percent. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The Village's required contributions for pension obligations to the traditional and combined plans for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, were \$131,986, \$136,267 and \$147,352 respectively. 91.3 percent has been contributed for 2005 and 100 percent for 2004 and 2003.

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The Village contributes to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. OP&F provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Benefit provisions are established by the Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial information and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary to fund pension obligations while the Village is required to contribute 19.5 percent for police officers and 24 percent for firefighters. Contributions are authorized by State statute. The Village's required contributions to the Fund for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, were \$259,678, \$249,816 and \$247,315. The full amount has been contributed for 2005, 2004, and 2003.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 9 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS - (CONTINUED)

C. Social Security Administration

Part-time firefighters contribute to Social Security because they are not allowed to participate in OPERS or OP&F. This plan provides retirement benefits, including survivor and disability benefits to participants. For 2005, 2004, and 2003, these employees contributed 6.2% of their gross salaries. The Village contributed an amount equal to 6.2% of participant's gross salaries. The Village's required contributions to Social Security for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, were \$5,059, \$5,117 and \$4,822. The full amount has been contributed for 2005, 2004 and 2003.

NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Ohio Public Employees Retirement System

The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) provides postretirement health care coverage to age and service retirees with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit with either the traditional or combined plans. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available. Members of the member-directed plan do not qualify for postretirement health care coverage. The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit as described in *GASB Statement No. 12*. A portion of each employer's contribution to the traditional or combined plans is set aside for the funding of postretirement health care based on authority granted by State statute. The 2005 local government employer contribution rate was 13.55 percent of covered payroll; 4 percent of covered payroll was the portion that was used to fund health care.

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPERS's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2004, include a rate of return on investments of 8 percent, an annual increase in active employee total payroll of 4 percent compounded annually (assuming no change in the number of active employees) and an additional increase in total payroll of between 0.50 percent and 6.3 percent based on additional annual pay increases. Health care premiums were assumed to increase at the projected wage inflation rate plus an additional factor ranging from 1 to 6 percent annually for the next eight years and 4 percent annually after eight years.

All investments are carried at market. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Assets are adjusted to reflect 25 percent of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually.

The number of active contributing participants in the traditional and combined plans was 376,109. Actual Village contributions for 2005 which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$35,587. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. The actuarial value of OPERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2004, (the latest information available) was \$10.8 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$29.5 billion and \$18.7 billion, respectively.

On September 9, 2004, the OPERS Retirement Board adopted a Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) with an effective date of January 1, 2007. The HCPP restructures OPERS' health care coverage to improve the financial solvency of the fund in response to increasing health care costs. Member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, which will allow additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 10 - POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - (CONTINUED)

B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F) provides postretirement health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly service, disability or survivor benefit check or is a spouse or eligible dependent child of such person. An eligible dependent child is any child under the age of 18 whether or not the child is attending school, or under the age of 22 if attending school full-time or on a 2/3 basis.

The health care coverage provided by the retirement system is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in *GASB Statement No. 12*. The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund's board of trustees to provide health care coverage and states that health care costs paid from the funds of OP&F shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. The total police employer contribution rate is 19.5 percent of covered payroll and the total firefighter employer contribution rate is 24 percent of covered payroll, of which 7.75 percent of covered payroll was applied to the postemployment health care program during 2005 and 2004. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees and survivors have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment. Beginning in 2001, all retirees and survivors have monthly health care contributions.

The Village's actual contributions for 2005 that were used to fund postemployment health care benefits were \$42,299 for police and \$51,138 for fire. The OP&F's total health care expense for the year ended December 31, 2004, (the latest information available) was \$102,173,796, which was net of member contributions of \$55,665,341. The number of OP&F participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2004, was 13,812 for police and 10,528 for firefighters

NOTE 11 - DEBT

The Village's long-term debt activity for the year ended December 31, 2005, was as follows:

		Balance			Balance	
	Interest Rate	December 31, 2004	Additions	Reductions	December 31, 2005	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities General Obligation Bond Anticipation Notes- 2002 Original Amount \$4,000,000	2.94%	\$4,000,000			\$4,000,000	
2002 OPWC Loan Original Amount \$104,470	0%	92,418		\$12,322	80,096	\$12,322
2004 OPWC Loan Original Amount \$161,358	0%	153,290		16,136	137,154	16,136
2005 OPWC Loan Original Amount \$415,014 Total	0%	\$4,245,708	\$415,014 \$415,014	\$28,458	\$415,014 \$4,632,264	41,502 \$69,960

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 11 - DEBT - (CONTINUED)

The 5-year General Obligation Bond Anticipation Notes were issued for the purpose of bridge and roadway repair/replacement, sidewalk and curb repair/replacement. The Village will make interest-only payments on the notes until they are retired in September 2007, at which time the principal will be paid in full. The notes are collateralized by the full faith and credit of the Village.

The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) 2002 loan related to a resurfacing of several roads in a joint project with Lucas County. The Village's portion of the 2002 OPWC loan is \$123,222. The loan will be repaid in semi-annual installments of \$6,161, principal only payments, over 10 years.

The OPWC 2004 loan related to a road repair/replacement project involving several roads in a joint project with the City of Toledo. The total amount of the loan is \$161,358, with \$60,500 of the loan relating to the City of Toledo's portion of the project. The loan will be repaid in semi-annual installments of \$8,068, principal only payments, over 10 years. The City of Toledo will be billed \$3,025 semi-annually for their portion of the loan.

The OPWC 2005 loan relates to a resurfacing/repair project of several roads in a joint project with the City of Toledo. The total amount of the loan is \$415,014, with \$195,056 of the loan relating to the City of Toledo's portion of the project. The loan will be repaid in semi-annual installments of \$20,751, principal only payments, over 10 years. The City of Toledo will be billed \$90753 semi-annually for their portion of the loan.

The following is a summary of the Village's future annual debt service requirements, including interest:

Year ending December 31:	General Obligation Notes- 2002	2002 OPWC Loan	2004 OPWC Loan	2005 OPWC Loan
2006	\$110,000	\$12,322	\$16,136	\$41,502
2007	4,110,000	12,322	16,136	41,502
2008		12,322	16,136	41,502
2009		12,322	16,136	41,502
2010		12,322	16,135	41,502
2011-2015		18,486	56,475	207,504
Total	\$4,220,000	\$80,096	\$137,154	\$415,014

The Ohio Revised Code provides that net general obligation debt of the Village, exclusive of certain exempt debt, issued without a vote of the electors shall never exceed 5.5 percent of the tax valuation of the Village. The Revised Code further provides that total voted and unvoted net debt of the Village less the same exempt debt shall never exceed amount equal to 10.5 percent of its tax valuation. The effects of the debt limitations at December 31, 2005, were an overall debt margin of \$14,021,490 and an unvoted debt margin of \$5,134,908.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 (CONTINUED)

NOTE 12 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS

During 2005 the following transfers were made:

Transfers from the General Fund to:

Capital Grant Fund \$200,000

Other Governmental Funds 440,000

Total Transfers from the General Fund \$640,000

Transfers represent the allocation of unrestricted receipts collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

NOTE 13 - CONSTRUCTION AND CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

As of December 31, 2005, the Village had contracted with Comte Construction of Toledo to complete improvements to athletic facilities at Geresy Field. The original contract totaled \$460,300, with \$243,999 encumbered at year end for work to be completed in 2006.

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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Village of Ottawa Hills Lucas County 2125 Richards Road Toledo, Ohio 43606-2599

To the Honorable Mayor and Village Council:

We have audited the financial statements of the Governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Ottawa Hills, Lucas County, (the Village) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 7, 2006, wherein we noted the Village uses a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Village's internal control over financial reporting to determine our auditing procedures in order to express our opinions on the financial statements and not to opine on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts material to the financial statements we audited may occur and not be timely detected by employees when performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the Village's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

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Village of Ottawa Hills Lucas County Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2

We intend this report solely for the information and use of the audit committee, management and Village Council. It is not intended for anyone other than these specified parties.

Betty Montgomery Auditor of State

Betty Montgomery

August 7, 2006



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VILLAGE OF OTTAWA HILLS LUCAS COUNTY

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report which is required to be filed in the Office of the Auditor of State pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in Columbus, Ohio.

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

Susan Babbitt

CERTIFIED AUGUST 29, 2006