CASH BASIS BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Audited)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006



# Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Village Council Village of Jackson Center 122 E. Pike Street Jackson Center, Ohio 45334

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Village of Jackson Center, Shelby County, prepared by Julian & Grube, Inc., for the audit period January 1, 2006 through December 31, 2006. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. The Village of Jackson Center is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

September 5, 2007



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### Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

Members of Council and Mayor Village of Jackson Center 122 E. Pike Street Jackson Center, Ohio 45334

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Jackson Center, Shelby County, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, which collectively comprise the Village's financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village of Jackson Center'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 that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 2, the Village of Jackson Center prepares its financial statements and notes on the cash basis of accounting. This is a comprehensive basis of accounting 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 cash basis financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Jackson Center, Shelby County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2006, and the respective changes in cash basis financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund and Special Revenue funds: Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair and Income Tax, thereof and for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting as described in Note 2.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated April 6, 2007, on our consideration of the Village of Jackson Center's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis is not a required part of the financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on

Julian & Grube, Inc.

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April 6, 2007

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

The management's discussion and analysis of the Village of Jackson Center's (the "Village") financial performance provides an overall review of the Village's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2006, within the limitations of the Village's cash basis of accounting. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Village's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the cash-basis basic financial statements and the notes to the financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Village's financial performance.

### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2006 are as follows:

- The total net cash assets of the Village increased \$67,039. Net cash assets of governmental activities decreased \$110,141, which represents a 11.43% decrease from fiscal year 2005. Net cash assets of business-type activities increased \$177,180 or 13.08% from fiscal year 2005.
- General cash receipts accounted for \$1,458,105 or 79.68% of total governmental activities cash receipts. Program specific cash receipts accounted for \$371,893 or 20.32% of total governmental activities cash receipts.
- The Village had \$1,940,139 in cash disbursements and \$60 in transfers in related to governmental activities; \$371,893 of these cash disbursements was offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. General cash receipts (primarily taxes) of \$1,458,105 were not adequate to provide for these programs.
- One of the Village's major governmental funds is the general fund. The general fund had cash receipts and other financing receipts of \$430,259 in 2006. The cash disbursements and other financing disbursements of the general fund, totaled \$351,099 in 2006. The general fund's cash balance increased \$79,160 from 2005 to 2006.
- Another Village major governmental fund is the street construction, maintenance and repair fund. The street
  construction, maintenance and repair fund had cash receipts and other financing receipts of \$90,950 in 2006.
  The cash disbursements and other financing disbursements of the street construction, maintenance and repair
  fund, totaled \$88,083 in 2006. The street construction, maintenance and repair fund's cash balance increased
  \$2,867 from 2005 to 2006.
- Another Village major governmental fund is the income tax fund. The income tax fund had cash receipts and
  other financing receipts of \$780,050 in 2006. The cash disbursements and other financing disbursements of the
  income tax fund, totaled \$756,354 in 2006. The income tax fund's cash balance increased \$23,696 from 2005
  to 2006.
- Another Village major governmental fund is the note retirement fund. The note retirement fund had cash receipts and other financing receipts of \$515,499 in 2006. The cash disbursements and other financing disbursements of the note retirement fund, totaled \$536,526 in 2006. The note retirement fund's cash balance decreased \$21,027 from 2005 to 2006.
- Another Village major governmental fund is the capital improvement fund. The capital improvement fund had cash receipts and other financing receipts of \$467,468 in 2006. The cash disbursements and other financing disbursements of the capital improvement fund, totaled \$602,869 in 2006. The capital improvement fund's cash balance decreased \$135,401 from 2005 to 2006.
- The Villages major business-type activities fund is the electric fund. Net cash assets for the electric enterprise fund increased in 2006 by \$185,962 or 16.03%.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

#### **Using this Basic Financial Statements (BFS)**

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

The Statement of Net Assets – Cash Basis and Statement of Activities – Cash Basis provide information about the activities of the whole Village, presenting both an aggregate view of the Village's cash basis finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the Village's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of the Village, the general fund, street construction, maintenance and repair, income tax, note retirement and capital improvement funds are the Village's major governmental funds.

### Reporting the Village as a Whole

### Statement of Net Assets - Cash Basis and the Statement of Activities - Cash Basis

The Statement of Net Assets – Cash Basis and the Statement of Activities – Cash Basis answer the question, "How did we do financially during 2006?" These statements include *only net assets* using the *cash basis of accounting*, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principals generally accepted in the United States of America. This basis of accounting takes into account only the current year's receipts and disbursements if the cash is actually received or paid.

These two statements report the Village's net assets and changes in those assets on a cash basis. This change in net cash assets is important because it tells the reader that, for the Village as a whole, the cash basis financial position of the Village has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the Village's property tax base, income tax receipts, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, mandated federal and state programs and other factors.

As a result of the use of the cash basis of accounting, certain assets and their related revenues (such as accounts receivable and revenue for billed or provided services not collected) and 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. Therefore, when reviewing the financial information and discussion within this annual report, the reader should keep in mind the limitations resulting from the use of the cash basis of accounting.

In the Statement of Net Assets – Cash Basis and the Statement of Activities – Cash Basis, the Village is divided into two distinct kinds of activities. Governmental Activities - Most of the Village's programs and services are reported here including security of person and property, public health services, leisure time activities, transportation and general government. Business-Type Activities - These services are provided on a charge for goods or services basis to recover all of the cash disbursements of the goods or services provided. The Village's electric, water, sewer, swimming pool, refuse and utility deposits enterprise funds are reported as business activities

The Statement of Net Assets – Cash Basis and the Statement of Activities – Cash Basis can be found on pages 12 - 14 of this report.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

#### Reporting the Village's Most Significant Funds

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

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

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the Village's major funds. The Village uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the Village's most significant funds. The Village's major governmental funds are the general fund, street construction, maintenance and repair, income tax, note retirement and capital improvement funds. The analysis of the Village's major governmental funds begins on page 9.

#### Governmental Funds

Most of the Village's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using the cash basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principals generally accepted in the United States of America. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed view of the Village's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer cash basis financial resources that can be readily spent to finance various Village programs. Since the Village is reporting on the cash basis of accounting, there are no differences in the Net Assets and fund cash balances or changes in Net Assets and changes in fund cash balances. Therefore, no reconciliation is necessary between such financial statements. However, differences will be apparent when comparing gross revenues and expenses on the Fund Financial Statements to the Statement of Activities – Cash Basis due to transfers between governmental funds being eliminated for reporting in the Statement of Activities – Cash Basis. The governmental fund statements can be found on pages 15 - 16 of this report.

The Village's budgetary process accounts for certain transactions on a cash basis. The budgetary statement for the general fund, street construction, maintenance and repair and income tax special revenue funds are presented to demonstrate the Village's compliance with annually adopted budgets. The budgetary statements can be found on page 17 - 19 of this report.

### **Proprietary Funds**

The Village maintains one type of proprietary fund. Enterprise funds use the same basis of accounting (cash basis) as governmental fund activities; therefore, these statements will essentially match the information provided in statements for the Village as a whole. The Village uses enterprise funds to account for its electric, water, sewer, swimming pool, refuse and utility deposits. The enterprise fund statements can be found on pages 20 - 21 of this report.

#### Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the Village. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Village's own programs. The Village had no fiduciary funds at December 31, 2006.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

#### Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 22 - 38 of this report.

### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

Recall that the Statement of Net Assets – Cash Basis provides the perspective of the Village as a whole.

The table below provides a summary of the Village's assets and net cash assets for 2006.

							Net	Cash Assets				
		rernmental ctivities		asiness-type Activities		vernmental Activities		usiness-type Activities		Total	 Total	
	2006		2006		2006 2005 2005		2006		2005 2005		2006	 2005
Assets Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents Total assets	\$	853,736 853,736	\$	1,532,155 1,532,155	\$	963,877 963,877	\$	1,354,975 1,354,975	\$	2,385,891 2,385,891	\$ 2,318,852 2,318,852	
Net cash assets Restricted Unrestricted		670,605 183,131		1,532,155		859,906 103,971		1,354,975	_	670,605 1,715,286	 859,906 1,458,946	
Total net cash assets	\$	853,736	\$	1,532,155	\$	963,877	\$	1,354,975	\$	2,385,891	\$ 2,318,852	

The total net cash assets of the Village increased \$67,039. Net cash assets of governmental activities decreased \$110,141, which represents a 11.43% decrease from fiscal year 2005. Net cash assets of business-type activities increased \$177,180 or 13.08% from fiscal year 2005.

The balance of government-wide unrestricted net cash assets of \$1,715,286 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The table below shows the changes in net cash assets for fiscal year 2006 and 2005:

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

### Change in Net Cash Assets

	Governmental Activities	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Total
	2006	2005	2006	06 2005 200		2005
Cash Receipts:						
Program cash receipts:						
Charges for services and sales	\$ 171,272	\$ 174,268	\$ 1,841,664	\$ 1,972,327	\$ 2,012,936	\$ 2,146,595
Operating grants and contributions	89,043	102,437	-	-		102,437
Capital grants and contributions	111,578	207,567			111,578	207,567
Total program cash receipts	371,893	484,272	1,841,664	1,972,327	2,213,557	2,456,599
General cash receipts:						
Property and other taxes	95,015	90,275	-	-	95,015	90,275
Income tax	780,050	789,859	-	-	780,050	789,859
Other local tax	185	6,860	898	898	1,083	7,758
Unrestricted grants	117,913	89,245	-	-		89,245
Cable franchise fees	5,367	-	-			
Miscellaneous	7,476	16,822	127,696	16,127	-	32,949
Proceeds from sale of bonds	290,000	450,000	-	1,231	290,000	451,231
Proceeds from sale of notes	50,557	-	-	-	50,557	-
Investment earnings	111,482	73,556	-	-	111,482	73,556
Other		5,411				5,411
Total general cash receipts	1,458,045	1,522,028	128,594	18,256	1,586,639	1,540,284
Total cash receipts	1,829,938	2,006,300	1,970,258	1,990,583	3,800,196	3,996,883
Cash Disbursements:						
Current:						
General governement	98,701	95,636	-	-	98,701	95,636
Security of persons and property	246,639	196,820	-	-	246,639	196,820
Community environment	1,680	2,105	-	-		
Public health services	200	48	-	-	200	2,105
Leisure time activities	9,343	8,764	-	-	9,343	48
Transportation	101,014	74,087	-	-	101,014	8,764
Capital outlay	946,036	932,257	-	-	946,036	74,087
Debt service:						
Principal retirement	494,224	693,074	-	-	494,224	693,074
Interest and fiscal charges	42,302	43,602	-	-	42,302	43,602
Electric	-	-	-	1,765,365	-	1,765,365
Other enterprise funds:						
Water	-	-	-	126,582	-	126,582
Sewer	-	-	-	142,956	-	142,956
Swimming pool	-	-	-	20,853	-	20,853
Refuse	-	-	-	63,946	-	92,047
Utility			1,793,018	8,786	1,793,018	8,786
Total cash disbursements	1,940,139	2,046,393	1,793,018	2,128,488	3,733,157	4,174,881
Change in net assets before transfers	(110,201)	(40,093)	177,240	(137,905)	67,039	(177,998)
Transfers	60	(988)	(60)	988		
Change in net cash assets	(110,141)	(41,081)	177,180	(136,917)	67,039	(177,998)
Net cash assets at beginning of year	963,877	1,004,958	1,354,975	1,491,892	2,318,852	2,496,850
Net cash assets at end of year	\$ 853,736	\$ 963,877	\$ 1,532,155	\$ 1,354,975	\$ 2,385,891	\$ 2,318,852

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

#### **Governmental Activities**

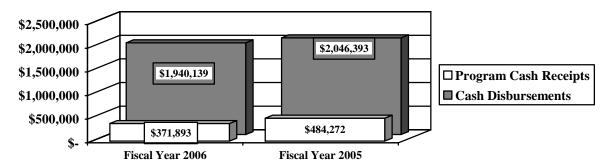
Governmental cash assets decreased by \$110,141 in 2006 from 2005.

General government represents activities related to the governing body as well as activities that directly support Village programs. In 2006, general government cash disbursements totaled \$98,701, or 5.09% of total governmental cash disbursements. General government programs were supported by \$371,893 in direct charges to users for services and operating grants and contributions.

The Village program, security of person and property, accounted for \$246,639 or 12.71% of total governmental cash disbursements. These service programs are supported by user fees. The Village program, transportation, accounted for \$101,014 or 5.20% of total governmental cash disbursements. The transportation service programs are primarily supported by user fees, and state and federal grants.

The Statement of Activities shows the cost of program services and the charges for services and grants offsetting those services. The following graph shows, for governmental activities, the total cash disbursements and the portion of those cash disbursements that were offset with specific program receipts. That is, it identifies the cost of these services supported by tax receipts and unrestricted state grants and entitlements. In future years, as prior year information is available, a comparative analysis versus the prior year will be presented.

#### **Governmental Activities – Program Cash Receipts vs. Total Cash Disbursements**



### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

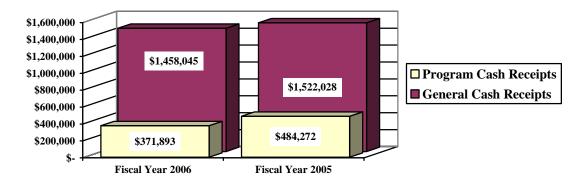
The following table shows, for governmental activities, the total cost of services and the net cost of services for 2006. In future years, as prior year information is available, a comparative analysis versus the prior year will be presented.

#### **Governmental Activities**

	20	006	2005			
	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services	Total Cost of Services	Net Cost of Services		
Cash disbursements:						
Current:						
General government	\$ 98,701	\$ 88,362	\$ 95,636	\$ 83,792		
Security of persons and property	246,639	191,958	196,820	142,258		
Public health services	200	200	48	48		
Leisure time activities	9,343	9,343	8,764	8,764		
Community environment	1,680	530	2,105	1,055		
Basic utilities	-	-	107,800	(107,800)		
Transportation	101,014	11,971	74,087	(27,362)		
Capital outlay	946,036	729,356	932,257	724,690		
Debt service:						
Principal retirement	494,224	494,224	693,074	693,074		
Interest and fiscal charges	42,302	42,302	43,602	43,602		
Total	\$ 1,940,139	\$ 1,568,246	\$ 2,154,193	\$ 1,562,121		

The dependence upon general cash receipts for governmental activities is apparent; with 80.83% of cash disbursements supported through taxes and other general cash receipts during 2006. The graph below shows the governmental activities program cash receipts versus general cash receipts for 2006. In future years, as prior year information is available, a comparative analysis versus the prior year will be presented.

### Governmental Activities - General and Program Cash Receipts



### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

### **Business-type Activities**

The electric fund is the Village's major enterprise fund. This program had cash receipts of \$1,608,312, cash disbursements of \$1,422,290, transfers out of \$85,060 and transfers in of \$85,000 for fiscal year 2006. The net cash assets of the programs increased \$185,962 or 16.03% from 2005.

### Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

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

#### Governmental Funds

The Village's governmental funds are accounted for using the cash basis of accounting. The Village's governmental funds reported a combined fund cash balance of \$853,736, which is \$110,141 below last year's total of \$963,877. The schedule below indicates the fund cash balance and the total change in fund cash balance as of December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, for all major and nonmajor governmental funds.

	Fund Cash Balance	Fund Cash Balance	Increase
	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005	(Decrease)
Major Funds:			
General	\$ 183,131	\$ 103,971	\$ 79,160
Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair	156,527	153,660	2,867
Income Tax	64,554	40,858	23,696
Note Retirement	5,388	26,415	(21,027)
Capital Improvement	290,770	426,171	(135,401)
Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	153,366	212,802	(59,436)
Total	\$ 853,736	\$ 963,877	\$ (110,141)

### General Fund

The general fund, one of the Village's major funds, had cash receipts and other financing receipts of \$430,259 in 2006. The cash disbursements and other financing disbursements of the general fund, totaled \$351,099 in 2006. The general fund's cash balance increased \$79,160 from 2005 to 2006.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the cash receipts of the general fund.

	2006	2005	Percentage
	Amount	Amount	Change
Cash Receipts:			
Local taxes	\$ 95,015	\$ 90,275	5.25 %
Intergovernmental	118,098	89,246	32.33 %
Charges for services	35,950	37,441	(3.98) %
Fines, licenses and permits	16,352	17,377	(5.90) %
Investment income	78,883	47,956	64.49 %
Other	901	11,773	(92.35) %
Total	\$ 345,199	\$ 294,068	17.39 %

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Investment income cash receipts increased due to higher interest rates on investments. All other variances were consistent with the prior year except for intergovernmental revenue which increased 32.33%.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund.

	2006 Amount	2005 Amount	Percentage Change
<u>Cash Disbursements</u>			
General government	\$ 46,521	\$ 51,619	(9.88) %
Security of persons and property	202,082	190,813	5.91 %
Public health service	200	48	316.67 %
Leisure time activity	9,343	8,764	6.61 %
Transportation	6,931	797	769.64 %
Community environment	1,022	2,105	(51.45) %
Total	<u>\$ 266,099</u>	\$ 254,146	4.70 %

Expenditures remained relatively consistent with the prior year.

### Income Tax Fund

The income tax fund, a Village major fund, had cash receipts of \$780,050 in 2006. The income tax fund had cash disbursements and other financing uses of \$756,354 in 2006. The income tax fund cash balance increased \$23,696 from 2005 to 2006.

#### Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund

The street construction, maintenance and repair fund, a Village major fund, had cash receipts and other financing sources of \$90,950 in 2006. The street construction, maintenance and repair fund had cash disbursements and other financing uses of \$88,083 in 2006. The street construction, maintenance and repair fund cash balance increased \$2.867 from 2005 to 2006.

### Note Retirement Fund

The note retirement fund, a Village major fund, had cash receipts of \$515,499 in 2006. The note retirement fund had cash disbursements and other financing uses of \$536,526 in 2006. The note retirement fund cash balance decreased \$21,027 from 2005 to 2006.

#### Capital Improvement Fund

The capital improvement fund, a Village major fund, had cash receipts of \$467,468 in 2006. The capital improvement fund had cash disbursements and other financing uses of \$602,869 in 2006. The capital improvement fund cash balance decreased \$135,401 from 2005 to 2006.

### **Budgeting Highlights - General Fund**

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

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

For the general fund, final budget basis receipts and other financing receipts increased from \$61,980 to original budget estimates of \$353,475. Actual cash receipts and other financing receipts of \$430,259 were more than final budget estimates by 14,804. The final budgetary basis disbursements and other financing disbursements of \$518,101 were greater than original budget estimates of \$486,120. The actual budgetary basis disbursements and other financing disbursements of \$358,557 were \$159,544 less than the final budget estimates.

#### **Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

#### Capital Assets

The Village does not record capital assets in the accompanying basic financial statements, but records payments for capital assets as disbursements. The Village had capital outlay disbursements of \$946,036 during fiscal year 2006.

#### **Debt Administration**

The Village had the following long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Governmental Activities  2006	Governmental Activities  2005			
OPWC North Main Sewer Storm	\$ 2,425	\$ 7,276			
OPWC Water Well Construction Project	42,729	45,894			
OPWC Jackson St. Main	50,557				
OWDA Water Treatment Plant Improvement	714,108	750,316			
Bond Anticipation Note	290,000	450,000			
Total long-term obligations	\$ 1,099,819	\$ 1,253,486			

### **Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates**

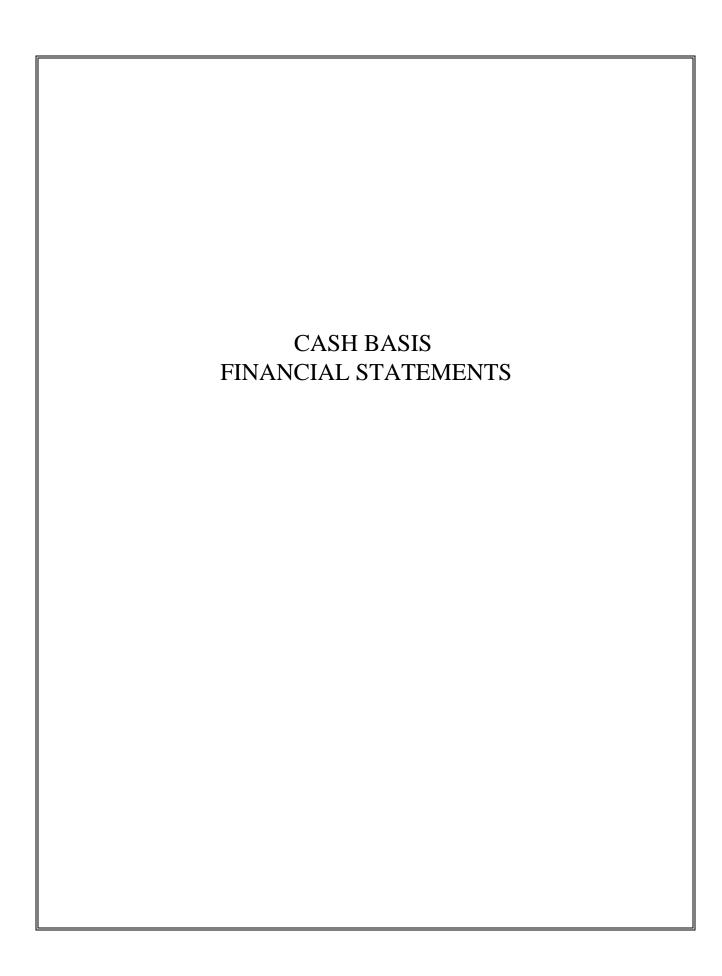
The following economic factors were taken into consideration in preparing the budget for fiscal year 2006:

The challenge for all 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.

Our Village's financial position is anticipated to remain stable as we continue our conservative financial management.

### 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 show the Village's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Ms. Beverly Wren, Fiscal Officer, Village of Jackson Center, 122 East Pike Street, Jackson Center, Ohio 45334 or W. Michael Dodds, Village Administrator.



### STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - CASH BASIS DECEMBER 31, 2006

	 vernmental Activities	siness-Type Activities	Total		
Assets:					
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 853,736	\$ 1,532,155	\$	2,385,891	
Total assets	 853,736	 1,532,155		2,385,891	
Net assets:					
Restricted for:					
Special Revenue	277,777	-		277,777	
Debt service	5,388	-		5,388	
Capital projects	387,440	-		387,440	
Unrestricted	 183,131	 1,532,155		1,715,286	
Total net assets	\$ 853,736	\$ 1,532,155	\$	2,385,891	

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - CASH BASIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

						Program Cash Receipts							
	Di	Cash sbursements	Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		and						
Governmental activities:													
Security of persons and property	\$	246,639	\$	54,681	\$	-	\$	-					
Public health services		200		-		-		-					
Leisure time activities		9,343		-		-		-					
Community environment		1,680		1,150		-		-					
Transportation		101,014		-		89,043		-					
General government		98,701		10,339		-		-					
Capital outlay		946,036		105,102		-		111,578					
Debt service:													
Principal retirement		494,224		-		-		-					
Interest and fiscal charges		42,302		_		_		_					
Total governmental activities		1,940,139		171,272		89,043		111,578					
<b>Business-Type activities:</b>													
Electric		1,422,290		1,489,216		-		-					
Water		124,154		110,011		-		-					
Sewer		155,066		145,595		-		-					
Swimming Pool		20,506		20,080		-		-					
Refuse		60,386		64,162		-		-					
Enterprise Deposit		10,616		12,600									
Total business-type activities		1,793,018		1,841,664				<u>-</u>					
Totals	\$	3,733,157	\$	2,012,936	\$	89,043	\$	111,578					

### **General Cash Receipts and Transfers:**

Property and other taxes levied for:
General purposes
Income taxes
Other taxes
Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs
Cable franchise fees
Miscellaneous
Earnings on investments
Proceeds of sale of notes
Proceeds from sale of bonds
Total general cash receipts
Transfers
Total general cash receipts and transfers
Change in net cash assets
Net cash assets at beginning of year
Net cash assets at end of year

Net (Cash Disbursements) Cash Receipts and Changes in Net Cash Assets

	overnmental Activities		usiness-type Activities		Total
\$	(191,958)	\$	_	\$	(191,958)
Ψ	(200)	Ψ	_	Ψ	(200)
	(9,343)		-		(9,343)
	(530)		-		(530)
	(11,971)		-		(11,971)
	(88,362)		-		(88,362)
	(729,356)		-		(729,356)
	(494,224)		-		(494,224)
	(42,302)				(42,302)
	(1,568,246)		<u> </u>		(1,568,246)
	_		66,926		66,926
	-		(14,143)		(14,143)
	-		(9,471)		(9,471)
	-		(426)		(426)
	-		3,776		3,776
			1,984		1,984
			48,646		48,646
	(1,568,246)		48,646		(1,519,600)
	95,015		-		95,015
	780,050		=		780,050
	185		898		1,083
	117,913		-		117,913
	5,367		106 106		5,367
	7,476		126,126		133,602
	111,482 50,557		1,570		113,052 50,557
	290,000		-		290,000
	1,458,045		128,594		1,586,639
	60		(60)		
	1,458,105		128,534		1,586,639
	(110,141)		177,180		67,039
	963,877		1,354,975		2,318,852
\$	853,736	\$	1,532,155	\$	2,385,891

## STATEMENT OF CASH ASSETS AND FUND CASH BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS DECEMBER 31, 2006

	(	General	Cor Ma	Street nstruction, nintenance ad Repair	I	ncome Tax	Re	Note etirement		Capital provement	Gov	Other vernmental Funds	Go	Total vernmental Funds
Assets and Other Debits								_						_
Cash assets:		102 121		156 505	Φ.		do.	5 200	do	200 550	e e	150000		050 505
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	183,131	\$	156,527	\$	64,554	\$	5,388	\$	290,770	\$	153,366	\$	853,736
Total assets	\$	183,131	\$	156,527	\$	64,554	\$	5,388	\$	290,770	\$	153,366	\$	853,736
Fund cash balances:														
Reserved for encumbrances	\$	7,458	\$	12,287	\$	79	\$	-	\$	55,063	\$	97,074	\$	171,961
Unreserved, undesignated, reported in:														
General fund		175,673		-		-		-		-		-		175,673
Special revenue funds		_		144,240		64,475		-		_		46,463		255,178
Debt service funds		-		_		-		5,388		-		_		5,388
Capital projects funds										235,707		9,829		245,536
Total fund cash balances	\$	183,131	\$	156,527	\$	64,554	\$	5,388	\$	290,770	\$	153,366	\$	853,736

## STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN CASH BASIS FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	General	Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair	Income Tax	Note Retirement	Capital Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Cash receipts:	e 05.015	Φ.	r.	•	Φ.	<b>.</b>	¢ 05.015
Property taxes and other local taxes	\$ 95,015	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95,015
Municipal income taxes	110,000	92.265	780,050	-	-	110.256	780,050
Intergovernmental	118,098	82,365	-	105 102	-	118,256	318,719
Charges for services	35,950	-	-	105,103	-	19,144 90	160,197
Fines, licenses and permits	16,352	7.421	-	2 502	15 257	7,319	16,442
Earnings on Investments	78,883 901	7,421 1.164	-	2,502	15,357	7,319 169	111,482
Miscellaneous			700.050	107.605	5,242		7,476
Total cash receipts	345,199	90,950	780,050	107,605	20,599	144,978	1,489,381
Cash disbursements:							
Current:							
Security of persons and property	202,082	-	-	-	-	44,557	246,639
Public health services	200	-	-	-	-	-	200
Leisure time activities	9,343	-	-	-	-	-	9,343
Community environment	1,022	-	-	-	-	658	1,680
Transportation	6,931	88,083	-	-	-	6,000	101,014
General government	46,521	-	50,399	-	-	1,781	98,701
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	602,869	343,167	946,036
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	494,224 42,302	-	-	494,224 42,302
Total cash disbursements	266,099	88,083	50,399	536,526	602,869	396.163	1,940,139
Total cash disbursements	200,099	00,003	30,399	330,320	002,809	390,103	1,940,139
Excess (deficiency) of cash receipts over							
(under) cash disbursements	79,100	2,867	729,651	(428,921)	(582,270)	(251,185)	(450,758)
Other financing sources (uses):							
Sale of bonds	-	-	-	290,000	-	-	290,000
Sale of notes	_	_	_	_	_	50,557	50,557
Transfers in	85,060	_	_	117,894	446,869	141,192	791.015
Transfers out	(85,000)	_	(705,955)		-		(790,955)
Total other financing sources (uses)	60	_	(705,955)	407,894	446,869	191,749	340,617
Net change in fund cash balances	79,160	2,867	23,696	(21,027)	(135,401)	(59,436)	(110,141)
Cash basis balances							
at beginning of year	103,971	153,660	40,858	26,415	426,171	212,802	963,877
Cash basis balances at end of year	\$ 183,131	\$ 156,527	\$ 64,554	\$ 5,388	\$ 290,770	\$ 153,366	\$ 853,736

# STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN CASH BASIS FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Rudgeted	l Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Budgetary basis receipts:				(= 10 = 300 = 10)
Property taxes	\$ 96,846	\$ 96,846	\$ 95,015	\$ (1,831)
Intergovernmental	85,728	117,708	118,098	390
Charges for services	37,427	37,427	35,950	(1,477)
Fines, licenses and permits	17,274	17,274	16,352	(922)
Interest	47,950	47,950	78,883	30,933
Miscellaneous	15,790	15,790	901	(14,889)
Total budgetary basis receipts	301,015	332,995	345,199	12,204
Budgetary basis disbursements:				
Current:				
Security of persons and property	245,698	252,698	207,163	45,535
Public health services	200	200	200	-
Leisure time activities	29,867	29,867	9,446	20,421
Community environment	2,744	2,744	1,042	1,702
Transportation	42,000	66,981	6,932	60,049
General government	70,611	70,611	48,774	21,837
Total budgetary basis disbursements	391,120	423,101	273,557	149,544
Excess (deficiency) of budgetary basis receipts				
over (under) budgetary basis disbursements	(90,105)	(90,106)	71,642	161,748
Other financing uses:				
Transfers in	82,460	82,460	85,060	2,600
Transfers out	(85,000)	(85,000)	(85,000)	-
Other financing uses	(10,000)	(10,000)	-	10,000
Total other financing uses	(12,540)	(12,540)	60	12,600
Net change in fund cash balance	(102,645)	(102,646)	71,702	174,348
Cash fund basis balance at beginning of year	99,252	99,252	99,252	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	4,719	4,719	4,719	
Cash basis balance at end of year	\$ 1,326	\$ 1,325	\$ 175,673	\$ 174,348

# STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN CASH BASIS FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) STREET CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE & REPAIR FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Budgeted	Amoi	ınts		Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	)riginal		Final	Actual		egative)
Budgetary basis receipts:						
Intergovernmental	\$ 77,566	\$	77,566	\$ 82,365	\$	4,799
Earnings on Investments	4,085		4,085	7,421		3,336
Miscellaneous	5,054		5,054	1,164		(3,890)
Total budgetary basis receipts	86,705		86,705	90,950		4,245
Budgetary basis disbursements:						
Current:						
Transportation	240,357		240,357	100,370		139,987
Total budgetary basis disbursements	240,357		240,357	100,370		139,987
Excess (deficiency) of budgetary basis receipts						
over (under) budgetary basis disbursements .	 (153,652)		(153,652)	 (9,420)		144,232
Net change in fund cash balance	(153,652)		(153,652)	(9,420)		144,232
Cash basis balance at beginning of year	152,363		152,363	152,363		_
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	 1,297		1,297	 1,297		
Cash fund basis balance at end of year	\$ 8	\$	8	\$ 144,240	\$	144,232

# STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN CASH BASIS FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) INCOME TAX FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

		Budgeted	Amou	ınts		Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
		Original		Final	Actual	(N	legative)
Budgetary basis receipts:					 		
Income taxes	\$	790,632	\$	790,632	\$ 780,050	\$	(10,582)
Total budgetary basis receipts		790,632		790,632	 780,050		(10,582)
Budgetary basis disbursements:							
Current:							
General government		67,053		67,053	50,478		16,575
Total budgetary basis disbursements		67,053		67,053	 50,478		16,575
Excess (deficiency) of budgetary basis receipts							
over (under) budgetary basis disbursements	-	723,579		723,579	 729,572	-	5,993
Other financing sources:							
Transfers out		(764,000)		(764,000)	(705,955)		58,045
Total other financing sources		(764,000)		(764,000)	 (705,955)		58,045
Net change in fund cash balance		(40,421)		(40,421)	23,617		64,038
Cash basis balance at beginning of year		40,791		40,791	40,791		-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated		67		67	 67		
Cash fund basis balance at end of year	\$	437	\$	437	\$ 64,475	\$	64,038

## STATEMENT OF CASH BASIS ASSETS AND NET CASH ASSETS ENTERPRISE FUNDS December 31, 2006

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds					
		Electric		onmajor nterprise	Total	
Cash assets:				•		
Current assets:						
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,346,402	\$	185,753	\$	1,532,155
Total assets		1,346,402		185,753		1,532,155
Net cash assets:						
Unrestricted		1,346,402		185,753		1,532,155
Total net cash assets	\$	1,346,402	\$	185,753	\$	1,532,155

### STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND CHANGES IN NET CASH ASSETS ENTERPRISE FUNDS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	<b>Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds</b>					unds
	Electric (			Other		
		Operating	E	nterprise		Total
Operating cash receipts:						
Charges for services	\$	1,489,216	\$	352,448	\$	1,841,664
Other operating receipts		118,198		7,928		126,126
Total operating cash receipts		1,607,414		360,376		1,967,790
Operating cash disbursements:						
Personal services		147,040		142,578		289,618
Employee fringe benefits		47,743		46,160		93,903
Contractual services		1,109,498		118,919		1,228,417
Materials and supplies		66,670		46,573		113,243
Other				10,616		10,616
Total operating cash disbursements		1,370,951		364,846		1,735,797
Operating cash receipts over/(under)						
operating cash disbursements		236,463		(4,470)		231,993
Nonoperating cash receipts (disbursements):						
Property and other local taxes		898		-		898
Earnings on investments		-		1,570		1,570
Capital outlay		(51,339)		(5,882)		(57,221)
Transfers in		85,000		-		85,000
Transfers out		(85,060)				(85,060)
Total nonoperating cash receipts (disbursements)		(50,501)		(4,312)		(54,813)
Changes in net cash assets		185,962		(8,782)		177,180
Net cash assets at beginning of year		1,160,440		194,535		1,354,975
Net cash assets at end of year	\$	1,346,402	\$	185,753	\$	1,532,155

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

#### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE ENTITY

The Village of Jackson Center (the "Village") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The Village operates under a council-mayor form of government and provides the following services: police protection, water, sewer and electric utility services, street maintenance and repair, as well as other services.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the Village over which the Village officials have direct operating control.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As discussed further in Note 2.C, these financial statements are presented on a cash basis of accounting. This cash basis of accounting differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). GAAP includes all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements, which have been applied to the extent they are applicable to the cash basis of accounting. In cases where these cash basis statements contain items that are the same as, or similar to, those items in the financial statements prepared in conformity with GAAP, similar informative disclosures are provided. The Village has the option to apply FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989 to it business-type activities and enterprise funds, provided they do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The Village has elected not to apply these FASB Statements and Interpretations. Following are the more significant of the Village's accounting policies:

#### A. Basis of Presentation

The Village's basic financial statements consist of government-wide financial statements, including a statement of net assets - cash basis and a statement of activities - cash basis, and a fund financial statement which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

<u>Government-wide Statement of Activities - Cash Basis</u> - This statement displays information about the Village as a whole, except for fiduciary funds. The statement distinguishes between those activities of the Village that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The government-wide statement of activities - cash basis compares disbursements with program receipts for each segment of the business-type activities of the Village and for each function or program of the Village's governmental activities. These disbursements are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program receipts include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Receipts which are not classified as program receipts are presented as general receipts of the Village. The comparison of direct disbursements with program receipts identifies the extent to which each business segment or governmental function is self-financing on the cash basis or draws from the general receipts of the Village.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> - Fund financial statements report detailed information about the Village. The focus of governmental and enterprise 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. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating transactions from nonoperating transactions. Operating receipts and disbursements generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operation. The principal operating transactions of the Village's proprietary funds are charges for sales and services, and include personnel and other disbursements related to the operations of the enterprise activity. All other receipts and disbursements not meeting these definitions are reported as nonoperating transactions.

### **B.** Fund Accounting

The Village uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. Fund accounting is a concept development to meet the needs of governmental entities in which legal or other restraints require the recording of specific receipts and disbursements. The transactions of each fund are reflected in a self-balancing group of accounts. The Village classifies each fund as either governmental, proprietary or fiduciary.

*Governmental Funds* - The Village classifies funds financed primarily from taxes, intergovernmental receipts (e.g. grants) and other non-exchange transactions as governmental funds. The following is the Village's major governmental fund:

<u>General Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for all financial resources of the Village 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.

<u>Street Construction Maintenance & Repair Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for motor vehicle taxes. The street construction & maintenance fund balance is available to the Village for the purpose of repairing and resurfacing streets within the Village as well as a portion of the wages paid to the Village's street department.

<u>Income Tax Revenue Fund</u> - This fund is used to account for the one and a half percent local income tax that is collected. The income tax revenue fund balance is available to the Village for the purpose of all administrative costs pertaining to the administration of the Village income tax and tax refunds. Per Village Ordinance 96-27 and after refunds and administrative cost have been deducted, the remainder of the revenues are transferred to the capital Improvement, general Improvement and note retirement funds. The transferred funds are then used to finance capital projects and debt retirement.

<u>Note Retirement Fund</u> - This fund is used to pay Village debt incurred. The primary sources of revenue for the note retirement fund are from 16.7% of the sewer operating revenues and income tax revenues. The note retirement fund is also supplemented by an annual payment from Plastipak Packaging as a result of a Utility Service Agreement dated November 12, 2001 by and between the Village of Jackson Center and Plastipak Holdings, Inc. for the purpose of extending water and sanitary sewer lines to the company which is located outside of the Village corporation limits. The note retirement fund balance is available to the Village for the purpose of paying down debt incurred by the Village.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

<u>Capital Improvement Fund</u> - This fund is used to fund capital improvements of the Village. The capital improvement fund receives funds primarily from the income tax fund. The capital improvement fund balance is available for the purpose of financing capital improvements of the Village such as streets, curbs and gutters and supplementing other capital projects that the Village has received loan monies and grants for.

**Proprietary Funds** - These funds are used to account for activities that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent is that costs of providing services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. The following is the Village's major enterprise fund:

Electric Fund - This fund accounts for the user charges and expense of providing electricity.

The Village has five nonmajor enterprise funds that are used to account for water, sewer, refuse, utility deposits and swimming pool.

**Fiduciary Funds -** Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net assets and changes in net assets. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The Village does not have any Fiduciary funds.

### C. Basis of Accounting

The Village's financial statements are prepared using the 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 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.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

### D. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimate resources, and the appropriation resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The certificate of estimated resources and the appropriations resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control is at the item level within each department within each fund. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Village's Council.

#### Estimated Resources:

The County Budget Commission determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy the full amount of authorized property tax rates and reviews receipt estimates. The County Budget Commission certifies its actions to the Village by September 1. As part of this certification, the Village receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected receipts of each fund. On or about January 1, the certificate is amended to include unencumbered fund balances at December 31 of the preceding year.

Further amendments may be made during the year if the Village determined that receipts collected will be greater than or less than the prior estimate, and the Budget Commission finds the revised estimate to be reasonable. Prior to December 31, the Village must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from a fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. The amounts reported within the budgetary statements reflect the original and final estimated resources as certified by the County Budget Commission.

#### Appropriations:

A temporary appropriation measure to control cash disbursements may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January to March 31. An annual appropriation measure must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriations measure may be amended or supplemented during the year as new information becomes available. Appropriations may not exceed estimated resources. The Village legally adopted appropriation amendments during 2006. The budgetary statement reflects the original and final appropriations as approved by Council.

#### Encumbrances:

As part of the formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of funds are recorded in order to reserve the portion of the applicable appropriation.

At the close of each fiscal year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and need not be reappropriated. The Village had outstanding encumbrances at December 31, 2006.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

### E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Village has invested funds in the State Treasury Assets Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) during fiscal 2006. 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, 2006.

Under existing Ohio statutes all investment earnings are assigned to the general fund unless statutorily required to be credited to a specific fund. During 2006, interest revenue credited to the general fund amounted to \$78,883 which includes \$34,169 assigned from other Village funds.

The presentation on the statement of net assets, investments with an original maturity of three months or less and investments of the cash management pool are considered to be cash equivalents.

For purpose of presentation on the financial statements, investments of the cash management pool and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the Village are considered to be cash equivalents.

An analysis of the Village's investment account at year-end is provided in Note 4.

### F. Capital Assets

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

#### G. Unpaid Vacation and Sick Leave

Employees are entitled to cash payments for unused vacation and sick leave in certain circumstances, such as upon leaving employment. Unpaid vacation and sick leave are not reflected as liabilities under the basis of accounting used by the Village (See Note 2.C.).

### H. Long-term Obligations

Bonds and other long-term obligations are not recognized as a liability in the financial statements under the cash basis of accounting. These statements report proceeds of debt when cash is received, and debt service disbursements for debt principal payments.

### I. Net Assets

Net assets are reported as restricted when enabling legislation or creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments have imposed limitations on its use.

The Village first applies restricted resources when a disbursement is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

### J. Interfund Activity

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general receipts.

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as receipts in the seller funds and as disbursements in the purchasing funds. Nonexchange flows of cash from one fund to another are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating receipts/disbursements in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular disbursements to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the basic financial statements.

### NOTE 3 - ACCOUNTABILITY & COMPLIANCE

#### **Change in Accounting Principles**

For fiscal year 2006, the Village has implemented GASB Statement No. 46, "Net Assets Restricted by Enabling Legislation" and GASB Statement No. 47, "Accounting for Termination Benefits".

GASB Statement No. 46 defines enabling legislation and specifies how net assets should be reported in the financial statements when there are changes in such legislation. The Statement also requires governments to disclose in the notes to the financial statements the amount of net assets restricted by enabling legislation.

GASB Statement No. 47 establishes accounting standards for termination benefits.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 46 and GASB Statement No. 47 did not have an effect on the fund balances/net assets of the Village as previously reported at December 31, 2005.

#### NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

State statutes classify monies held by the Village into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such 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 the Board of Trustees 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 moneys 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 BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

#### NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

Interim monies to be deposited or invested in the following securities:

- 1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
- 2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
- Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
- 4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- 5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) of this section and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
- 6. STAR Ohio;
- 7. Certain banker's acceptance and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days from the purchase date in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time: and,
- 8. Under limited circumstances, corporate debt interests rated in either of the two highest classifications by at least two nationally recognized rating agencies.

Protection of Village's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

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. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

### NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

### NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

### A. Deposits with Financial Institutions

At December 31, 2006, the carrying amount of all Village deposits was \$348,431. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2006, \$234,220 of the Village's bank balance of \$434,220 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$200,000 was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the Village's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the federal reserve system, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the Village.

#### **B.** Investments

As of December 31, 2006, the Village had the following investments and maturities:

		Investment Maturities
		6 months or
<u>Investment type</u>	Fair Value	less
STAR Ohio	\$ 2,037,460	\$ 2,037,460
Total	\$ 2,037,460	\$ 2,037,460

*Interest Rate Risk:* As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates and according to state law, the Village's investment policy limits investment portfolio maturities to five years or less.

Credit Risk: Standard & Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio an AAAm money market rating.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The Village places no limit on the amount that may be invested in any one issuer. The following table includes the percentage of each investment type held by the Village at December 31, 2006:

Investment type	Fair Value	% of Total
STAR Ohio	\$ 2,037,460	100.00
Total	\$ 2,037,460	100.00

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

# NOTE 4 - EQUITY IN POOLED CASH AND INVESTMENTS - (Continued)

# C. Reconciliation of Cash and Investment to the Statement of Net Assets

The following is a reconciliation of cash and investments as reported in the footnote above to cash and investments as reported on the statement of net assets as of December 31, 2006:

Cash and Investments per footnote	
Carrying amount of deposits	\$ 348,431
Investments	2,037,460
Total	\$ 2,385,891
Cash and investments per Statement of Net Assets	
Governmental activities Business-type activities	\$ 853,736 1,532,155
Total	\$ 2,385,891

# **NOTE 5 - DEBT OBLIGATIONS**

A summary of the note transactions for the year ended December 31, 2006, follows:

	Balance			Balance
<u>Description</u>	12/31/2005	<b>Additions</b>	Deletions	12/31/2006
Governmental Activities				
1998 OPWC North Main Sewer Storm	\$ 7,276	\$ -	\$ (4,851)	\$ 2,425
2001 OPWC Water Well Construction Project	45,894	-	(3,165)	42,729
2006 OPWC Jackson St. Main	-	50,557	-	50,557
OWDA Water Treatment Plant Improvement	750,316	-	(36,208)	714,108
Bond Anticipation Note	450,000	290,000	(450,000)	290,000
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 1,253,486	\$ 340,557	\$ (494,224)	\$ 1,099,819

The Bond Anticipation Note has an interest rate of 3.65% and is set to mature on December 6, 2007.

The loans are supported by the full faith and credit of the Village and are payable from 16.7% of the Village income tax receipts to the extent that other resources are not available to meet annual principal and interest payments.

The Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) loans are interest free. The 2006 note has not yet been fully disbursed. Upon final disbursement, OPWC will finalize financially terms and repayment requirements.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

# **NOTE 5 - DEBT OBLIGATIONS - (Continued)**

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

Year Ending December 31,	Bond Anticipation Note Principal Interest		1998 OPWC Principal	2001 OPWC Principal	
2007	\$ 290,000	\$ 10,585	\$ 2,425	\$ 3,165	
2008	-	-	-	3,165	
2009	-	-	-	3,165	
2010	-	-	-	3,165	
2011	-	-	-	3,165	
2012-2016	-	-	-	15,826	
2017-2021		<u>-</u>		11,078	
Totals	\$ 290,000	\$ 10,585	\$ 2,425	\$ 42,729	

The Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) construction note was not yet fully disbursed as of December 31, 2006. Upon final disbursement, OWDA will finalize financing terms and repayment requirements. Until the finalization of the financing terms, the Village is required to make payments annually.

# **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAX**

Real property taxes become a lien on January 1 preceding the October 1 date for which rates are adopted by the County. The State Board of Tax Equalization adjusts these rates for inflation. Property taxes are also reduced for applicable homestead and rollback deductions. Homestead and rollback amounts are then paid by the State and are reflected in the accompanying financial statements as Intergovernmental Receipts. Real property taxes are payable annually or semiannually to the County. 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 of the following year. Under certain circumstances, state statute permits later payment dates to be established.

Public utilities are also taxed on personal and real property located within the Village.

Tangible personal property tax is assessed by the property owners, who must file a list of such property to the County by each April 30.

The County is responsible for assessing property, and for billing, collecting, and distributing all property taxes on behalf of the Village.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

#### **NOTE 6 - PROPERTY TAX - (Continued)**

The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2006 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

	2006
Real Estate:	
Residential	\$ 15,010,760
Agriculture	154,060
Commercial/Industrial/Mineral	4,625,620
Public Utility Property	217,320
Tangible personal property	4,587,987
Total assessed valuation	\$ 24,595,747

#### **NOTE 7 - LOCAL INCOME TAX**

The Village levies a 1.50 percent income tax whose proceeds are placed into the Income Tax Revenue 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. In the latter case, the Village allows a credit of the lesser of actual taxes paid to another city. 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 8 - 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% 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 established 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 E. Town St., Columbus, OH 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6705.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

#### **NOTE 8 - PENSION PLANS - (Continued)**

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the members of all three plans, except those in law enforcement or public safety participating in the traditional plan, were required to contribute 9.0% of their annual covered salaries. Members participating in the traditional plan who were in law enforcement contributed 10.1% of their annual covered salary; members in public safety contributed 9%. The Village's contribution rate for pension benefits for 2006 was 13.70%, except for those plan members in law enforcement or public safety. For those classifications, the Village's pension contributions were 16.93% of covered payroll. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions.

The Village's contributions to OPERS for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$91,874, \$96,544, and \$94,618, respectively; these contributions were sufficient to fulfill the requirements.

#### B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

Full-time uniformed employees of the Village participate in the Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund (OP&F), a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. The 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 Ohio State Legislature and are codified in Chapter 742 of the Ohio Revised Code. The OP&F issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to OP&F, 140 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-5164.

Plan members are required to contribute 10.0% of their annual covered salary, while the Village is required to contribute 19.50% and 24.0% for police officers and firefighters, respectively. The Village's contributions to OP&F for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were \$25,425, \$25,656 and \$25,035, respectively; these contributions were sufficient to fulfill the requirements.

# NOTE 9 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

#### 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 recipients and primary survivor 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, "Disclosure of Information on Postemployment Benefits other than Pension Benefits by State and Local Government Employers". 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 2006 local government employer contribution rate was 13.70% of covered payroll (16.93% for public safety and law enforcement); 4.50% of covered payroll was the portion that was used to fund health care.

Benefits are advance-funded using the entry age actuarial cost method. Significant actuarial assumptions, based on OPERS's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2005, include a rate of return on investments of 6.50%, an annual increase in active employee total payroll of 4.00% compounded annually (assuming no change in the number of active employees) and an additional increase in total payroll of between .50% and 6.30% based on additional annual pay increases.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

#### **NOTE 9 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)**

Health care premiums were assumed to increase at the projected wage inflation rate (4.00%) plus and an additional factor ranging from .50% to 6.00% for the next nine years. In subsequent years, (10 and beyond) health care costs were assumed to increase at 4.00%.

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

The number of active contributing participants in the traditional and combined plans was 369,214 as of December 31, 2006. Actual employer contributions for 2005 which were used to fund postemployment benefits were \$30,181. The actual contribution and the actuarially required contribution amounts are the same. OPERS's net assets available for payment of benefits at December 31, 2005 were \$11.1 billion. At December 31, 2005, the actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability were \$31.3 billion and \$20.2 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 skyrocketing health care costs.

Under the HCPP, retirees eligible for health care coverage will receive a graded monthly allocation based on their years of service at retirement. The Plan incorporates a cafeteria approach, offering a broad range of health care options that allow benefit recipients to use their monthly allocation to purchase health care coverage customized to meet their individual needs. If the monthly allocation exceeds the cost of the options selected, the excess is deposited into a Retiree Medical Account that can be used to fund future health care expenses.

#### B. Ohio Police and Fire Pension Fund

The OP&F provides postretirement health care coverage to any person who receives or is eligible to receive a monthly 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, "<u>Disclosure of Information on Postemployment Benefits Other than Pension Benefits by State and Local Government Employers</u>". The Ohio Revised Code provides that health care cost paid from the funds of the OP&F shall be included in the employer's contribution rate. The total police officer employer contribution rate is 19.5% of covered payroll and the total firefighter's employer contribution rate is 24.0% of covered payroll.

The Ohio Revised Code provides the authority allowing OP&F's Board of Trustees to provide health care coverage to all eligible individuals. Health care funding and accounting is on a pay-as-you-go basis. A percentage of covered payroll, as defined by the Board, is used to pay retiree health care expenses.

The Board defined allocation was 7.75% of covered payroll in 2005 and 2006. In addition, since July 1, 1992, most retirees have been required to contribute a portion of the cost of their health care coverage through a deduction from their monthly benefit payment.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

# NOTE 9 - POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS - (Continued)

The number of participants eligible to receive health care benefits as of December 31, 2005, is 13,922 for police officers and 10,537 for firefighters. The amount of employer contributions used to pay postemployment benefits was \$19,947. OP&F's total health care expense for the year ending December 31, 2005, was \$108.039 million, which was net of member contributions of \$55.272 million.

#### **NOTE 10 - INTERFUND TRANSFERS**

The transfers of \$85,060 represent Kilowatt-Hour Usage Tax collected with the Village from Village electric customers. Ohio legislation requires that municipal electric utilities collect a kilowatt hour tax and that those monies be deposited into the general fund. The Village Council has passed Ordinance 00-23 dated November 13, 2000 which authorizes the Clerk/Treasurer of the Village to transfer funds collected under the Kilowatt-Hour Usage Tax from the general fund back into the Electric Operating fund as allowed under the Ohio Revised Code Section 5705. Village Council authorizes the Clerk/Treasurer to perform this transfer for the purpose of maintaining current rates for its customer.

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2006, consisted of the following, as reported in the fund financial statements:

		<u> </u>		
Transfers to	General	Income Tax	Electric	Total
General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85,060	\$ 85,060
Note Retirement	-	117,894	-	117,894
Capital Improvement	-	446,869	-	446,869
Nonmajor				
Governmental	-	141,192	-	141,192
Electric	85,000	<u>-</u> _		85,000
Total	\$ 85,000	\$ 705,955	\$ 85,060	\$ 876,015

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations. All transfers were made in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Sections 5705.14, 5705.15 and 5705.16.

Interfund transfers between governmental funds are eliminated for reporting in the statement of activities.

#### **NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Government belongs to the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan (the "Plan"), an unincorporated non-profit association providing a formalized, jointly administered self-insurance risk management program and other administrative services to approximately 500 Ohio governments ("Members").

Pursuant to Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Plan is a separate legal entity.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

#### **NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)**

The Plan provides property, liability, errors and omissions, law enforcement, automobile, excessive liability, crime, surety and bond, inland marine and other coverages, modified for each Member's needs. The Plan pays judgements, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the Member's deductible.

The Plan issues its own policies and reinsures the Plan with A-VII or better rated carriers, except for the 5% portion retained by the Plan. After September 1, 2003, the Plan pays the lesser of 5% or \$25,000 of casualty losses and the lesser of 5% or \$50,000 or property losses. The individual members are only responsible for their self-retention (deductible) amounts, which vary from member to member.

The Pool's audited financial statements conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31, 2006:

	<u>2006</u>
Asstes	\$ 30,997,868
Liabilities	(15,875,741)
Retained Earnings	\$ 15,122,127

# **NOTE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITY**

#### **LITIGATION**

The Village is not currently involved in litigation that the Village's legal counsel anticipates a loss.

#### NOTE 13 - JOINT VENTURE WITH EOUITY INTEREST

# A. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency JV5

The Village of Jackson Center is a Financing Participant with an ownership percentage of .69%, and shares participation with forty-one other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency Joint Venture 5 (OMEGA JV5). Financing Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, without right of partition in the OMEGA JV5 Project.

Pursuant to the OMEGA Joint Venture JV5 Agreement (Agreement), the participants jointly undertook as Financing Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV5, including such portions of OMEGA JV5 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP-Ohio.

OMEGA JV5 was created to construct a 42 Megawatt (MW) run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant (including 40MW of backup generation) and associated transmission facilities (on the Ohio River near the Bellville, West Virginia Locks and Dam) and sell electricity from its operations to OMEGA JV5 Participants.

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

#### NOTE 13 - JOINT VENTURE WITH EQUITY INTEREST - (Continued)

Pursuant to the Agreement each participant has an obligation to pay its share of debt service on the Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) from the revenues of its electric system, subject only to the prior payment of Operating & Maintenance Expenses (O&M) of each participant's System, and shall be on a parity with any outstanding and future senior electric system revenue bonds, notes or other indebtedness payable from any revenues of the System. On dissolution of OMEGA JV5, the net assets will be shared by the financing participants on a percentage of ownership basis. Under the terms of the Agreement each participant is to fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges at least sufficient in order to maintain a debt coverage ratio equal to 110% of the sum of OMEGA JV5 debt service and any other outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations. As of December 31, 2006 Jackson Center has met their debt coverage obligation.

The Agreement provides that the failure of any JV5 participant to make any payment due by the due date thereof constitutes a default. In the event of a default, OMEGA JV5 may take certain actions including the termination of a defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power.

Each Participant may purchase a pro rata share of the defaulting JV5 Participant's entitlement to Project Power, which together with the share of the other non-defaulting JV5 Participants, is equal to the defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the Project, in kilowatts ("Step Up Power") provided that the sum of any such increases shall not exceed, without consent of the non-defaulting JV5 Participant, an accumulated maximum kilowatts equal to 25% of such non-defaulting JV5 Participant's ownership share of the project prior to any such increases.

OMEGA JV5 is managed by AMP-Ohio, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 1993 and 2001 AMP-Ohio issued \$153,415,000 and \$13,899,981 respectively of 30 year fixed rate Beneficial Interest Certificates (Certificates) on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV5. The 2001 Certificates accrete to a value of \$56,125,000 on February 15, 2030.

The net proceeds of the bond issues were used to construct the OMEGA JV5 Project. On February 17, 2004 the 1993 Certificates were refunded by issuing 2004 Beneficial Interest Refunding Certificates in the amount of \$116,910,000, which resulted in a savings to the membership of \$34,951,833 from the periods 2005 through 2024.

The Village's net investment to date in OMEGA JV5 was \$72,381 at December 31, 2006. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV5 may be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the State Auditor's website at <a href="https://www.auditor.state.oh.us">www.auditor.state.oh.us</a>.

# B. Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency JV2

The Village of Jackson Center is a Financing Participant and an Owner Participant with percentages of liability and ownership of .29% and .22% respectively and shares participation with thirty-five other subdivisions within the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency

(OMEGA JV2). Owner Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, in the OMEGA JV2 Project in the amount of their respective Project Shares. Purchaser Participants agree to purchase the output associated with their respective shares, ownership of which is held in trust for such Purchaser Participants.

Pursuant to the OMEGA JV2 Agreement (Agreement), the participants jointly undertook as either Financing Participants on Non-Financing Participants and as either Owner Participants or Purchaser Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV2, including such portions of

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

# NOTE 13 - JOINT VENTURE WITH EQUITY INTEREST - (Continued)

OMEGA JV2 as have been acquired, constructed or equipped by AMP-Ohio and to pay or incur the costs of the same in accordance with the Agreement.

Pursuant to the Agreement each participant has an obligation to pay its share of debt service on the Distributive Generation Bonds (Bonds) from the revenues of its electric system, subject only to the prior payment of Operating & Maintenance Expense (O&M) of each participant's System, and shall be on a parity with any outstanding and future senior electric system revenue bonds, notes or other indebtedness payable from any revenues of the System.

Under the terms of the Agreement each Financing Participant is to fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges at least sufficient in order to maintain a debt coverage ratio equal to 110% of the sum of OMEGA JV2 debt service and any other outstanding senior lien electric system revenue obligations. As of December 31, 2006 the Village of Jackson Center has met their debt coverage obligation.

OMEGA JV2 was created to provide additional sources of reliable, reasonably priced electric power and energy when prices are high or during times of generation shortages or transmission constraints, and to improve the reliability and economic status of the participants' respective municipal electric utility system. The Project consists of 138.65 MW of distributed generation of which 134.081 MW is the participants entitlement and 4.569 MW are held in reserve. On dissolution of OMEGA JV2, the net assets will be shared by the participants on a percentage of ownership basis. OMEGA JV2 is managed by AMP-Ohio, which acts as the joint venture's agent. During 2001, AMP-Ohio issued \$50,260,000 of 20 year fixed rate bonds on behalf of the Financing Participants of OMEGA JV2. The net proceeds of the bond issue of \$45,904,712 were contributed to OMEGA JV2.

The Village's net obligation for these bonds at December 31, 2006 was \$96,895 (Including amounts withheld for Debt Service Reserve, amounts held in the Bond Fund, previous billings to members, interest payable and debt service paid and collected). The Village's net investment in OMEGA JV2 was \$93,740 at December 31, 2006. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV2 may be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the State Auditor's website at www.auditor.state.oh.us.

#### NOTE 14 - 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 Cash Receipts, Cash Disbursements and Changes in Fund Cash Balance - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) presented for the general fund, and major special revenue funds: street construction, maintenance and repair and income tax are prepared on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The difference between the budgetary basis and the cash basis are outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as disbursements (budgetary basis) rather than as a reservation of fund balance (cash basis). At December 31, 2006, the encumbrances outstanding at year end (budgetary basis) amounted to \$7,458, \$12,287 and \$79 for the general fund, street construction, maintenance and repair and income tax, respectively.



# Julian & Grube, Inc.

Serving Ohio Local Governments

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# Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

Members of Council and Mayor Village of Jackson Center 214 N. Shelby Jackson Center, Ohio 45869

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Jackson Center, Shelby County, Ohio, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, and have issued our report thereon dated April 6, 2007, wherein we noted the Village of Jackson Center prepared its financial statements on the cash basis, a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Village of Jackson Center's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village of Jackson Center's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Village of Jackson Center's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with its applicable accounting basis, such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Members of Council and Mayor Village of Jackson Center

# **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Village of Jackson Center's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on 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 such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

We noted a certain matter that we reported to the management of the Village of Jackson Center in a separate letter dated April 6, 2007.

This report is intended solely for the information of the Council of the Village of Jackson Center and its management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Julian & Grube, Inc.

Julian & Sube, the.

April 6, 2007



# Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

#### **VILLAGE OF JACKSON CENTER**

# **SHELBY 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 SEPTEMBER 18, 2007