HEATH-NEWARK-LICKING COUNTY
PORT AUTHORITY
HEATH, OHIO

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2006

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

Board of Directors
Heath Newark Licking County Port Authority
851 Irving Wick Drive West
Heath, OH 43056

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditors' Report* of the Heath Newark Licking County Port Authority, Licking County, prepared by S.R. Snodgrass, A.C., for the audit period January 1, 2006 to 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 Heath Newark Licking County Port Authority is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Taylor

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

August 6, 2007

88 E. Broad St. / Fifth Floor / Columbus, OH 43215-3506
Telephone: (614) 466-4514 (800) 282-0370 Fax: (614) 466-4490
www.auditor.state.oh.us

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HEATH-NEWARK-LICKING COUNTY
PORT AUTHORITY
HEATH, OHIO

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SNODGRASS
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CONSULTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Heath-Newark-Licking County Port Authority
Heath, Ohio

We have audited the accompanying statement of net assets of the Heath-Newark-Licking County Port Authority (the "Authority") as of December 31, 2006 and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Authority's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Heath-Newark-Licking County Port Authority as of December 31, 2006 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 2-6 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. This supplementary information is the responsibility of the Authority's management. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary informations. However, we did not audit such information and we do not express an opinion on it.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 27, 2007 on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

S. R. Snodgrass, A. C.

S.R. Snodgrass, A.C.
June 27, 2007

**HEATH-NEWARK-LICKING COUNTY
PORT AUTHORITY,
HEATH, OHIO
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2006**

The discussion and analysis of the Heath-Newark-Licking Port Authority's (the "Authority") financial performance provides an overall review of the Authority's financial activities for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the Authority's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the Authority's financial performance.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for 2006 are as follows:

- The Port Authority's mortgage with the U.S. Air Force was satisfied September 30, 2006.
- The Port Authority sold 15.88 acre parcel of land to facilitate $14 million capital investment by Canadian-based steel fabricator Samuel-Manu Tech.
- Operating income declined in 2006, in part, due to costs associated with public road, water and sewer improvements that are not characterized as an investment but are, nonetheless, an improvement in the market value of the Port Authority's real estate holdings.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of two parts - management's discussion and analysis and the basic financial statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the financial position of the Authority. Enterprise accounting uses a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities are included on the statement of net assets. The statement of net assets represents the basic statement of position for the Authority. The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows reflects how the Authority finances and meets its cash flow needs. Finally, the notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided on the basic financial statements.

HEATH-NEWARK-LICKING COUNTY
PORT AUTHORITY,
HEATH, OHIO
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2006

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE AUTHORITY AS A WHOLE

The Authority is not required to present government-wide financial statements as the Authority is engaged in only business-type activities. Therefore, no condensed financial information derived from government-wide financial statements is included in the discussion and analysis.

The following tables represent the Authority's condensed financial information for 2005 and 2004 derived from the statement of net assets and the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets.

	2006	2005
Current assets	$ 8,848,642	$ 8,722,005
Capital asset, net	14,223,536	14,598,317
Total assets	23,072,178	23,320,322
Current liabilities	830,752	3,212,539
Long-term debt outstanding	912,261	70,199
Total liabilities	1,743,013	3,282,738
Equity:		
Invested in capital assets net of related debt	13,311,275	12,316,965
Unrestricted	8,017,890	7,720,619
Total net assets	$21,329,165	$20,037,584

Changes in Net Assets – The following table shows the changes in net assets for 2006 and 2005:

	2006	2005
Revenues		
Charges for services – building leases	$ 4,955,831	$ 5,170,900
Other operating revenue	74,948	98,229
Total revenues	5,030,779	5,269,129
Expenses		
Personal services	621,566	651,407
Supplies and materials	41,318	54,817
Contractual services	2,852,617	2,328,508
Depreciation	669,940	660,519
Total expenses	4,185,441	3,695,251
Operating income	845,338	1,573,878
No operating revenues		
Intergovernmental Grants	-	519,665
Investment earnings	428,980	272,635
Gain on sale of land	99,148	-
Loss on sale of capital assets	-	(20,455)
Interest and fiscal charges	(81,885)	(219,302)
Total change in net assets	1,291,581	2,126,421
Beginning net assets	20,037,584	17,911,163
Ending in net assets	$21,329,165	$20,037,584

Net assets increased by $1,291,581. This increase was primarily the result of the retirement of the long-term outstanding debt forgiveness as part of the U.S. Air Force Economic Development Conveyance agreement, revenue from a land sale and improved investment earnings.

HEATH-NEWARK-LICKING COUNTY
PORT AUTHORITY,
HEATH, OHIO
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2006

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2006 the Authority had $14,223,536 net of accumulated depreciation invested in capital assets. The following table shows 2006 and 2005 balances:

	2006	2005	Increase (Decrease)
Land	$ 5,783,367	$ 6,066,974	$(283,607)
Building and improvements	11,763,488	11,209,602	553,886
Infrastructure	756,607	753,762	2,845
Furniture and fixtures	688,396	692,995	(4,599)
Machinery and equipment	2,455,941	2,420,363	35,578
Vehicles	194,270	194,270	-
Construction in progress	-	35,384	(35,384)
Less: accumulated deprecation	(7,418,533)	(6,775,033)	(643,500)
Totals	$14,223,536	$14,598,317	$(374,781)

Additional information on the Authority's capital assets can be found in Note 3.

Debt

The following table summarizes the Authority's debt outstanding as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	2006	2005
Mortgage promissory note payable	$ -	$1,205,557
Revenue bonds payable	912,261	1,075,795
Compensated absences	3,278	3,130
Totals	$915,539	$2,284,482

Additional information on the Port Authority's long-term debt can be found in Note 5.

HEATH-NEWARK-LICKING COUNTY
PORT AUTHORITY,
HEATH, OHIO
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2006

ECONOMIC FACTORS

- Port Authority owned buildings were 98.8% leased out as of December 31, 2006.

- September 30, 2006 marked the end to the 10-year debt obligation under the U.S. Air Force Economic Development Conveyance and the release of mortgage on the property.

- In Mary 2007, the Port Authority continued its 2002 Bond Series for the purchase of real property, converting $912,260.77 to interest-only payments for a 24-month period. The bonds are now scheduled to be retired in February 2009.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Authority's finances and to show the Authority's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact Dana Logan, Financial Officer of the Heath-Newark-Licking Port Authority.

HEATH-NEWARK-LICKING COUNTY
PORT AUTHORITY,
HEATH, OHIO
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2006

ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 8,708,035
Receivables	
Accounts	687
Intergovernmental	1,071
Prepaid items	138,849
Total current assets	8,848,642
Nonaccrual assets:	
Capital assets not being depreciated	5,783,367
Capital assets being depreciated, net	8,440,169
Total capital assets	14,223,536
Total assets	23,072,178
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	29,299
Accrued wages and benefits	15,265
Intergovernmental payable	73,209
Customer deposits	1,000
Accrued interest payable	3,363
Unearned revenue	705,338
Compensated absences payable	3,278
Total current liabilities	830,752
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Revenue bond payable	912,261
Total noncurrent liabilities	912,261
Total liabilities	1,743,013
Net assets:	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	13,311,275
Unrestricted	8,017,890
Total net assets	$21,329,165

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

HEATH-NEWARK-LICKING COUNTY
PORT AUTHORITY,
HEATH, OHIO
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND ASSETS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2006

Operating Revenues:	
Charges for services – building leases	$ 4,955,831
Other operating revenues	74,948
Total operating revenues	5,030,779
Operating Expenses:	
Personal services	621,566
Materials and supplies	41,318
Contractual services	2,852,617
Depreciation	669,940
Total operating expenses	4,185,441
Operating income	845,338
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):	
Intergovernmental grants	-
Investment earnings	428,980
Interest and fiscal charges	(81,885)
Gain on Sale of Land	99,148
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	446,243
Change in net asset	1,291,581
Net assets at beginning of year	20,037,584
Net assets at end of year	$21,329,165

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

HEATH-NEWARK-LICKING COUNTY
PORT AUTHORITY,
HEATH, OHIO
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 2006

Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	
Cash received from customers	$ 3,820,002
Cash payments for goods and services	(3,024,253)
Cash payments to employees	(618,530)
Net cash provided by operating activities	177,219
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:	
Intergovernmental grants	500,000
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	500,000
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Proceeds from Sale of Land	377,755
Acquisition and construction of assets	(578,766)
Principal payment on revenue and bond payable	(163,534)
Interest paid on debt	(39,833)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(404,378)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Receipts of interest earnings	428,980
Net cash provided by investing activities	428,980
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	701,821
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	8,006,214
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 8,708,035
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Operating income	$ 845,338
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	669,940
Debt payment in lieu of rental revenue	(1,247,377)
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Decrease in accounts receivable	36,933
Decrease in intergovernmental receivable	417
Decrease in prepaid items	37,834
Decrease in accounts payable	(167,639)
Increase in accrued wages and benefits	2,888
Decrease in intergovernmental payable	(188)
Decrease in customer deposits	(1,075)
Increase in compensated absences	148
Total adjustments	(668,119)
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 177,219

Schedule of Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:

During 2006 in lieu of receiving rental payments, $1,205,557 in principal and $41,820 in interest were considered paid on the Port Authority's mortgage promissory note payable to the Air Force.

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

HEATH-NEWARK-LICKING COUNTY
PORT AUTHORITY,
HEATH, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Heath-Newark-Licking County Port Authority (the "Port Authority") was created on May 18, 1996 under the authority of Section 4582.21 et seq. of the Ohio Revised Code which provides that "a municipal corporation, a county or any combination thereof acting jointly, may create a port authority which shall be a body corporate and politic and have territorial limits coterminous with the territorial limits of the political subdivision(s) creating such port authority."

The financial statements are presented as of December 31, 2006 and for the year then ended and have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to local governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (the "GASB") is the standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles, which are primarily set forth in the GASB's Codification of Governmental Accounting: and Financial Reporting: Standards (GASB Codification).

A. Reporting Entity

The accompanying basic financial statements comply with the provisions of the GASB Statement No. 14, "*The Financial Reporting Entity*," in that the financial statements include all organizations, activities, functions and component units for which the Port Authority (the primary government) is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of a legally separate organization's governing body and either (1) the Port Authority's ability to impose its will over the organization, or (2) the potential that the organization will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the Port Authority.

Based on the foregoing, the Port Authority's financial reporting entity has no component units.

B. Basis of Presentation

The Authority operates as a self-supporting governmental enterprise and uses accounting policies applicable to governmental enterprise funds. All transactions are accounted for in a single enterprise fund.

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 20, "*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*," the Port Authority follows GASB guidance as applicable to proprietary funds and FASB Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins issued on or before November 30, 1989 that do not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. The Port Authority has elected not to apply FASB statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989 to its business-type activities.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

C. Measurement Focus

The enterprise fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the Port Authority are included on the statement of net assets. The statement of changes in net assets presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total assets. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the Port Authority finances and meets the cash flow needs of its enterprise activity.

D. Basis of Accounting

The Port Authority uses the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

E. Budgetary Process

The budgetary process is prescribed by the provisions of Ohio Revised Code Section 4582.39. "Rents and charges received by the port authority shall be used for the general expenses of the port authority and to pay interest, amortization, and retirement charges on money borrowed." The major document prepared is the appropriation resolution which is prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting.

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment throughout the year. All funds are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The primary level of budgetary control is at the object level within each fund. Budgetary modifications may only be made by resolution of the Board of Directors.

1. Budget

The Secretary submits an annual budget and appropriations resolution for the following fiscal year to the Board of Directors by the December board meeting for consideration and passage. The adopted budget shall not exceed the total of the estimated revenues available for expenditure from each fund.

2. Estimated Resources

The Secretary prepares estimated revenues by fund prior to consideration of the annual appropriation resolution. The port authority must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year do not exceed the amount of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriations measure.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. Budgetary Process (Continued)

3. Appropriations

A temporary appropriation resolution to control expenditures may be passed on or about January 1 of each year for the period January 1 through March 31. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 through December 31. The appropriation resolution establishes spending controls at the fund and object level (i.e. personal services, materials and supplies, contractual services, and capital outlay). The appropriation resolution may be amended during the year as additional information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed the current estimated resources. The allocation of appropriations among objects within a fund may be modified during the year by a resolution of the Board of Directors.

4. Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as expenditures in the budgetary statements included in the accompanying financial statements.

5. Lapsing of Appropriations

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 subsequent fiscal year and need not be reappropriated.

F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and repurchase agreements.

G. Investments

Investment procedures and interest allocations are restricted by provisions of the Ohio Constitution and the Ohio Revised Code. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "*Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*", the Port Authority reports its investments at fair value. Nonparticipating investment contracts (repurchase agreements) are reported at cost which approximates fair value.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

H. Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital Assets are defined by the Port Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $1,000.

Property, plant and equipment acquired by the enterprise funds are stated at cost (or estimated historical cost), including architectural and engineering fees where applicable. Donated capital assets are recorded at fair market value at the date received.

Depreciation has been provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Estimated Lives (in years)
Machinery, equipment, vehicles, furniture and fixtures	5–20
Buildings	20-25
Improvements other than buildings	25

I. Compensated Absences

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16, “*Accounting for Compensated Absences*," compensated absences are accrued as liabilities when an employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employee will be compensated through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement. Employees earn vacation leave based on length of service and position. Leave time that has been earned but is unavailable for use as paid time off or as some other form of compensation because an employee has not met the minimum service time requirement is accrued to the extent that it is considered probable that the conditions for compensation will be met in the future.

Employees earn 10 days of sick leave per year, which may be carried over to subsequent years. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since upon separation or retirement, employees do not receive any payment for unused sick time.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

J. Pensions

The provision for pension costs is recorded when the related payroll is accrued and the obligation is incurred.

K. Net Assets

Net assets represent the difference between assets and liabilities. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Restricted net assets consist of monies and other resources, which are restricted to satisfy debt service requirements as specified in debt agreements.

L. Net Assets

Operating revenues consist primarily of fees for services, rents and charges for use of Port facilities, and other income. Operating expenses include the cost of providing these services, including administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets.

Nonoperating revenues and expenses are all revenues and expenses not meeting the definition of operating revenues and expenses. Nonoperating revenues include intergovernmental grants and interest from investments. Nonoperating expenses include interest expense on long-term debt.

NOTE 2 – POOLED CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

Cash resources of the Port Authority are combined to form a pool of cash and investments. The Port Authority has adopted an Investment Policy that follows Ohio Revised Code Chapter 135 and applies the prudent person standard. The prudent person standard requires the Auditor and Treasurer to exercise the care, skill and experience that a prudent person would use to manage his/her personal financial affairs and to seek investments that will preserve principal while maximizing income. Statutes require the classification of funds held by the Port Authority into three categories.

Category I consists of "active" funds - those funds required to be kept in "cash" or "near cash" status for immediate use by the Port Authority. Such funds must be maintained either as cash in the Treasury or in depository accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts.

Category 2 consists of "inactive" funds - those funds not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive funds may be deposited or invested only as certificates of deposit maturing no later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories.

Category 3 consists of "interim" funds - those funds which are not needed for immediate use, but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim funds may be invested or deposited in the following securities:

- United States treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligations or security issued by the United States treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
- 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;
- Interim deposits in eligible institutions applying for interim funds;
- Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
- No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in the first two bullets 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, and
- The State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio).

NOTE 2 – POOLED CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the government's deposit may not be returned. Protection of Port Authority cash and deposits is provided by the federal deposit insurance corporation as well as qualified securities pledged by the institution holding the assets. Ohio Law requires that deposits be placed in eligible banks or savings and loan associations located in Ohio. Any public depository in which the Port Authority places deposits must pledge as collateral eligible securities of aggregate market value equal to the excess of deposits not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The securities pledged as collateral are pledged to a pool for each individual financial institution in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of all public deposits held by each institution. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are limited to obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of any state, county, municipal corporation or other legally constituted authority of any other state, or any instrumentality of such county, municipal corporation or other authority. Collateral is held by trustees including the Federal Reserve Bank and designated third party trustees of the financial institutions.

At year end the carrying amount of the Port Authority's deposits was $610,275 and the bank balance was $716,790. Federal depository insurance covered $100,000 of the bank balance, and all remaining deposits were uninsured and uncollateralized as defined by the GASB because the collateral pledged by the financial institutions or their trust departments or agents was not in the Port Authority's name due to the fact that the pledging bank has an investments and securities pool used to collateralize all public deposits. This method of collateralization is expressly authorized by state statute.

Investments

The Port Authority's only investment at December 31, 2006 was an overnight repurchase agreement, which has no credit rating, in the amount of $8,097,761. Of the Port Authority's total investments, 100% was invested in a repurchase agreement.

Interest Rate Risk – The Ohio Revised Code generally limits security purchases to those that mature within five years of settlement date.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The Port Authority places no limit on the amount the Port Authority may invest in one issuer.

Custodial Credit Risk – For an investment, custodial credit risk in the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Port Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Of the Port Authority's investment in repurchase agreements, the entire balance is collateralized by underlying securities pledged by the investment's counterparty, not in the name of the Port Authority.

NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Proprietary Capital Assets--Summary by Category at December 31, 2006:

Historical Cost:

Class	December 31, 2005	Additions	Deletions	December 31, 2006
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 6,066,974	$ -	$(283,607)	$ 5,783,367
Construction in progress	35,384	-	(35,384)	-
Subtotal	6,102,358	-	(318,991)	5,783,367
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	11,209,602	553,886	-	11,763,488
Infrastructure	753,762	2,845	-	756,607
Furniture and fixtures	692,995	6,441	(11,040)	688,396
Machinery and equipment	2,420,363	50,978	(15,400)	2,455,941
Vehicles	194,270	-	-	194,270
Subtotal	15,270,992	614,150	(26,440)	15,858,702
Total cost	$21,373,350	$614,150	$(345,431)	$21,642,069

Accumulated Depreciation:

Class	December 31, June 27, 1905	Additions	Deletions	December 31, June 28, 1905
Buildings	$ (3,757,768)	$(468,436)	$ -	$ (4,226,204)
Infrastructure	(226,882)	(45,143)	-	(272,025)
Furniture and fixtures	(440,138)	(68,524)	11,040	(497,622)
Machinery and equipment	(2,257,566)	(67,457)	15,400	(2,309,623)
Vehicles	(92,679)	(20,380)	-	(113,059)
Total depreciation	$(6,775,033)	$(669,940)	$26,440	$(7,418,533)
Net value	$14,598,317			$14,223,536

NOTE 4 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The following information was provided by the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (the "Ohio PERS") to assist the Authority in complying with GASB Statement No. 27, "*Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Government Employers*."

All employees of the Authority, except full-time uniformed police officers and full-time firefighters, participate in one of the three pension plans administered by the Ohio PERS: the Traditional Pension Plan (TP), the Member-Directed Plan (MD), and the Combined Plan (CO). The TP Plan is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan. The MD 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 MD Plan members accumulate retirement assets equal to the value of member and (vested) employer contributions plus any investment earnings thereon. The CO Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that has elements of both a defined benefit and defined contribution plan. Under the CO Plan employer contributions are invested by the retirement system to provide a formula retirement benefit similar in nature to the TP Plan. Member contributions, the investment of which is self-directed by the members, accumulate retirement assets in a manner similar to the MD Plan.

The Ohio PERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost-of- living adjustments to members of the TP Plan and CO Plan. Members of the MD Plan do not qualify for ancillary benefits. Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority to establish and amend benefits. The Ohio Public Employees Retirement System issues a stand- alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Ohio PERS. Interested parties may obtain a copy by making a written request to 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642 or by calling (614) 222-6701 or 1-800-222-7377.

The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority for employee and employer contributions. For 2006, employee and employer contribution rates were consistent across all three plans (TP, MD and CO). The employee contribution rate is 9.0%. The 2006 employer contribution rate for local government employer units was 13.70%, of covered payroll, 9.20% to fund the pension and 4.5% to fund health care. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Port Authority are established and may be amended by the Public Employees Retirement Board. The Port Authority's contributions to the Ohio PERS for the years ending December 31, 2006, 2004 and 2004 were $57,192, $62,113 and $63,446, respectively, which were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The Ohio PERS provides postemployment health care benefits to age and service retirants with ten or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit under the TP and CO plans and to primary survivor recipients of such retirants. Health care coverage for disability recipients is also available. The health care coverage provided by the Ohio PERS is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) as described in GASB Statement No. 12. A portion of each employer's contribution to the Ohio PERS is set aside for the funding of post retirement health care. The Ohio Revised Code provides statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to the Ohio PERS. The portion of the 2006 employer contribution rate (identified above) that was used to fund health care for the year 2006 was 4.5% of covered payroll which amounted to $18,786.

NOTE 4 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The significant actuarial assumptions and calculations relating to postemployment health care benefits were based on the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System's latest actuarial review performed as of December 31, 2005. An entry age normal actuarial cost method of valuation is used in determining the present value of OPEB. The difference between assumed and actual experience (actuarial gains and losses) becomes part of unfunded actuarial accrued liability. All investments are carried at market value. For actuarial valuation purposes, a smoothed market approach is used. Under this approach assets are adjusted annually to reflect 25% of unrealized market appreciation or depreciation on investment assets annually, not to exceed a 12% corridor. The investment assumption rate for 2005 was 6.5%. An annual increase of 4.0% compounded annually, is the base portion of the individual pay increase assumption. This assumes no change in the number of active employees. Additionally, annual pay increases, over and above the 4.0% base increase, were assumed to range from 0.5% to 6.3%. Health care costs were assumed to increase 4.0% annually plus an additional factor ranging from .50% to 6.3%. for the next 9 years. In subsequent years (10 and beyond) health care costs were assumed to increase 4% (the projected wage inflation rate).

Benefits are advanced-funded on an actuarially determined basis. The number of active contributing participants for the TP and CO Plans was 358,804. The actuarial value of the Ohio PERS net assets available for OPEB at December 31, 2005 is $11.1 billion. The actuarially accrued liability and the unfunded actuarial accrued liability, based on the actuarial cost method used, were $31.3 billion and $20.2 billion, respectively.

The Health Care Preservation Plan (HCPP) adopted by the OPERS Retirement Board on September 9, 2004, will be effective January 1, 2007. In addition to the HCPP, Ohio PERS has taken additional action to improve the solvency of the Health Care Fund in 2005 by creating a separate investment pool for health care assets. As an additional component of the HCPP, member and employer contribution rates increased as of January 1, 2006, which will allow additional funds to be allocated to the health care plan.

NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt obligations of the Port Authority at December 31, 2006 were as follows:

		Balance December 31, 2005	Deletions	Balance December 31, 2006	Amount Due Within One Year
Long-Term Debt					
Mortgage:					
8.25% Promissory Note	1996	$1,205,557	$(1,205,557)	$ -	$ -
3.426% Revenue Bond	2003	1,075,795	(163,534)	912,261	-
Total long-term debt		$2,281,352	$(1,369,091)	$912,261	$ -

In February 2006, the Port Authority modified its 2002 Bond Series for the purchase of real property, converting $912,261 to interest-only payments for a 12-month period. The bonds are now scheduled to be retired in February 2008.

NOTE 6 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Port Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Port Authority joined the Ohio Government Risk Management Plan (the "OGRMP"), a public entity risk plan formed under Section 2744.081 of the Ohio Revised Code that operates as a common risk management and insurance program for 550 member political subdivisions. The Port Authority pays an annual premium to the OGRMP for its general insurance coverage. The agreement for formation of the OGRMP provides that the organization will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure all claims in excess of a member's deductible through commercial insurance and reinsurance companies.

During 2006 the Port Authority contracted with several different insurance providers for various insurance coverages, as follows:

Insurance Provider	Coverage	Deductible
Chubb Group Insurance Companies	Property Casualty	$100,000 per occurrence
St. Paul Insurance Companies	Bridges	$25,000 per occurrence
Hartford Fire Insurance Company (National Flood Services)	Flood	$500 per occurrence/over $500,000
Chubb Group Insurance Co.	Terrorism	$1000,000 per occurrence

There has been no significant reduction in insurance coverages from coverages in the prior year. In addition, settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverages in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 6 - RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Workers' compensation claims are covered through the Port Authority's participation in the State of Ohio's program. The Port Authority pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based upon a rate per $100 of payroll. The rate is determined based on accident history and administrative costs.

NOTE 7 - CONDUIT DEBT

From time to time, the Port Authority has issued Industrial Revenue Bonds to provide financial assistance to private-sector and non-profit entities for the acquisition and construction of industrial and commercial facilities deemed to be in the public interest. The tax-exempt bonds are secured by the property financed. Upon repayment of the bonds, ownership of the acquired facilities transfers to the private-sector entity served by the bond issuance. Neither the Port Authority, the state, nor any political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for repayment on the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying basic financial statements.

As of December 31, 2006, there were two series of Industrial Revenue Bonds issued. Two were on issued behalf of Licking Memorial Hospital, one with Chase Bank, the other with Fifth Third Bank. The third was issued on behalf of the Family YMCA of Lancaster and Fairfield County with Chase Bank. The three issues totaled $21.2 million dollars.

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REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

To the Board of Directors
Heath-Newark-Licking County Port Authority
Heath, Ohio

We have audited the financial statements of the Heath-Newark-Licking County Port Authority (the "Authority") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006, and have issued our report thereon dated June 27, 2006. 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 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 Authority's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority'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 generally accepted accounting principles 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.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority's financial statements are free of material misstatements, 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.

This report is intended for the information and use of the Board of Directors and management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

S. R. Snodgrass, A.C.

Steubenville, Ohio
June 27, 2007

Mary Taylor, CPA
Auditor of State

HEATH NEWARK LICKING COUNTY PORT AUTHORITY

LICKING 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.

Susan Babbitt

CLERK OF THE BUREAU

CERTIFIED
AUGUST 21, 2007

88 E. Broad St. / Fourth Floor / Columbus, OH 43215-3506
Telephone: (614) 466-4514 (800) 282-0370 Fax: (614) 466-4490
www.auditor.state.oh.us