#### **REGULAR AUDIT**

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006-2005



# Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Village Council Village of Lucas P. O. Box 366 Lucas, Ohio 44843

We have reviewed the *Independent Accountants' Report* of the Village of Lucas, Richland County, prepared by Knox & Knox, for the audit period January 1, 2005 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.

The financial statements in the attached report are presented in accordance with a regulatory basis of accounting prescribed or permitted by the Auditor of State. Due to a February 2, 2005 interpretation from the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), modifications were required to the *Independent Accountants' Report* on your financial statements. While the Auditor of State does not legally require your government to prepare financial statements pursuant to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), the AICPA interpretation requires auditors to formally acknowledge that you did not prepare your financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The attached report includes an opinion relating to GAAP presentation and measurement requirements, but does not imply the statements are misstated under the non-GAAP regulatory basis. The *Independent Accountants' Report* also includes an opinion on the financial statements using the regulatory format the Auditor of State permits.

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 Lucas is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

Mary Taylor

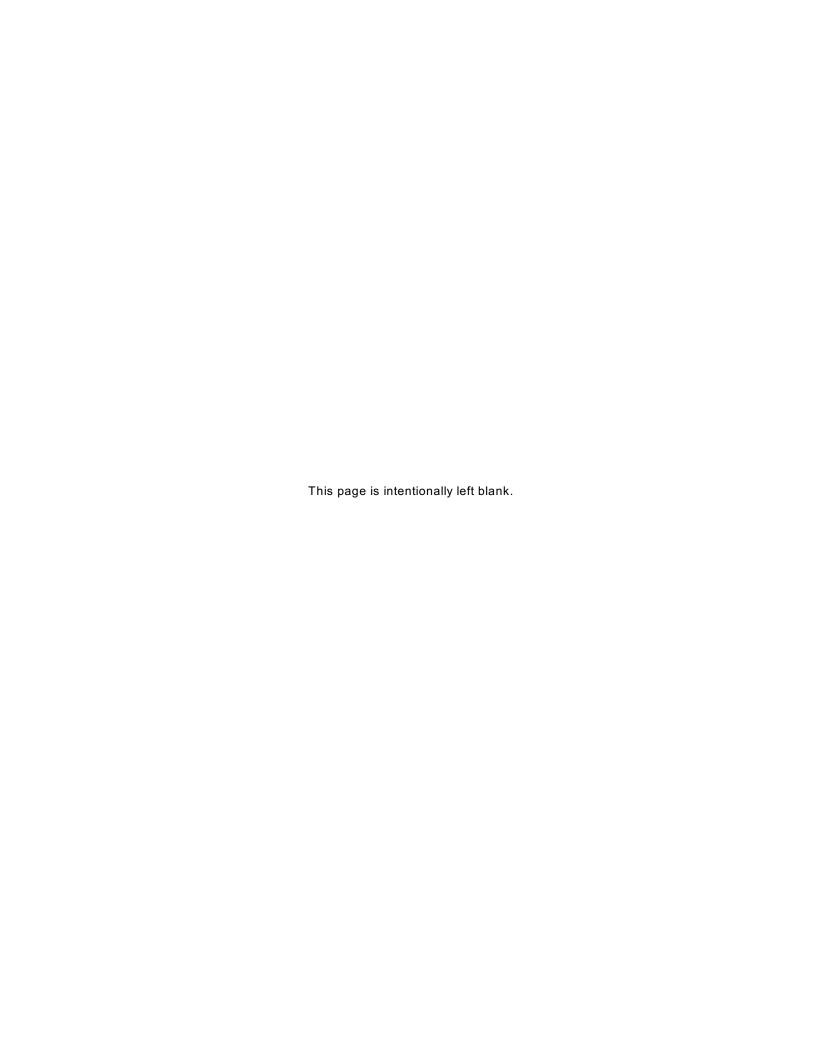
September 27, 2007

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#### Accountants and Consultants

#### **Independent Accountants' Report**

Village of Lucas Richland County P.O. Box 366 Lucas, Ohio 44843

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Village of Lucas, Richland County, Ohio, as of and for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village'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, if any, made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described more fully in Note 1, the Village has prepared its financial statements using accounting practices the Auditor of State prescribes or permits. These practices differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Although we cannot reasonably determine the effects on the financial statements of the variances between these regulatory accounting practices and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, we presume they are material.

Revisions to GAAP would require the Village of Lucas to reformat its financial statement presentation and make other changes effective for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. Instead of the combined funds the accompanying financial statements present for 2006 and 2005, the revisions require presenting entity wide statements and also to present its larger (i.e. major) funds separately for 2006 and 2005. While the Village of Lucas does not follow GAAP, generally accepted auditing standards require us to include the following paragraph if the statements do not substantially conform to the new GAAP presentation requirements. The Auditor of State permits, but does not require governments to reformat their statements. The Village of Lucas has elected not to reformat its statements. Since the Village of Lucas does not use GAAP to measure financial statement amounts, the following paragraph does not imply the amounts reported are materially misstated under the accounting basis the Auditor of State permits. Our opinion on the fair presentation of the amounts reported pursuant to its non-GAAP basis is in the second following paragraph.

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In our opinion, because of the effects of the matter discussed in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial position of the Village of Lucas, Richland County combined funds as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and their changes in financial position.

Also, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the combined fund cash balances of the Village of Lucas, Richland County, as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and its combined cash receipts and disbursements for the years then ended on the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

The aforementioned revision to generally accepted accounting principles also required the Village of Lucas to include Management's Discussion and Analysis for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. The Village has not presented Management's Discussion and Analysis, which accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the financial statements.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 18, 2007, on our consideration of the Village of Lucas's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with laws, regulations, contracts and 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 *Governmental Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audits.

KNOX & KNOX

Orrville, Ohio June 18, 2007

## COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FUND BALANCES ALL FUND TYPES DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2006	2005
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$549,429	\$488,371
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>\$549,429</u>	<u>\$488,371</u>
CASH FUND BALANCES		
Government Fund Types: General Fund Special Revenue Funds Capital Project Fund	\$58,381 42,705 54,830	\$44,627 52,835 22,634
Total Government Fund Types	155,916	120,096
Proprietary Fund Type: Enterprise Fund	393,513	368,275
Total Proprietary Fund Type	393,513	368,275
TOTAL CASH FUND BALANCES	<u>\$549,429</u>	\$488,371

## COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES – ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Governmental Fund Types			
	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Totals (Memorandum Only)
CASH RECEIPTS:				
Property tax and Other Local Taxes	\$11,777	<b>450.007</b>	<b>*</b> 05.404	\$11,777
Intergovernmental Receipts	77,717	\$50,267	\$85,424	213,408
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	4,736	400		4,736
Earnings on Investments	4,443	432		4,875
Miscellaneous	534	5		539
Total Cash Receipts	99,207	50,704	85,424	235,335
CASH DISBURSEMENTS: Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	25,000			25,000
Community Environment	1,157			1,157
Transportation		35,034		35,034
General government	36,433			36,433
Capital Outlay	363	25,800	146,260	172,423
Total Cash Disbursements	62,953	60,834	146,260	270,047
Total Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	36,254	(10,130)	(60,836)	(34,712)
OTHER FINANCING RECEIPTS/(DISBURSEMENTS)  Transfers In				
Transfers Out	(22,500)			(22,500)
Sale of Note	(22,000)		93,032	93,032
Total Other Financing Receipts/(Disbursements)	(22,500)		93,032	70,532
Excess of Cash Receipts and Other Financing Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements and Other				
Financing Disbursements	13,754	(10,130)	32,196	35,820
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	44,627	52,835	22,634	120,096
FUND CASH BALANCES, DECEMBER 31	\$58,381	\$42,705	\$54,830	<u>\$155,916</u>

## COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES – ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Governmental Fund Types			_
	General	Special Revenue	Capital Projects	Totals (Memorandum Only)
CASH RECEIPTS:				
Property tax and Other Local Taxes	\$11,232			\$11,232
Intergovernmental Receipts	58,513	\$53,422		111,935
Fines, Licenses, and Permits	7,486			7,486
Earnings on Investments	9,877	1,624		11,501
Miscellaneous	30	3,943		3,973
Total Cash Receipts	87,138	58,989		146,127
CASH DISBURSEMENTS: Current:				
Security of Persons and Property	25,000			25,000
Community Environment	540			540
Transportation		56,776		56,776
General government	32,016			32,016
Capital Outlay			23,366	23,366
Total Cash Disbursements	57,556	56,776	23,366	137,698
Total Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	29,582	2,213	(23,366)	8,429
OTHER FINANCING RECEIPTS/(DISBURSEMENTS) Other Disbursements Transfers In		(8,896)		
Transfers Out	(15,000)			(15,000)
Sale of Note	(10,000)		46,000	46,000
Total Other Financing Receipts/(Disbursements)	(15,000)	(8,896)	46,000	22,104
Excess of Cash Receipts and Other Financing Receipts Over/(Under) Cash Disbursements and Other				
Financing Disbursements	14,582	(6,683)	22,634	30,533
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	30,045	59,518		89,563
FUND CASH BALANCES, DECEMBER 31	\$44,627	<u>\$52,835</u>	\$22,634	\$120,096

## COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES – ALL PROPRIETARY AND SIMILAR FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

	Proprietary Fund Types	Fiduciary Fund Types	Totals (Memorandum
ODEDATING CASH DECEMBED.	Enterprise	Agency	Only)
OPERATING CASH RECEIPTS: Charges for Services	\$663,536		\$663,536
Total Operating Cash Receipts	663,536		663,536
OPERATING CASH DISBURSEMENTS: Personal Services Travel Transportation Contractual Services Supplies and Materials Capital Outlay	187,002 1,606 314,119 23,408 78,220		187,002 1,606 314,119 23,408 78,220
Total Operating Cash Disbursements	604,355		604,355
Operating Income/(Loss)	59,181		59,181
NON-OPERATING CASH RECEIPTS: Other Non-Operating Cash Receipts		5,920	5,920
Total Non-Operating Cash Receipts		5,920	5,920
NON-OPERATING CASH DISBURSEMENTS: Redemption of Principle Interest Other Non-Operating Cash Disbursements	38,685 17,758	5,920	38,685 17,758 5,920
Total Non-Operating Cash Disbursements	56,443	5,920	62,363
Excess of Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements Before Interfund Transfers and Advances	2,738		2,738
Transfers-In	22,500		22,500
Net Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	25,238		25,238
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	368,275		368,275
FUND CASH BALANCES, DECEMBER 31	\$393,513		\$393,513

## COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS, CASH DISBURSEMENTS, AND CHANGES IN FUND CASH BALANCES – ALL PROPRIETARY AND SIMILAR FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Proprietary Fund Types	Fiduciary Fund Types	Totals (Memorandum
	Enterprise	Agency	Only)
OPERATING CASH RECEIPTS: Charges for Services	\$620,410		\$620,410
Total Operating Cash Receipts	620,410		620,410
OPERATING CASH DISBURSEMENTS: Personal Services	161,850		161,850
Travel Transportation	2,169		2,169
Contractual Services	389,528		389,528
Supplies and Materials	19,632		19,632
Capital Outlay	44,687		44,687
Total Operating Cash Disbursements	617,866		617,866
Operating Income/(Loss)	2,544		2,544
NON-OPERATING CASH RECEIPTS:			
Other Non-Operating Cash Receipts		9,366	9,366
Total Non-Operating Cash Receipts		9,366	9,366
NON-OPERATING CASH DISBURSEMENTS:			
Redemption of Principle	34,251		34,251
Interest	13,327		13,327
Other Non-Operating Cash Disbursements		9,366	9,366
Total Non-Operating Cash Disbursements	47,578	9,366	56,944
Excess of Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements Before Interfund Transfers and Advances	(45,034)		(45,034)
Transfers-In	15,000		15,000
Net Receipts Over/(Under) Disbursements	(30,034)		(30,034)
Fund Cash Balances, January 1	398,309		398,309
FUND CASH BALANCES, DECEMBER 31	\$368,275		\$368,275

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. Description of the Entity

Village of Lucas, Richland County, (the Village) is a body corporate and politic established to exercise the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio. The Village is directed by a publicly-elected six-member Council. The Village provides water, sewer and electric utilities. The Village contracts with the Richland County Sheriff's Department to provide security of persons and property.

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

#### B. Basis of Accounting

These financial statements follow the basis of accounting prescribed or permitted by the Auditor of State, which is similar to the cash receipts and disbursements basis of accounting. Receipts are recognized when received in cash rather than when earned, and disbursements are recognized when paid rather than when a liability is incurred. Budgetary presentations report budgetary expenditures when a commitment is made (i.e., when an encumbrance is approved).

These statements include adequate disclosure of material matters, as prescribed or permitted by the Auditor of State.

#### C. Cash and Investments

Investments are included in the fund cash balances. Accordingly, purchases of investments are not recorded as disbursements, and sales of investments are not recorded as receipts. Gains or losses at the time of sale are recorded as receipts or disbursements, respectively.

Certificates of deposit are valued at cost. STAR Ohio is recorded at share values reported by STAR Ohio.

#### D. Fund Accounting

The Village uses fund accounting to segregate cash and investments that are restricted as to use. The Village classifies its funds into the following types:

#### 1. General Fund

The General Fund is the general operating fund. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

#### 1. <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> (continued)

#### D. <u>Fund Accounting</u> (continued)

#### 2. Special Revenue Funds

These funds are used to account for proceeds from specific sources (other than from trusts or for capital projects) that are restricted to expenditure for specific purposes. The Village had the following significant Special Revenue Funds:

Street Construction, Maintenance and Repair Fund – This fund receives gasoline tax and motor vehicle tax money for constructing, maintaining and repairing Village streets.

Piggyback Sales Tax Fund – This fund receives permissive sales tax revenues and is used to purchase capital items related to the Village streets.

#### 3. Enterprise Funds

These funds account for operations that are similar to private business enterprises where management intends that the significant costs of providing certain goods or services will be recovered through user charges. The Village has the following significant Enterprise Fund:

Electric Fund - This fund receives charges for services from residents to cover the cost of providing this utility.

#### 4. Fiduciary Fund (Trust and Agency Funds)

Trust funds are used to account for resources restricted by legally binding trust agreements. If the agreement requires the Village to maintain the corpus of the trust, the fund is classified as a nonexpendable trust fund. Other trust funds are classified as expendable. The Village does not have any Trust Funds. Funds for which the Village is acting in an agency capacity are classified as agency funds. The Village has the following significant Agency Fund:

Mayor's Court Fund – This fund receives money from the collection of fines and forfeitures.

#### E. Budgetary Process

The Ohio Revised Code requires that each fund (except certain agency funds) be budgeted annually.

#### 1. Appropriations

Budgetary expenditures (that is, disbursements and encumbrances) may not exceed appropriations at the object level of control, and appropriations may not exceed estimated resources. The Council must annually approve the appropriation measure and subsequent amendments. The County Budget Commission must also approve the annual appropriation measure. Appropriations lapse at year end.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### E. <u>Budgetary Process</u> (continued)

#### 2. Estimated Resources

Estimated resources include estimates of cash to be received (budgeted receipts) plus cash as of January 1. The County Budget Commission must also approve estimated resources.

#### 3. Encumbrances

The Ohio Revised Code requires the Township to reserve (encumber) appropriations when commitments are made. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are cancelled, and reappropriated in the subsequent year.

A summary of 2006 and 2005 budgetary activity appears in Note 3

#### F. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

#### G. Accumulated Leave

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

#### 2. EQUITY IN POOLED CASH

The Village maintains a cash and investment pool used by all funds. The Ohio Revised Code prescribes allowable deposits and investments. The carrying amount of cash and investments at December 31 was as follows:

	2006	2005
Demand deposits Certificates of deposit	\$384,294	\$244,279 86,806
Total deposits	384,294	331,085
STAR Ohio	165,135	157,286
Total deposits and investments	\$549,429	<u>\$488,371</u>

Deposits: Deposits are either insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation, or collateralized by the financial institution's public entity deposit pool.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

#### 2. <u>EQUITY IN POOLED CASH</u> (continued)

Investments: Investments in STAR Ohio are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book-entry form.

#### 3. <u>BUDGETARY ACTIVITY</u>

Budgetary activity for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 follows:

	2006 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts			
	Budgeted	Actual		
Fund Type	Receipts	Receipts	Variance	
General	\$104,205	\$99,207	(\$4,998)	
Special Revenue	54,450	50,704	(3,746)	
Capital Projects	265,500	178,456	(87,044)	
Enterprise	648,750	686,036	37,286	
Total	<u>\$1,072,905</u>	<u>\$1,014,403</u>	(\$58,502)	
		ted vs Actual Budgetary Basis Ex	penditures	
	Appropriation	Budgetary		
Fund Type	Authority	Expenditures	Variance	
General	\$113,778	\$85,453	\$28,325	
Special Revenue	95,700	60,834	34,866	
Capital Projects	330,568	146,260	184,308	
Enterprise	834,066	660,798	173,268	
Total	\$1,374,112	\$953,345	\$420,767	
	20	005 Budgeted vs. Actual Receipts		
	Budgeted	Actual		
Fund Type	Receipts	Receipts	Variance	
General	\$114,152	\$87,138	(\$27,014)	
Special Revenue	64,068	58,989	(5,079)	
Capital Projects	46,000	46,000		
Enterprise	615,600	635,410	19,810	
Total	\$839,820	\$827,537	(\$12,283)	
	2005 Bud	dgeted vs Actual Budgetary Basis	Expenditures	
	Appropriation	Budgetary		
Fund Type	Authority	Expenditures	Variance	
General	\$97,812	\$72,556	\$25,256	
Special Recenue	93,497	65,672	27,825	
Capital Projects	345,000	23,366	321,634	
Enterprise	746,111	665,444	80,667	
Total	<u>\$1,282,420</u>	<u>\$827,038</u>	\$455,382	

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

#### 4. PROPERTY TAX

Real property taxes become a lien on January 1 preceding the October 1 date for which rates are adopted by Village Council. 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. Payments are due to the County by December 31. If the property owner elects to make semiannual payments, the first half is due December 31. The second half payment is due the following June 20.

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.

#### 5. DEBT

Debt outstanding at December 31, 2006 was as follows:

	<u>Principal</u>	Interest Rate
Ohio Water Development Authority Loan	\$117,198	7.65%
Sanitary Sewer Improvement Notes	84,500	4.92%
Water System Improvement Bonds	15,000	6.10%
Water -Loop Note	56,500	5.05%
Total	\$273,198	

The Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loan relates to a sewer plant expansion project that was mandated by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. The OWDA approved \$325,504 in loans to the Village for this project. The loans will be repaid in semi-annual installments of \$14,793, including interest, over 25 years. The loan is collateralized by water and sewer receipts. The Village has agreed to set utility rates sufficient to cover OWDA debt in the amount of service requirements.

The Sanitary Sewer Improvement Note was issued in 2006 in the amount of \$84,500 to finance the construction of improvements to the sanitary sewer system. The loan is collateralized by water and sewer receipts. The note will be amortized over 10 years with monthly payments of \$900.

The Water System Improvement Bonds were issued for the construction of the Village water tower in 1986 in the amount of \$160,000. The Village makes semi-annual payments that vary based on the principal and interest due. The loan is collateralized by water receipts.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

#### 5. <u>DEBT</u> (Continued)

The Water-Loop Project note was issued in 2006 in the amount 56,500. The note will be amortized over ten years with monthly payments of principal and interest of \$664. The loan is collateralized by water receipts.

Amortization of the debt, including principal and interest follows:

	OWI	DA	Sanitary	Sewer
Year ending December 31:	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2007	\$21,248	\$7,630	\$6,724	\$4,076
2008	22,874	6,142	7,059	3,741
2009	24,623	4,541	7,411	3,389
2010	26,507	2,818	7,780	3,020
2011	21,946	960	8,167	2,633
2012-2016			47,359	6,641
Totals	<u>\$117,198</u>	\$22,091	<u>\$84,500</u>	\$23,500
	Water Syst	em Bond	Water Lo	oop Note
Year ending December 31:	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2007	\$15,000	\$975		\$2,853
2008			\$5,113	2,553
2009			5,372	2,895
2010			5,643	2,324
2011			5,928	2,039
2012-2016			34,444	5,389
Totals	<u>\$15,000</u>	<u>\$975</u>	<u>\$56,500</u>	\$18,053

#### 6. RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Village's employees belong to the Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer plan. The plan provides retirement benefits, including post-retirement healthcare, and survivor and disability benefits to participants as prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code.

Contribution rates are also prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code. For 2006 and 2005, members contributed 9.0% and 8.5% of their gross salaries, respectively. The Village contributed an amount equal to 13.7% (2006) and 13.55% (2005) of participants' gross salaries. The Village has paid all contributions required through December 31, 2006.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

#### 7. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Government is exposed to various risks of property and casualty losses, and injuries to employees.

The government insures against injuries to employees through the Ohio Bureau of Worker's Compensation.

The Government belongs to the Public Entities Pool of Ohio (PEP), a risk-sharing pool available to Ohio local governments. PEP provides property and casualty coverage for its members. PEP is a member of the American Entity Excess Pool (APEEP). Member governments pay annual contributions to fund PEP. PEP pays judgments, settlements and other expenses resulting from covered claims that exceed the member's deductibles.

#### Casualty Coverage

For an occurrence prior to January 1, 2006 PEP retains casualty risks up to \$250,000 per occurrence, including claim adjustment expenses. PEP pays a percentage of its contributions to APEEP. APEEP reinsures claims exceeding \$250,000, up to \$1,750,000 per claim and \$10,000,000 in the aggregate per year. For an occurrence on or subsequent to January 1, 2006, the Pool retains casualty risk up to \$350,000 per occurrence, including loss adjustment expenses. Claims exceeding \$350,000 are reinsured with APEEP in an amount not to exceed \$2,650,000 for each claim and \$10,000,000 in the aggregate per year. Governments can elect up to \$10,000,000 in additional coverage with the General Reinsurance Corporation, through contracts with PEP.

If losses exhaust PEP's retained earnings, APEEP provides excess of funds available coverage up to \$5,000,000 per year, subject to a per-claim limit of \$2,000,000 (for claims prior to January 1, 2006) or \$3,000,000 (for claims after January 1, 2006) as noted above.

#### **Property Coverage**

Through 2004, PEP retained property risks, including automobile physical damage, up to \$100,000 on any specific loss in any one occurrence. The Travelers Indemnity Company reinsured losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$500 million per occurrence.

Beginning in 2005, Travelers reinsures specific losses exceeding \$250,000 up to \$600 million per occurrence. APEEP reinsures members for specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to \$250,000 per occurrence, subject to an annual aggregate loss payment. Travelers provides aggregate stoploss coverage based upon the combined members' total insurable values. If the stop-loss is reached by payment of losses between \$100,000 and \$250,000, Travelers will reinsure specific losses exceeding \$100,000 up to their \$600 million per occurrence limit. The aggregate stop-loss limit for 2006 was \$1,901,127.

The aforementioned casualty and property reinsurance agreements do not discharge PEP's primary liability for claims payments on covered losses. Claims exceeding coverage limits are the obligation of the respective government.

Property and casualty settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

#### 7. RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### **Financial Position**

PEP's financial statements (audited by other accountants) conform with generally accepted accounting principles, and reported the following assets, liabilities and retained earnings at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Casualty Coverage	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
Assets	\$30,997,868	\$29,719,675
Liabilities	(15,875,741)	(15,994,168)
Retained Earnings	<u>\$15,122,127</u>	\$13,725,507

Property Coverage	2006	<u>2005</u>
Assets	\$5,125,326	\$4,443,332
Liabilities	(863,163)	(1,068,245)
Retained Earnings	\$4,262,163	\$3,375,087

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, casualty coverage liabilities noted above include approximately \$14.4 million and \$14.3 million of estimated incurred claims payable. The Casualty Coverage assets and retained earnings above also include approximately \$14.4 million and \$14.3 million of unpaid claims to be billed to approximately 447 member governments in the future, as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. These amounts will be included in future contributions from members when the related claims are due for payment. This payable includes the subsequent year's contribution due if the Government terminates participation, as described in the last paragraph below.

Based on the discussions with PEP, the expected rates PEP charges to compute member contributions, which are used to pay claims as they become due, are not expected to change significantly from those used to determine the historical contributions detailed below. By contract, the annual liability of each member is limited to the amount of financial contributions required to be made to PEP for each year of membership.

After completing one year of membership, members may withdraw on each anniversary of the date they joined PEP provided they give written notice to PEP 60 days in advance of the anniversary date. Upon withdrawal, members are eligible for a full or partial refund of their capital contributions, minus the subsequent year's budgetary contribution. Withdrawing members have no other future obligation to the pool. Also upon withdrawal, payments for all casualty claims and claim expenses become the sole responsibility of the withdrawing member, regardless of whether a claim occurred or was reported prior to the withdrawal.

#### 8. JOINT VENTURE

The Village of Lucas is a Financing Participant and an Owner Participant with percentages of liability and ownership of .15% and .12% respectively and shares participation with thirty-five other subdivisions with the State of Ohio in the Ohio Municipal Electric Generation Agency (OMEGA JV2). Owner Participants own undivided interests, as tenants in common, in the

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

#### 8. JOINT VENTURE (continued)

OMEGA JV2 Project in the amount of their respective Project Shares. Purchaser Participants agree to purchase the output associated with their respective Project 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 or Non-Financing Participants and as either Owner Participants or Purchaser Participants, the acquisition, construction, and equipping of OMEGA JV2, including such portions of 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 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. 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 Lucas 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 statues 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 \$50,118 (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 \$50,307 at December 31, 2006. Complete financial statements for OMEGA JV2 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>.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

#### 8. <u>JOINT VENTURE</u> (continued)

The thirty-six participating subdivisions and their respective ownership shares at December 31. 2006 are:

	Percent	Kw		Percent	Kw
Municipality	Ownership	Entitlement	Municipality	Ownership	Entitlement
Hamilton	23.87%	32,000	Grafton	0.79%	1,056
Bowling Green	14.32%	19,198	Brewster	0.75%	1,000
Niles	11.49%	15,400	Monroeville	0.57%	764
Cuyahoga Falls	7.46%	10,000	Milan	0.55%	737
Wadsworth	5.81%	7,784	Oak Harbor	0.55%	737
Painesville	5.22%	7,000	Elmore	0.27%	364
Dover	5.22%	7,000	Jackson Center	0.22%	300
Galion	4.29%	5,753	Napoleon	0.20%	264
Amherst	3.73%	5,000	Lodi	0.16%	218
St. Mary's	2.98%	4,000	Genoa	0.15%	199
Montpilier	2.98%	4,000	Perrvsville	0.15%	197
Shelby	1.89%	2,536	Lucas	0.12%	161
Versailles	1.24%	1,660	South Vienna	0.09%	123
Edgerton	1.09%	1,460	Bradner	0.09%	119
Yellow Springs	1.05%	1,408	Woodville	0.06%	81
Oberlin	0.91%	1,217	Haskins	0.05%	73
Pioneer	0.86%	1,158	Arcanum	0.03%	44
Seville	0.79%	1,066	Custar	0.00%	4
	95.20%	127,640		4.80%	6,441
			Grand Total	100.00%	134,081

The Village's liability for the bonds are disclosed below:

			Lotal Debt
<u>Years</u>	Principal	Interest	Service
2007	\$3,095	\$3,042	\$6,137
2008	3,248	2,887	6,135
2009	3,409	2,724	6,133
2010	3,577	2,554	6,131
2011	3,769	2,366	6,135
2012-2020	43,893	11,305	55,198
Total Gross Liability	60,991	\$24,878	\$85,869
Less: Amounts Held in Reserve	(10,873)		
Net Obligation	\$50,118		

The Village of Lucas is a Financing Participant with and ownership percentage of .13%, and share participation with forty-one other subdivisions with 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 participation in the OMEGA JV5 Project.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

#### 8. JOINT VENTURE (continued)

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 acquire, 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 sells electricity from its operation to OMEGA JV5 Participants.

Pursuant to the Agreement each participant has an obligation to pay its share of deb service 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 basks. 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 Lucas has met their debt coverage obligation.

The Agreement provides that the failure of any JV5 participant to make any payment due by the 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 \$14,044 at December 31, 2006. Compete financial statements OMEGA JV5 may be obtained from AMP-Ohio or from the State Auditor's website at www.auditor.state.oh.us

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005

#### 9. Subsequent Event

In March 2007, the Village accepted bids for a water line extension to be paid with Ohio Public Works Commission funding of approximately \$444,000.

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### Accountants and Consultants

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

Village of Lucas Richland County P.O. Box 366 Lucas, Ohio 44843

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Village of Lucas, Richland County, Ohio (the Village), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and have issued our report thereon dated June 18,2007, wherein we noted the Village followed accounting practices the Auditor of State permits rather 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 *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audits, we considered the Village's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our audit procedures for expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not to opine on the effectiveness of the Village's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the Village'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 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 Village'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 the Village's internal control will not prevent or detect a more-than-inconsequential financial statement misstatement.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies resulting in more that a remote likelihood that the Village's internal control will not prevent or detect a material financial statement misstatement.

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 internal control deficiencies that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider material weaknesses, as defined above.

We did note other matters that we reported to the Village's management in a separate letter dated June 18, 2007.

Village of Lucas
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Independent Accountants' Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
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Page 2

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

This report is intended for the information and use of the audit committee, management, and the Village Council, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Knox & Knox

Orrville, Ohio June 18, 2007



# Mary Taylor, CPA Auditor of State

**VILLAGE OF LUCAS** 

**RICHLAND 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 OCTOBER 9, 2007